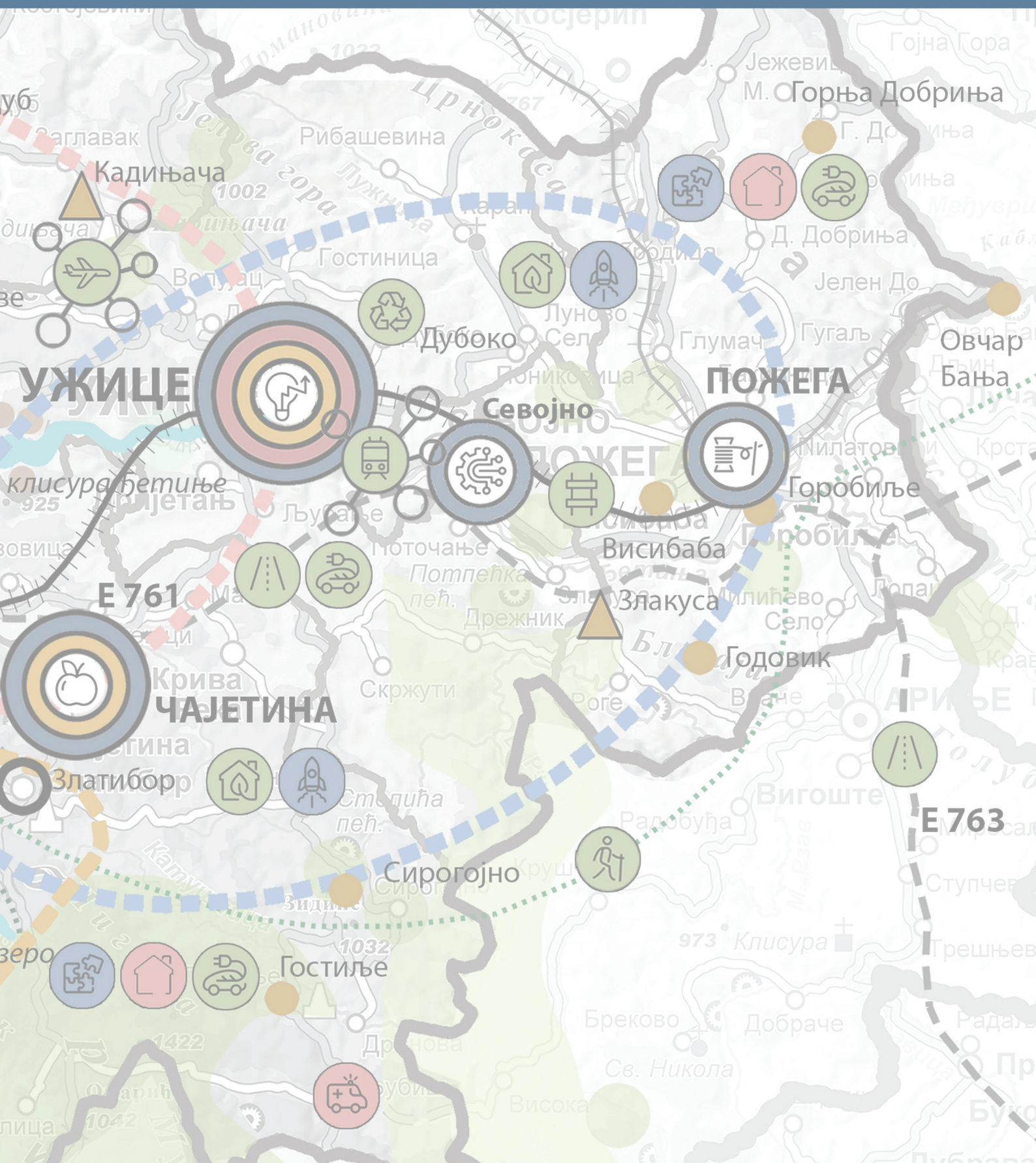


TERRITORIAL STRATEGY OF UŽICE AND BAJINA BAŠTA, POŽEGA, PRIBOJ AND ČAJETINA URBAN AREA



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Ministry of European Integration
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

**#EY
ЗА ТЕБЕ**

 **UNOPS**
Implementing partner



EU THE EUROPEAN UNION FOR
PRO+ LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTORY WORD

The development of the urban area of the City of Užice and the municipalities of Bajina Bašta, Požega, Priboj and Čajetina primarily means responsibility and progress. Our commitment to sustainable development in today's complex environment poses great and diverse challenges. Challenges cannot be solved without strong and broad partnerships at the level of local self-governments, civil society and citizens.

By making decisions to begin the development of the territorial strategy of City of Užice and the municipalities of Bajina Bašta, Požega, Priboj and Čajetina urban area, local self-governments have taken on the responsibility of implementing their visions of regional importance, with their knowledge and innovation.

For us, these processes are not only challenges but also new opportunities. Therefore, the goal of the development of the strategy is to bring about sustainable and balanced development of the territory, based on the improvement of social, economic, environmental, cultural and spatial aspects of development. I would like to emphasize that cross-sectoral cooperation is of utmost importance, especially the cooperation of the public, private and civil sectors in order to comprehensively consider the needs of the City and the entire Zlatibor District, as well as to jointly define priorities. It is precisely the predispositions and specificities that characterise our territory, and will allow us to position ourselves in the right way and to preserve and utilise the rich cultural and historical heritage, traditional products, and landscapes of exceptional characteristics, for the purpose of development and progress.

With commitment to finding innovative solutions, introducing new technologies and continuous work, we define the important steps that we must take in order to best adapt to climate change and manage risks. Economic development, employment, education, housing, social and health care are an integral part of this document, which was created with the participation of relevant stakeholders from five local self-governments.

Sustainability requires work and great commitment from the entire society and all of us. The strategy includes not only what we have achieved in previous years, but also a kind of plan of what we need to do in order to achieve our development goals and create new values for the wider social community, striving for a better future for all of us.

We owe special gratitude to the European Union, the EU PRO Plus programme and the United Nations Office for Project Services-UNOPS which implements it, for comprehensive support in the development of the Territorial strategy of Užice and Bajina Bašta, Požega, Priboj and Čajetina. We are glad that all the potential and capacities of our territory were recognised and, by developing this important strategic document, enabled the improvement of territorial development management, with the aim of improving the quality of life of all citizens of Serbia.



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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 self-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 self-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 self-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, 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

¹ Urban areas of Bor, Kruševac, Leskovac, Loznica, Novi Pazar, Smederevo, Šabac; The urban area of the City of Kragujevac and the municipalities of Aranđelovac, 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.

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 funding 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.

1.1 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 Commission, cross-sectoral integration can be achieved by: 1) ensuring the consistency of policy-making principles

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>

and goals 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

1.2 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 goals 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.
- **Academic and research institutions:** Universities and research organisations contribute intellectual capital by conducting studies, analysing data and proposing evidence-based

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>

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 program 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 self-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 program have the opportunity to develop and implement high-quality territorial strategies that will lead to a sustainable and inclusive transformation of urban areas.

1.3 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.

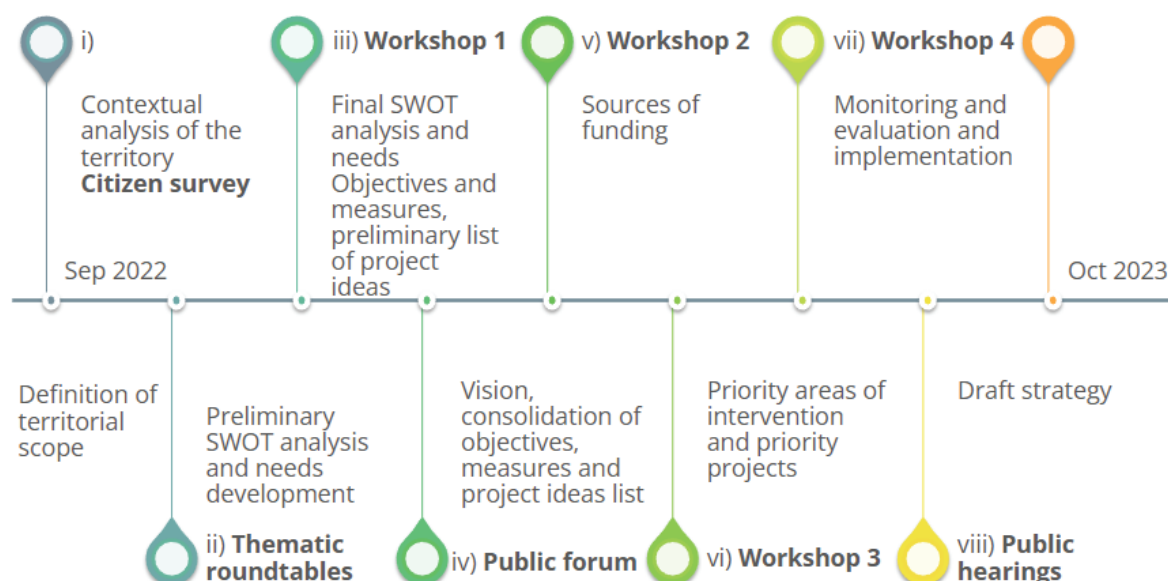
1.4 STEPS IN STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

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.

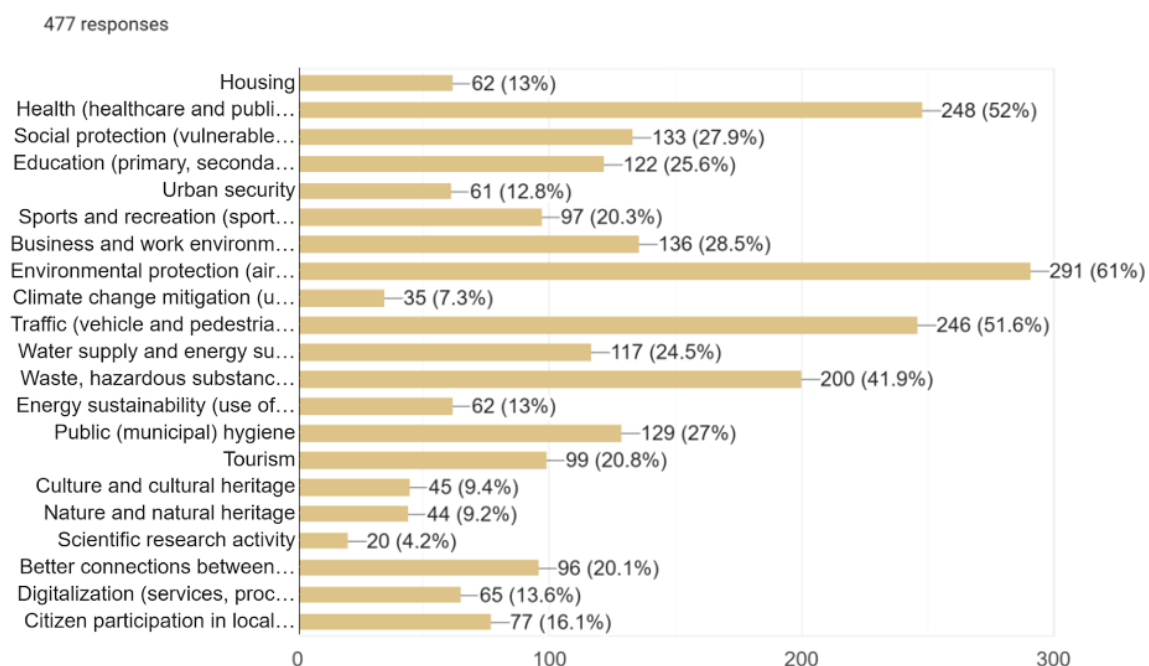
Figure 1: Steps in the strategy making process



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 Užice)

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



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) Management of urban and territorial development. 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.



Pictures 1: *Thematic round tables - presentation of contextual analysis, SWOT, project proposals, Užice City Assembly, Užice, February 23 and 24, 2023*

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 objectives and measures, which was discussed and verified at the first workshop with members of the Development Council and Working Group.



Pictures 2: *Objectives and measures workshop, Užice City Assembly, Užice, April 18, 2023*

The summarised 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 objectives. At

the forum, the proposal of the area of intervention was discussed and additional proposals of ideas for projects were given. The meeting 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 appropriate books.



Pictures 3: *Forum of citizens - vision, objectives and measures, project proposals, exhibition of children's drawings, Užice City Cultural centre, Užice, May 31, 2023*

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 program 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.



Pictures 4: *Workshop priority areas of intervention and strategic projects, Užice City Assembly, Užice, July 20, 2023*

The last in a series of workshops was held on the topic of monitoring, evaluation, strategy implementation and management 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.

The prepared material of the Draft Strategy was presented at a public hearing, which took place in the form of a presentation and discussion, and submission of suggestions and objections by the public. After correcting the draft strategy in relation to the submitted suggestions and remarks, the material was sent to the assembly for adoption.



Picture 5: *Public presentation, Assembly of the city of Užice, Užice, October 19, 2023*

After its adoption, the important task of implementing the Strategy awaits the city and professional institutions in the field of urban and territorial development. Similar to international experiences, this strategy of urban development aims to establish more effective and efficient funding of urban and territorial development.

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 program 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 urban area of the City of Užice includes parts of the Zlatibor administrative district (hereinafter: Urban area) and occupies the southwestern part of the Republic of Serbia, on the triple border of the Republic of Serbia, the Republic of Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina. It covers the territory of the City of Užice (667 km²), Municipality of Bajina Bašta (673km²), Municipality of Požega (426km²), Municipality of Priboj (552 km²) and the Municipality of Čajetina (647 km²), with a total area of 2.965 km² (Graphic display 2). According to the 2011 census, 185,504 inhabitants lived in this area in 174 settlements. According to the first results of the 2022 census, the number of inhabitants in the territory of the Urban Area decreased by 27,124, or 15%, and amounts to 158,380. Population density per km² In 2011, it was 62, while in 2022 it will be 53, which is far lower than the average of the Republic, which is 76.

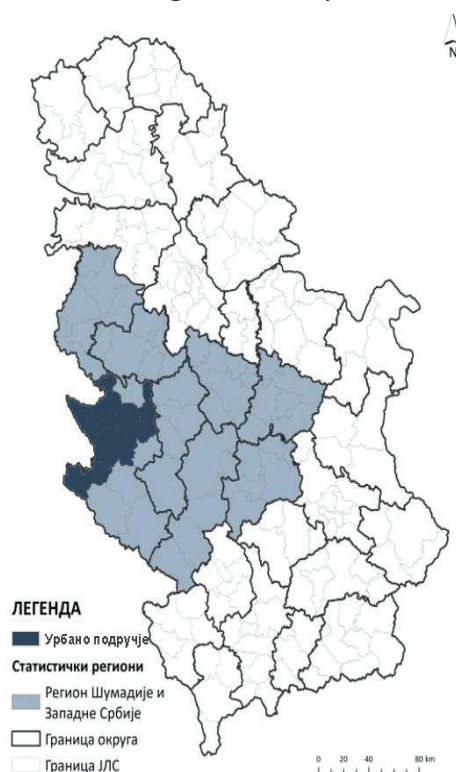


Figure 2: Position of the Urban Area (source of spatial data: Republic Geodetic Authority, GeoSrbija, 2023)

The observed area administratively belongs to the region of Šumadija and Western Serbia (NUTS 2 region). The urban settlement of Užice represents the geographical, administrative, economic, political and cultural centre of the Zlatibor region. The functional-hierarchical structure of the centres is defined by the valid Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia⁶ determines Užice as an urban centre of national importance on the West Moravian secondary axis of Serbia's development. According to the Draft Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 to 2035⁷ it is classified as an urban centre - an agglomeration in the West Morava valley (with Čačak, Kraljevo and Kruševac) in the primary zone of development. These are morphologically and spatially-functionally

6 Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2010 to 2020 (Official Gazette of the RS, No. 88/2010)

7 Draft Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia until 2035, 2023.

connected urban centres with significant functional capacity, good traffic connections (Figure 3), but with threatened demographic capacity due to the influence of the metropolitan area. Directly influenced areas of agglomerations have more than 500,000 inhabitants.



Figure 3: Traffic connectivity of the urban area (source of spatial data: Map of state roads, PC “Roads of Serbia”, 2022; Register of spatial units)

The natural characteristics of the urban area are characterised by hill-mountain systems interspersed with a series of spacious valleys, canyons and gorges (Požega valley, Priboj valley, etc.). In the very north are the Valjevo mountains Povlen (1,347m) and Maljen (1,103m), at the foot of which begins the Skrapeža valley, which develops into the Požega basin. The mountain range continues with Zvezda (1,673m) and Tara (1,544m) in the west, through Zlatibor (1,496m), Zlatar (1,627m), Jadovnik (1,734m), and all the way to Pobijenik (1,423m) in the south of the area.

The northern part of the territory has climatic characteristics most similar to those of Pannonia, however, the area south of Western Morava has specific features of a moderate-continental climate. The microclimate is greatly influenced by the neighboring mountains of Tara, Zlatibor, and Goč. The southern parts of the territory have features of a submountain climate with extremely low temperatures in the winter period of the year.

The most valuable ecologically preserved areas are: Tara National Park, Šargan - Mokra Gora and Zlatibor nature parks, Ovčarsko - Kablarska gorge, special nature reserves Tesne Jaruge, Iznad Tatalija, Čalački potok, Velika pleć - Vražji vir, natural areas around the cultural monuments Staro selo Sirogojno and Kadinjača, and a large number of natural and geomorphological monuments inheritance. The area of exceptional features of Đetinja gorge has been proposed for protection, and the Mučanj - Veliki Rzav area is planned for protection. The areas of Tara and Šargan - Mokra Gora have been nominated for UNESCO biosphere reserves, and the area of Tara National Park with the Drina canyon has been nominated for the UNESCO List of World Natural and Cultural Heritage. A large part of the Urban area is included in the ecological network of Serbia with a large number of priority habitats⁸.

⁸ Ibid.

The urban area is one of the richest in water in Serbia. There are 2 hydrological systems: Western Morava with its components Skrapež, Đetinja and Golijaska Moravica and its tributary Mali Rzav and Drina on the western border with its system that includes the river Lim, with its tributary Uvac and its tributary Vap. They belong to the West Moravian - Uvac regional water supply system for settlements, with prospectively the most significant sources of water in the Rzav subsystem - the planned Svrackovo, Roga and Velika Orlovača reservoirs (a small part in the Urban area). The hydrological system has an exceptional energy potential due to artificial and natural lakes on the rivers: Drina - Lake Perućac (HPP "Bajina Bašta"), Lim - Lake Potpeć (HPP "Potpeć") and Beli Rzav - Lake Zaovinsko (HPP "Bajina Bašta 2" and water supply). On Zlatibor, two lakes are used for tourist purposes and water supply - Ribničko and Obodovačko jezero, on which hydropower plants were built.

Agricultural land occupies about a third of the total area. The most represented are meadows and pastures (about 65% of the total agricultural), as well as fruit growing as one of the most recognizable brands. The largest share of agricultural households is represented in parts of the Urban Area (24,580), which include the Požega LSG (6,545) and Bajina Bašta (5,071) and the Užice LSG (6,446), and the smallest in the Čajetina LSG (2,898).

As much as 40% of the total area of the territory is represented by forests. The most wooded parts are the hilly and mountainous regions of the municipalities of Bajina Bašta and Priboj. The most dominant species are beech, cer and black pine (Figure 4).

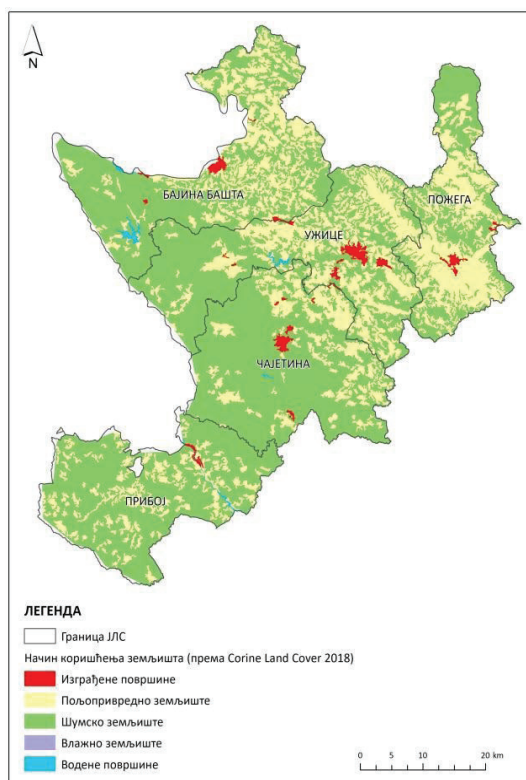


Figure 4: Land use (source of spatial data: Copernicus Land Monitoring Service, 2022; Republic Geodetic Authority, 2020)

The ratio of the number of inhabitants living in urban and rural settlements is approximately equal. The process of urbanization in these parts of the territory of Serbia is still in development,

but considering the demographic potential and structure of the population, it is quite slow and left to mechanical and natural flows and population fluctuation. The urban area has 174 settlements, of which the urban ones are: Užice, Sevojno (a city municipality and a settlement within the Užice LSG), Bajina Bašta, Požega, Priboj and Zlatibor. In addition to municipal centres that belong to the type of urban/city settlements, certain rural settlements of the suburban type, settlements of specific functions (tourism and spas) and certain centres of village communities have a certain degree of development of external-central functions. Over 20% of settlements have less than 100 inhabitants, and are in the process of being closed down (it is assumed that after the final results of the 2022 Census, this number will be higher). Over 45% of settlements have a demographic size of 101 to 500 inhabitants, which belongs to the group of endangered settlements, especially if you consider the fact that a large number of these settlements are close to the lower limit or at the lower limit, and today they are probably below it. The process of functional transformation of settlements and the network as a whole took place during the period of industrial urbanization and concentration of population and functions in city/municipal centres. Until the seventies of the last century, only city/municipal centres had a partially polyfunctional character, while other settlements were monofunctional, with the dominance of the active population in primary activities, most often within their own farms. There were few villages with developed external or central functions (mostly mining settlements). In the meantime, they have been functionally transformed under the direct or indirect influences of the development and diversification of the functions of development centres. The functional differentiation of the settlement network takes place due to the employment of the population in non-agricultural activities and the gradual development of public-social infrastructure facilities. Rural settlements rarely have developed functions of the secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors of activity. The primary sector is based on extensive agriculture (farming, animal husbandry, fruit growing and viticulture).

The economic structure of the area is characterised by the dominance of the industrial sector and the agrarian way of doing business, with relatively developed activities of the tertiary sector (trade, transport, tourism and others). The competitiveness of the leading sectors of the economy, especially individual companies, has been preserved. Among the most significant structural problems of the regional economy are unemployment, the relatively low level of competitiveness of the economy and certain sectors, and the relatively weak effects of the privatization of companies. The problems of industrial systems have contributed to the great economic-social and territorial polarization of the area, opening up new, in terms of development, insufficiently developed areas (Bajina Bašta and Priboj). The achieved level of development of the area indicates lagging behind the average of the Republic of Serbia according to basic indicators due to the significant devastation of the economy and the consequences of the transitional recession. A smaller part of economic resources is located in the functionally fragmented space of underdeveloped, devastated and border municipalities. The greatest economic growth is realised in the area of LSG Užice, where production and service capacities are concentrated in the regional and economic centre, the hub of the infrastructure network and preferred locations for economic activities that require qualified personnel.

Only Užice LSG has a higher employment rate than the national average, while only Čajetina LSG has an above-average employment rate in relation to the area. LSGs Bajina Bašta and Priboj

have the lowest employment rates. In the structure of employment, the secondary sector participates with around 35%, with the dominance of the service sector with around 60%. Total employment is dominated by the processing industry complex, health and social work, education, trade, transport and storage, construction, administration, electricity and gas production, and real estate activities. The activities of tourism, agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, energy and financial mediation together employ about 9% of the total number of employees.

Rich and diverse natural potentials, convenient traffic-geographic location, equipment and infrastructure are factors in the development of mountain, spa, city, water, transit, excursion, rural and other types of tourism. and recreation. Tourist potentials are unevenly developed, from relatively activated mountains (Zlatibora, Tara, etc.), spas (Pribojska banja, health and wellness centres on Zlatibor, etc.), urban settlements (Užice, Čajetina, Bajina Bašta) and several villages (without sufficient connections with other types of tourism), to insufficiently activated - middle and lower mountains (where tourism is in the initial phase development). The existing tourist and recreational offer, considering the tradition and potential, is not sufficiently developed and affirmed, and even less organised and connected, both in the Urban area and with the neighboring LSGs in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Montenegro. This area, together with parts of the mountains Suvobor, Maljen, Povlen, Tara, Zlatibor, the rivers Drina, Lim, Zapadni Morava, Skrapež, Đetinja and others, Zaovinsko lake, Ribničko and lakes Vrutci and Perućac, Stopić and Potpeć cave, Drina canyon, Priboj spa, natural and cultural values as part of the primary tourist destination Drina - Tara - Mokra gora - Zlatibor, has the potential to achieve a greater participation in the year-round offer and tourist cluster of Central and Western Serbia. Tourist potentials as well as products are not sufficiently commercialised on the domestic, and especially on the foreign market.

5 CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

5.1 SOCIETY

5.1.1 Demographics

According to the 2011 census, 185,504 inhabitants lived in the Urban area. According to the first results of the 2022 Census, the number of inhabitants in the territory of the Urban Area decreased by 27,124, or 15%, and amounts to 158,380.

	1991.	2002.	2011.	2022.
Republic of Serbia	7.822.795	7.498.001	7.186.862	6.690.997
Urban area	197.995	190.471	175.578	158.380
LSG Užice	82.723	83.022	78.040	70.172
LSG Čajetina	15.996	15,628	14.745	14.675
LSG Požega	33.578	32.293	29.638	26.060
LSG Priboj	35.951	30.377	27.133	23.789
LSG Bajina Bašta	29.747	29.151	26.022	23.684

Table 1: Number of inhabitants of the Urban area

The number of inhabitants of the urban area in the total number of inhabitants of the Republic of Serbia is only 2.3%, while more than 44% of the inhabitants of the territory live in the territory of the Užice LSG area. In the intercensal period (from 1991 to 2022), the number of inhabitants decreased by about 43,000, or 22%. Only in the last inter-census period, according to the first results, the number of inhabitants decreased by 17,198 (10%). The decrease is present in all LSGs in the percentage of 9% to 13%, except in Čajetina, which lost only 0.5% of its inhabitants, i.e. 70 of them. Užice, as the centre of the urban area, is smaller by 7,868, i.e. 10%. The ratio of the number of inhabitants living in urban and rural settlements is approximately equal. It changed over the years, where the majority of the population lived in other settlements, so that according to the latest census data, 45% of the population lives in urban/city settlements, which is lower than the national average. In the part of the territory that administratively belongs to the Čajetina LSG, the share of the urban population in the total is only 19%, which is a change compared to 20 years ago, when it was 10%. The average age of the population is 42.3 years, which is almost the same as the national average of 42.2 years. The largest number of inhabitants is between the ages of 20 and 64, which is a characteristic of the entire population of the Republic of Serbia, but the number of old and young population is approximately equal (a difference of 8,000), which means that the population of this area is aging. The economic potential of the territory is represented by the population that is inactive from the pupils and students sector. This is the group of the population that within 4 to 8 years becomes able to work, that is, passes into the group of economically active population; therefore, they are the potential of the territory that can raise the rate of economically active population that performs the profession, that is, raise economic development in relation to the republic level. The urban

area has a higher percentage of pupils and students (potential) compared to the total number of inactive population.

In the last 10 years, more people have come to this area from neighboring areas than from some other countries. The countries from which the population emigrates to the Republic of Serbia, and also to the Urban area, are mostly the countries of the former SFRY - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Macedonia, as well as from the territory of the AP of Kosovo and Metohija. About 80% of daily population migration takes place within the borders of the same LSG, which is also the most common type of daily migration in the Republic of Serbia. Although close to other countries (the Republic of Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina), only 0.3% of the population goes to work outside the borders of the Republic of Serbia.

Based on the population estimate for the year 2021, there are 72,096 inhabitants living in the Užice local self-government, of which 37,129 (51.5%) are women, while 34,967 (48.5%) are men. The category of the elderly population 65+ registered an increase from 16.7% in 2011 to 22.2% in 2020. The percentage of the younger population (15-29 years) in 2020 decreased by 23.88% compared to 2011. The birth rate is 8.46%, while the life expectancy for men is 72.6 and for women 78.6 years. In terms of internal migration movements, since 2011, when the number of emigrants was 235 higher than the number of immigrants, in 2020 there were 308 more people who moved out of Užice compared to the number of immigrants, which indicates a growth of emigrants of 31.06%. The internal migration balance is -308. There is an evident trend of emigration, especially of young, highly educated people to larger centres (Belgrade, Novi Sad). The population density is 108 inhabitants/km², 75% of the total population lives in the urban area, and 25% in the suburban area. Of the total population, 98% are Serbian. In addition to the Serbian population, Montenegrins, Yugoslavs, Croats, Roma, Macedonians, Muslims, Slovenians, Hungarians, Russians, Bosniaks, Slovaks, Bunjevics, Ruthenians, Albanians, Germans, Ukrainians and Bulgarians live in the area of the Užice local self-government area.

According to the 2021 census, Čajetina has 14,636 inhabitants, of which 7,425 are women, while 7,211 are men. About 36% of the population lives in the urban settlements of Čajetina and Zlatibor, and the other 64% in rural areas. The number of live births in 2020 was 158, i.e. the birth rate was 10.8. Life expectancy is 75 years, while the average age is 46 years. There is a greater representation of internal migrations directed towards the urban settlements of Čajetina and Zlatibor. Migrations from the surrounding rural settlements, both from the territory of the Čajetina LSG, and from the territories of settlements from neighboring LSGs, are represented. In 2021, the number of immigrated residents was higher than the number of emigrants (475 immigrated, 278 emigrated). The internal migration balance is 117. There is a discrepancy in the spatial distribution of the population, which manifests itself through a pronounced concentration of the population in two urban settlements in relation to the remaining 22 settlements, which are predominantly rural. The population density in 2021 is 23 people/km².

According to the estimate for the year 2021, the Požega local self-government has 26,954 inhabitants in 42 settlements, i.e. 63 persons/km². The number of women is 13,629, while the number of men is 13,325. The birth rate is 7.75%, while the life expectancy for men is 74.2 and for women 78.9 years. The average age of the population, according to the 2011 census, is 44.1 years, 41.4 in urban areas and 46.5 in rural areas. The internal migration balance is -34. According to the results of the

2011 census, 28,956 or 97.69% of the population declared themselves as Serbs, 0.74% as Roma, while other peoples make up 1.57% of the total population. In the territory of the municipality from 2002-2011. In 2008, the share of the active population decreased from 49.5% to 45.9%, with the fact that there was an intense decrease in the general activity rate of the female population from 45.9% to 38.3%, while the general activity rate of men decreased slightly (from 54.6% to 53.8%).

According to the estimate for the year 2021, the population of Priboj LSG is 23,373, which is a decrease of 3,760 inhabitants, i.e. 13.6% compared to 2011. The population consists of 11,867 women and 11,516 men, whose average age is 47 years. The population density is 42 people/km². In the period 2018-2020. In 2008, the ratio of immigrated and emigrated persons was also negative. The number of immigrated persons by year is 252 (2018), 267 (2019) and 265 (2020), while the number of persons who left is 532 (2018), 508 (2019) and 488 (2020). The birth rate is 6.25%, the life expectancy for men is 73.6, and for women 77.8 years. About 21% of the inhabitants of the Islamic religion (Bosniaks and Muslims) live in the LSG, but there are no divisions of any kind between them and the majority Serbian population.

23,859 inhabitants live in the Bajina Bašta local authority, based on the estimate for 2021. The population density is 35 people/km². The lowest population density is in the villages on the territory of the Tara National Park (below 7 people/km²), while the highest population density is in the villages in the Drina valley and near the regional roads, and it can be estimated that it is the area with the greatest demographic potential. The number of men and women is approximately the same, 11,883 women and 11,976 men. The birth rate is 7.29%.

5.1.2 Social inclusion and social protection

Average salary of inhabitants

In the urban area, the average net salary of employees is RSD 61,957, while the gross salary is RSD 85,846. The highest average salary is in Užice, and the lowest in Čajetina.

In Užice local self-government, the average net salary of employees is RSD 71,024, for men it is RSD 74,536, and for women RSD 67,412, while the average gross salary is RSD 98,697. A total of 24,051 residents are employed. The analysis of the data on the structure of employees according to sectors of activity shows that 10% are employed in the field of transport and communication, 14% in the field of health and social work, 34% in the processing industry, 9% in construction, 7% in education, 9% in wholesale and retail trade and 4% in public administration and social insurance.

The average net salary of the employees of LSG Čajetina is RSD 56,379, while the gross salary is RSD 78,038. Earnings are better in the populated areas of Zlatibor and Čajetina, where the labor market is larger. Earnings are lower in rural areas. There are villages where there are no opportunities for employment and where poverty is present to a certain extent (Semegnjevo, Stublo, parts of Ljubiša).

In LSG Požega, the average net salary is RSD 64,444, while the gross salary is RSD 89,193.

The average net salary of the employees of LSG Priboj is RSD 59,930, while the gross salary is RSD 83,026. There are no zones with pronounced social problems, as well as those that stand out in terms of employee earnings. Poverty can be seen in correlation with unemployment.

In LSG Bajina Bašta, the average net salary is RSD 58,008, while the gross salary is RSD 80,279.

Social assistance services

In Užice LSG, the coverage of beneficiaries of financial social assistance is low, amounting to 0.49%, looking at it in relation to the average of financial assistance with the Republic of Serbia. The observed data is minimally lower compared to the average of the Zlatibor region, where it is 0.9. The budget is not sufficient to cover all the needs for these services. Most services are more accessible to users from urban areas, while the population from rural areas, due to distance and other objective reasons, has a difficult access to social protection services. In the records of the centre for Social Work in 2019, there were a total of 5436 beneficiaries - 1792 children, 218 young people, 2123 adults and 1303 elderly persons. From the total number of users, the number of women (2724) compared to the number of men (2712) is almost equal. In terms of the residence of the users, the rural population is more represented than the urban population, which means that services are more difficult to access for the citizens of rural areas due to underdeveloped infrastructure and the absence of organised public transport.

The following social protection services are provided in the Užice local authority - help at home (for the elderly, for children with developmental disabilities and people with disabilities), day care for children and youth with developmental disabilities, personal companion of the child, housing with support for young people who are becoming independent, personal assistance, family counseling, inclusive centre and adapted transportation for users of the day care for children and youth with developmental disabilities.

In the coming period, there is a possibility to introduce new services, for which it is estimated that there is a need in the community, such as a family counselor, day care for adults with developmental disabilities and respite accommodation.

In LSG Čajetina, the demand for social protection services is quite pronounced. There is a lack of capacity for a daily home help service, where most users have one appointment per week, and want to exercise the right to more appointments. Also, the need for additional capacities appears in the home help service for children with developmental disabilities, taking into account that not all children who need this service are included. It is necessary to establish a counseling centre for the psychological empowerment of women (for traumatised women, those suffering from malignant and other diseases, those who have suffered violence), as well as a respite service intended for parents who have children with developmental disabilities - for accommodation over the weekend. It is also necessary to establish a safe house service, which can also be built in rural areas.

There is a home for the elderly in the territory of Požega local authority with a capacity of about 50 users, which is not enough considering the waiting list. There is a lack of supply of social services in relation to the needs of the population, because there is no private accommodation of this type of service for the elderly. Most of all, there is a lack of homes for accommodation and daycare for the elderly, as well as space for daycare for children with special needs, as well as shelters for the socially vulnerable population. In the municipality, there are 20 social apartments where users of the centre for Social Work are accommodated by court decision, there is a need for more such institutions. In 2021, the centre for Social Work had 2,689 requests addressed to this institution, but the centre itself lacks both work premises and personnel services and funds to provide this type of assistance.

The following social protection services are available in Priboj LSG: home help for adults and the elderly (59 users), day care for children with developmental disabilities (17 users), day centre for adults and the elderly (emergency care service was used by 7 users, and day care service was used by 66 users), shelter for victims of domestic violence (over 350 users), housing with support for young people who are becoming independent - "Kuća na pola puta" (a total of 4 young people used the service) and a child's personal companion (2 users).

Two social protection services are implemented in the Bajina Bašta LSG - home help and day care for children and youth with developmental disabilities, and treatment of perpetrators of domestic violence is part of socio-educational services. It is necessary to establish a service of help at home and in rural areas, as well as a personal companion service, and the centre for Social Work initiative of the local self-government is currently being prepared for the establishment of these services. There is a need for a family associate service, which would be important for field work with families whose children are at risk of displacement. The need to accommodate adults and elderly people in social welfare institutions has been particularly pronounced in recent years.

Endangered zones

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

Security

The crime rate in LSG Čajetina is not worrisome. The number of resolved cases in relation to reported cases is about 80%, which is considered a good performance. Public safety is favourable, and most of the reported crimes were committed by perpetrators who are not permanent residents of Čajetina. Out of the total number of reported crimes, theft from the open (material from the construction site, fuel, machine parts) leads the way. Criminal acts related to domestic violence exist, they are mostly based on verbal violence and the most frequent reports come from hotels and private apartments, when it comes to the domestic population, reports come from both urban and rural areas. An increase in the percentage of narcotics among minors and visitors has been noticed, but the rate is still not alarming. When it comes to crimes related to fights, they are sporadic and mostly happen late at night in front of restaurants. Peer violence happens sporadically.

In the territory of Požega LSG area, the total number of criminal acts in 2020 was 277, while in 2021, that number was 266 (decrease in criminal acts). There were 123 violations of public order and peace in 2020, and 95 in 2021. In terms of traffic safety, in 2020 the total number of traffic accidents was 146, and in 2021 163. The number of injured persons in 2020 was 64, and in 2021 72. There were 92 injured persons in 2020, and 135 in 2021.

In the LSGs of Bajina Bašta and Priboj, the crime rate is at a low level.

5.1.3 Housing

Housing offer

According to data from 2013, 7,398 housing units were registered in the central zone of the urban settlement of Užice, which corresponds to a share of 24% in the total housing stock. Taking into account the population living in the central zone, on average 2 members live in one household, which is far below the average in other parts of the urban settlement. The area of the central zone is dominated by multi-family residential buildings with floors higher than P+5. Most of the multi-storey residential buildings were built between 1961 and 1980 in the recognizable architectural style of the 70s. The great need for modernization and rehabilitation of these facilities is evident. Going further from the centre of the central zone, family residential buildings dominate, the average age of which is around 40 years, and these zones are characterised by poor communal facilities. There is a small supply of available apartments in the central zone, while at the same time the need for housing is growing. The housing stock increased slightly from 2005 to 2009, but exclusively as a result of private investor initiatives. The offer of apartments for rent as a whole is very poor, 95% of all apartments are privately owned, and only 0.3% of the housing stock in the central zone is owned by LSGs and rented out. Housing stock in public ownership (owned by LSGs) amounts to less than 0.4% of the total number of apartments. A certain number of apartments that were built through donor projects are also in public ownership. These are apartments for social housing in protected conditions, of which there are 36. The average area of apartments in the first half of 2022 was 49 m².

In the Čajetina local self-government area, in the urban settlements of Zlatibor and Čajetina, as well as in the Dobroselica settlement (along the IB state road, at the foot of the “Tornik” ski centre), there is a trend of increasing supply and demand for houses and apartments, accompanied by the construction of larger apartment complexes. In the urban settlement of Čajetina, there is a pronounced lack of housing space, which is a consequence of the immigration of a larger number of residents (mostly working people) during the previous period. Substandard housing can be observed in certain rural settlements, especially those located along the administrative border of LSGs. The average area of apartments in the first half of 2022 was 36 m². The need for social housing is expressed in the group of materially disadvantaged persons (single mothers, young people with certain health problems without parents, young married couples). There is a certain number of social apartments that are under the jurisdiction of LSGs with a small share in the total housing stock.

There is a huge demand for apartments on the territory of Požega local self-government area, especially in the urban area where residential and commercial buildings are being built for multi-family housing, while in rural areas the construction of weekend houses prevails. There are 20 social apartments in the LSG, where users of the centre for Social Work are accommodated, and there is a need to build more such apartments. The average area of apartments in the first half of 2022 was 57 m².

The supply of apartments in Priboj local self-government area is small, while the demand for apartments is high. Supply and demand for houses does not exist at the moment. There is a shortage of housing in the new part of the urban settlement, while there is a surplus in the settlements of Poljice, Stari Priboj and Pribojska Banja. The average area of apartments in the

first half of 2022 was 35 m². There is a need for about 200 affordable apartments for young families who have not solved the housing issue.

There is currently a high demand for houses and apartments in the Bajina Bašta local community, which can be concluded from the large number of multi-family buildings and houses currently under construction. There are no zones with pronounced substandard housing in the LSG.

The price of housing

In 2020, 198 apartments were built in the Užice local authority, with a total area of 10,836 m². The price of newly built apartments in the first half of 2022 was RSD 125,889/m².

In 2020, 1,157 apartments were built in the Čajetina local self-government area. The price of newly built apartments in the first half of 2022 was RSD 192,935/m².

In Požega local self-government, due to increased demand, the prices of apartments in new buildings have also increased and amount to 900-1,100 EUR/m². In the Department of Urban Planning and Construction, the number of requests for building permits increased sharply from 864 in 2020 to 1,206 in 2021, and by December 10, 2022, the number of requests had already increased to 1,512.

Not a single building has been built in Priboj LSG in the last 15 years. New apartments were built in the form of upgrades, 5 apartments per year on average.

In the previous 2-3 years, several multi-family buildings were built in the Bajina Bašta municipality (an average of 50 apartments per year), and the price increased from year to year (from 700 EUR/m² in 2020 to 1,200 EUR/m² in 2022)..

Illegal construction

There are 27,791 illegally built buildings on the territory of the Užice local authority. The trend of illegal construction is decreasing due to compliance with legal regulations and planning documentation, as well as due to the multiple profitability of planned construction.

There are 5,763 illegally built buildings on the territory of the Čajetina local self-government area. The trend of construction of illegal buildings is decreasing, which is the result of compliance and application of measures defined through legal and planning documentation in the field of spatial and urban planning, as well as planned construction.

There are 7,818 illegally built buildings on the territory of Požega local self-government area. By September 2022, the total number of requests for the legalization of buildings was 3,256. From 2016 to December 2022, 1,097 facilities were legalised.

There are currently 8,431 illegally built buildings in Priboj LSG. The trend has been declining for the last 20 years.

There are currently 22,207 illegally built buildings in Bajina Bašta. The trend of illegal construction in the area of the Tara National Park has decreased due to the increased control of the inspection service and construction inspection.

The consequence of illegal construction is the uncontrolled expansion of urban settlements and the formation of new complexes next to busy roads, along with the usurpation of agricultural and forest land.

5.1.4 Social standard facilities

Social infrastructure

In Užice LSG, there is no shortage of social infrastructure facilities managed by LSG. There are the following institutions where social protection services are provided: centre for Social Work, City centre for Local Services, Red Cross. Home Department for the accommodation of adults and the elderly Zabučje is a social protection institution for the accommodation of adults and the elderly, with a capacity of 80 users, established at the centre for Social Work "Užice" in 2011. The institution provides housing, nutrition, care, primary health care, social work services, cultural and entertainment, recreational, occupational and other activities, depending on the needs, abilities and interests of the users. The institution includes 10 purpose-built buildings and one adapted in the Medical School.

In the Čajetina local self-government area, there is a lack of a home for the elderly and a shelter for emergency accommodation that would house victims of family settlements, victims of human trafficking, as well as elderly people without family support. There are no social protection services provided by the private sector in the territory of LSGs. The local self-government intends to build home for elderly people, which would also include the service of geronto housewives who take care of people who live in their households and need occasional help. There is no living room for the elderly.

In the territory of Požega local authority there is a home for the elderly with a capacity of about 50 users, which is not enough. There is a pronounced lack of social services in relation to the needs of the population, as there is no private accommodation of this type. Most of all, there is a lack of homes for accommodation and daycare for the elderly, as well as space for daycare for children with special needs, as well as shelters for the socially vulnerable population. In 2021, the centre for Social Work had 2,689 requests addressed to this institution, but the centre itself lacks both work premises and personnel services and funds for providing this type of assistance.

In LSG Priboj there is a lack of homes for the elderly. The private home for the elderly, which had about 50 users, of which about twenty from Priboj, was closed in August 2022.

Over 6,000 pensioners (about 25% of the population) live on the territory of LSG Bajina Bašta, so there is a need for a home for old and sick people.

Health infrastructure

Secondary and primary health care relies on the Užice and Priboj health centres, the Institute for Public Health and the Pharmacy Institution (based in Užice). Secondary health care services are provided by two general hospitals in Priboj (110 beds) and Užice (740 beds) with outlying departments in Požega (inpatient in a health centre with 60 beds) and Bajina Bašta (with 20 beds), as well as the Special Hospital for Thyroid and Metabolic Diseases "Zlatibor" (with 70 beds). Primary health care services are provided by 4 health centres in each of the LSG urban settlements and health stations and clinics in village community centres. The territorial layout of the network of health care facilities is unsatisfactory, with the obvious problem of the obsolescence of certain facilities and equipment and the problem of a lack of medical personnel to carry out activities.⁹

⁹ Regulation on the plan of the network of health institutions, "Official Gazette of the RS", no. 5/2020, 11/2020, 52/2020, 88/2020, 62/2021, 69/2021, 74/2021 i 95/2021

In the Užice local self-government area, there is a need to expand the capacity of health infrastructure facilities. Design and technical documentation for expanding the capacity of the Health centre and General Hospital in Užice is currently being prepared. There is organised public or specialised transportation in the form of ambulance or home care to the place of provision of health care services.

In most villages in the Čajetina local self-government area, there are no clinics or health centres where doctors come at least once a week. In larger villages, it is necessary to ensure an examination by a specialist doctor, because the waiting time for examinations in Čajetina and Užice is very long, even months.

There is a shortage in Požega LSG space for emergency medical assistance, as well as an entrance for the disabled. In the local communities of Jelen Do and Roge, there is a lack of primary health care facilities, and in the local communities of Ježevica and Gornja Dobrinja, rehabilitation of the facility is necessary. Ambulance and patronage services are organised in settlements that lack health care facilities.

The health centre in LSG Bajina Bašta provides primary level health care for the population, both in urban and rural settlements. Due to the very large dispersion, there are 4 health stations and 4 health clinics in the rural area. The main problem is the lack of doctors for continuous work in field clinics. At the moment, part of the buildings have been reconstructed, but it is necessary to plan the reconstruction and adaptation of the Perućac and Bačevci health centres and the Okletac infirmary. The Health centre lacks educated staff in the field of ultrasound and radiological diagnostics, given that specialization in radiology is underway. Services that are not provided in the field of radiological diagnostics are solved by hiring specialists from ZC Užice. In LSG, there is an organised private practice in the field of laboratory diagnostics, as well as a polyclinic and specialist practice offices in the field of cardiology, pulmonology, rheumatology and other specialties. The current emergency medical service does not have adequate space, therefore it is necessary to plan the construction of a new building for HMP, in which the hemodialysis service should be provided, which is now very difficult to provide, considering that patients from distant places are transported for hemodialysis to OB Užice. There is public transport to the place where health care services are provided, but it is not at a satisfactory level. If necessary, the medical transport of the Health centre is organised to OB Užice, KC Kragujevac and Belgrade.

In Priboj LSG, part of the needs of the health infrastructure is met by the private sector, mainly due to the lack of certain specialist doctors or equipment in the public sector.

Educational infrastructure

The network of institutions for preschool education is formed by 33 facilities of kindergartens (one in Bajina Bašta LSG, four in Priboj LSG, three in Požega LSG, 11 in Užice LSG, one of which is privately owned and 14 in Čajetina LSG, of which five in the villages of Mačkat, Sirogojno, Šljivovica, Ljubiš and Rožanstvo).¹⁰ Preparatory classes also take place in 26 elementary schools and their separate departments (10 in Bajina Bašta local self-government area, nine in Požega local self-government area, five in Užice local self-government area and two in Čajetina local

¹⁰ Preschool education - data on locations and facilities and premises, Ministry of Education, 2023.

self-government area).¹¹ The network of institutions for preschool education in urban areas is well developed and organised, with new or renovated facilities that meet all European standards. The problem of pre-school education is the provision of services in rural settlements, with the exception of the Čajetina local self-government area, which are far from the primary schools and kindergartens where this type of teaching takes place.

Primary education takes place in 23 home schools (three in Bajina Bašta local self-government with 7 outsourced departments, two in Požega local self-government with 20 outsourced departments, four in Priboj LSG with 8 outsourced departments, ten in Užice LSG with 14 outsourced departments and two in Čajetina LSG with five outsourced departments) and two special primary schools - a primary school for hearing-impaired children in Užice and a music school in Priboj.¹²

Secondary education takes place in a network of facilities that consists of 14 secondary schools located in urban settlements, namely: two in Bajina Bašta local community (gymnasium and technical school), two in Priboj local community (gymnasium and mechanical technical school), three in Požega local community (gymnasium, technical school and agricultural school), six in Užice local community (gymnasium, economic, medical, technical, artistic and mixed music school) and one in LSG Čajetina (hospitality and tourism school). The dual education model is not adapted to small businesses. In the urban settlements of Užice and Požega there are homes for high school students.¹³

The network of higher education facilities consists of the Academy of Vocational Studies in Western Serbia and the Faculty of Education in Užice. There is a Student centre Krčagovo in Užice. The establishment of the Integrated University in Užice is underway (in addition to the existing faculty of pedagogy, it will have faculties of art and information technology).¹⁴

The technical school in Užice was the first to introduce virtual practice (accepted by the Ministry of Education). In cooperation with the Office for Dual Education of the Government of the RS and the Technical School of Užice, the Užice local self-government Authority has started the development of project documentation for the construction of a training centre in Krčagov, energy rehabilitation and adaptation of the facility, as well as ground floor decoration of the park.

In the local community of Užice, the preschool institution "Užice" has 10 facilities and adapted spaces in 4 elementary schools. There are currently 2,092 children staying in the institution. These capacities do not meet the needs, so work is being done to expand the capacity for 200 children. The construction of a new kindergarten for 225 children is underway in the urban centre of the MH Carina, while new kindergartens are being built and planned in rural local communities. LSG Užice ensures and subsidizes the stay of children in all preschool institutions, both in public and private kindergartens.

A new kindergarten in the village of Mackat is needed in the Čajetina local self-government area, because the existing kindergarten does not meet the needs. It is necessary to renovate

11 Regional spatial plan of Zlatibor and Moravica administrative districts, "Official Gazette of RS", number 1/2013

12 Basic education - data on locations and facilities and premises, Ministry of Education, 2023.

13 Secondary education - data on locations and facilities and premises, Ministry of Education, 2023.

14 <https://uzice.rs/javne-ustanove/visoko-obrazovanje/>; Regional spatial plan of Zlatibor and Moravica administrative districts, "Official Gazette of RS", number 1/2013

the only educational institution intended for secondary education, to modernize its offices, as well as to create educational centres where students with professional profiles can teach. There is a lack of secondary vocational schools for trades. There is no public or private higher education institution. Vocational programs are not aligned with the labor market, there is a lack of professional - craft personnel: architects, construction and mechanical engineers, as well as ceramists, rebar makers, carpenters, tinsmiths, painters, plumbers, ceramists, welders, plasterers, operators of construction machines, waiters, cooks.

In Priboj LSG, enrollment in kindergartens is not available to all those interested, there has been a waiting list for several years, given the large concentration of the younger population in the urban area. The existing primary and secondary schools meet the needs for education with their capacities, especially considering the trend of decreasing the number of students. Professional programs of the Secondary School of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and College technical mechanical school Trstenik, whose department works in the Priboj Free Zone, are aligned with the needs of employers operating in the zone, who employ over 700 workers.

In the territory of the Bajina Bašta local community, there is a great demand for a vacant place in the kindergarten, because the current capacities of the kindergarten are not sufficient. Between 150 and 200 children cannot enroll in kindergarten, although in some cases both parents are employed. There is currently no private kindergarten. Due to the reduced number of students, there is no shortage of educational facilities. Rural schools are mostly closed and in most cases they are given to different sports organizations that use them through different programs. Due to large migrations of young people for the purpose of higher education and the lack of highly educated personnel, the opening of a separate state or private department would be of great importance for Bajina Bašta. higher education institutions. Vocational programs are not aligned with the labor market. We need more skilled personnel with secondary education, as well as those with higher education in the fields of electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, and construction.

In LSG Požega, dual education is being successfully developed (e.g. on CNC machines).

Cultural and scientific infrastructure

In the urban settlement of Užice there is the National Library of Užice, which is the home library for the libraries of the Zlatibor Administrative District, the City Cultural centre, the City Gallery, the National Theater and the Historical Archive, which protects archival material in the area of the Zlatibor Administrative District. There are museums in the urban area of Užice (the regional museum responsible for the territory of eight municipalities, for the ethnographic cultural monument "Jokanović's House", the memorial complex on Kadinjača and the presentation of the hydroelectric power plant "Pod gradom") and Požega. There is an open-air museum "Staro selo" in Sirogojno and a gallery in Dobroselica, and a large number of cultural events are organised in the Čajetina local self-government area.¹⁵

The most important cultural events in Užice LSG are the Yugoslav Theater Festival, the International Film and Music Festival "Kustendorf", the International Children's Folklore Festival "Licidersko

¹⁵ Regional spatial plan of Zlatibor and Moravica administrative districts, "Official Gazette of RS", number 1/2013

srce”, the International Ceramics Colony, the Biennial of Graphics “Suva Igla”, the International Festival of Nature and Traditions “Gestival”. Užice will be the cultural capital of Serbia in 2024.

The Cultural centre and the Library “Ljubiša Đenić” are located in the urban settlement of Čajetina.¹⁶ The cultural centre assists in the organization of events such as: the celebration of the Serbian New Year at the church in Jablanica, the village varsity in Jablanica, the summer street cabaret in Čajetina, the competition of singing groups in Rožanstva, and an event that fosters original singing (from the shout) at the regional level. In the Zlatibor Tourist centre, a modern multi-functional Cultural centre building was recently opened, which has: a hall for theater performances and cinema screenings, a modern gallery, a library, conference rooms, a media centre, administrative offices and other spaces. The Zlatibor Cultural centre became the organizer of numerous exhibitions, art colonies, festivals, cinema screenings, theater performances and other manifestations.

The National Library and the Sports and Cultural centre are located in the urban settlement of Požega.¹⁷ The sports and cultural centre implements the following programs: educational programs, film program, music program, stage performance (theatre) program, art (visual) program.

In the urban settlement of Priboj there are the City Library, the House of Culture “Pivo Karamatijević” and the Priboj Local Museum.¹⁸ The House of Culture organizes traditional events: Lim children’s poetry evenings, Lim poetry evenings, the Danil Lazović Days festival, the Inter-Republic festival of children’s dramatic creativity, the Priboj painters cycle, the municipal recitation review.

The “Culture” institution is located in the urban settlement of Bajina Bašta¹⁹, the National Library “Miloš Trebinjac” (with 5 branches in the settlements of Bačevci, Okletec, Rogačica, Kostojevići and Perućac) and a cinema.²⁰

Sports infrastructure

In Užice local self-government, the sports infrastructure largely meets the needs of citizens and sports clubs. The most important sports facilities are: Sports and Recreation centre “Veliki Park”, City Stadium, City Swimming Pool, Sports centre in Krčagov. 82 sports clubs are registered through the Sports Association, a large number of which use the funds determined by the LSG budget. The plan is to expand open sports fields in suburban settlements and rural local communities, as well as the construction and reconstruction of existing school halls. LSG Užice is the host of MOSI - International Youth Sports Games in 2024.

LSG Čajetina lacks sports facilities. Urban settlement Čajetina has: two training halls, fields with artificial and hybrid surface, one balloon hall and one multifunctional field, one padel tennis court, one skate park, indoor and outdoor swimming pool. The plan is to build a sports park. The private sector has football fields, which is a negligible percentage compared to the needs.

There is a lack of sports infrastructure in Požega LSG. The private sector meets the needs in the amount of 30%.

¹⁶ <https://www.cajetina.org.rs/sr/node/950>

¹⁷ http://www.pozega.org.rs/index.php?id_l_oblasti=5

¹⁸ <http://www.priboj.rs/lokalna-samouprava/javna-preduzeca>

¹⁹ <https://bajinabasta.rs/javna-preduzeca/>

²⁰ The fourth amendment and supplement to the General Regulation Plan of Bajina Bašta, 2020.

In the urban settlement of Priboj is the Sports centre. There is no shortage of sports facilities in the area of the LSG, but some need to be renovated (e.g. the City Stadium). There is no private sector that implements sports content. LSG Priboj is included in MOSI - International Youth Sports Games, which have been held since the 60s of the 20th century.

Bearing in mind the needs of local sports clubs and recreationists, and especially the growing number of preparation teams coming to Bajina Bašta, it is necessary to build an additional sports hall, a new football field, basketball and volleyball fields, build a new tartan track, build changing rooms for athletes, build an indoor and outdoor swimming pool in the municipality. Currently, a small percentage of needs are met by the private sector as far as sports facilities are concerned.

5.2 ECONOMY

5.2.1 General economic trends and the labor market

Employment

In Užice LSG, the number of registered employees according to the municipality of work is 24,051 (2021) and according to the municipality of residence 27,156 (2021). The number of registered employees according to the municipality of residence in relation to the number of inhabitants is 38%. A favourable trend is the increase in the number of freelancers, of whom there are over 200. The number of registered unemployed is 2,835, the number of registered unemployed per 1,000 inhabitants is 44. Registered unemployed by gender: women 1,776, men 1,337. Share of the unemployed according to age groups in the total number of unemployed, in 2021: 15–29 years. 17%, 30–54 years. 54%, 55+ years. 29%. The age structure of unemployed persons in 2020 is in favor of persons over 50 years of age, of whom there are 36.69% in relation to the total number of registered persons. Young people under the age of 29 account for 21.37% of total unemployment in 2020. People who are more difficult to employ: unemployed persons with disabilities 5.61%, unemployed under the age of 30 21.38%, beneficiaries of unemployment benefits 6.11%, technological redundancies 0.4%. In terms of qualified labor, there is a problem in certain economic branches, because the demand is greater than the supply, especially for trade professions. Retraining for certain occupations is underway.

The number of registered employees in 2021 in the Čajetina local self-government according to the municipality of work was 6,199, while according to the municipality of residence it was 4,778. The number of registered unemployed in the same year was 532. The ratio of registered employees to the municipality of residence in relation to the number of inhabitants was 33%. The employment rate in 2021 was 16.3%. In the overall structure of employees, there are more men than women. The largest number of employees work in the field of services, accommodation and catering. The employment rate in the Čajetina LSG is related to internal migrations of a daily nature, which mostly take place in the area between the urban settlements of Zlatibor, Čajetina and Užice. There is not a sufficient number of qualified workers that the private sector needs.

In Požega LSG, the number of registered employees according to the municipality of work is 8,870 (2021) and according to the municipality of residence 9,218 (2021). The number of registered employees according to the municipality of residence in relation to the number of inhabitants

is 35%. The number of registered unemployed is 1,161. There are 44 registered unemployed per 1,000 inhabitants. Registered unemployed by gender: women 626, men 535. Share of the unemployed by age group in the total number of unemployed, in 2021: 15–29 years. 20%, 30–54 years. 48%, 55+ years. 32%.

In LSG Priboj, the employment rate is 27%, and the unemployment rate is 22.8%. The employment rate has been increasing over the past few years, thanks to new investors. On the other hand, the increased employment rate is to some extent also caused by migration, i.e. emigration of the population, primarily the able-bodied. There is long-term unemployment (primarily the elderly) and youth unemployment. The main cause is unsuccessful privatization and the slow transition to a market economy, as well as the inflexibility of older people in terms of retraining. These two categories have the status of harder-to-employ persons and have certain advantages during employment, in terms of employment subsidies. There is mostly a qualified workforce, due to the education system adapted to the needs of employers (dual education for the needs of the largest investors in the municipality of Priboj, such as Inmold, Flex Akademi, FTS). This system needs to be harmonised with new economic trends, ie. needs of new investors.

The number of registered employees in LSG Bajina Bašta according to the municipality of work is 6,319 (2021) and according to the municipality of residence 7,388 (2021). The number of registered employees according to the municipality of residence in relation to the number of inhabitants is 31%. The number of registered unemployed is 1,658. Registered unemployed per 1,000 inhabitants is 71. Registered unemployed by gender: women 948, men 710. Share of unemployed by age groups in the total number of unemployed, in 2021: 15–29 years. 19%, 30–54 years. 60%, 55+ years. 21%. There is long-term unemployment primarily among people over 50 and young people (mainly mechanical personnel), due to insufficient knowledge and skills, experience, as well as insufficient motivation to engage in any type of training. There is no qualified workforce to match the private sector, as demand is greater than supply.

Commuting

In Užice local self-government, there is organised public transportation that meets the needs of daily trips for employees and students.

There is public transport in Čajetina, which in terms of organization and timetable is adapted to the working hours of employees who travel daily from their place of residence to their place of work and in the opposite direction.

In LSG Priboj, some companies have organised transport for their employees, but mostly existing public city transport is used.

Public transport in Bajina Bašta has not been established, private individuals who employ a large number of workers organize transportation seasonally due to the wide spread of the territory of the LSG.

5.2.2 Economy and business environment

Business subjects

In the urban area, the total number of SMEs in 2021 was 9,148, of which 1,826 were commercial companies and 7,322 entrepreneurial shops. In the period 2018 - 2021, an increase in the number of active SMEs by 11.09% was recorded in the entire territory.

In Užice LSG, number of SMEs in 2020 is 3,812, of which 838 are companies and 2,974 are entrepreneurial shops. In the period 2018 - 2021, there is a slight decline in the number of active SMEs. In the observed period, the number of active SMEs decreased by 0.69%. The total number of SMEs per 10,000 inhabitants is 530. Of these, 120 companies and 410 entrepreneurs. The total number of employees in MSMEs is 13,806, which is 1.11% of the total number of employees in MSMEs in the RS. Employment in MSMEs accounts for 57.85% of total employment in LSGs. The total business income of MSPP is 110,762,889, which is 0.98% of the total business income in the RS. The average number of exporters is 198, which is 23.2% of the total number of active SMEs. Total exports amounted to 192,431,814,000 dinars, and the average annual growth rate of exports is -0.34%. In the observed period, in the structure of investments, the share of foreign capital is 4.07% or 5,801,000 euros. Economic activity takes place in 11 sectors, but the biggest impact on economic trends is made by companies from the processing industry (processing of non-ferrous metals, agro-industry, textile industry, products of special industry, construction and trade).

In the Čajetina LSG, the number of SMEs in 2020 was 1,204, of which 240 were commercial companies and 964 entrepreneurial shops. In the period 2018 - 2021, the growth of active SMEs was recorded. In the observed period, the number of active SMEs increased by 24.13%. The total number of SMEs per 10,000 inhabitants is 820. Of these, 160 companies and 660 entrepreneurs. The total number of employees in MSMEs is 2,954, which is 0.24% of the total number of employees in MSMEs in the RS. Employment in the MSEP accounts for 49.41% of the total employment in the municipality. The average number of exporters is 23, which is 14.3% of the total number of active SMEs. Total exports amounted to 17,198,639,000 dinars, and the average annual growth rate of exports is 14.4%. In the observed period, in the structure of investments, the share of foreign capital is 1.15% or 503,000 euros. The most important economic activities in the LSG are tourism, agriculture, processing industry in the area agricultural production, textile industry, light industry in the field of plastics and metals and wood processing industry. Tourism is the most developed and important economic branch.

In Požega local self-government area, the number of SMEs in 2020 was 1,691, of which 369 were commercial companies and 1,322 entrepreneurial shops. In the period 2018 - 2021, the growth of active SMEs was recorded. In the observed period, the number of active SMEs increased by 8.96. The total number of SMEs per 10,000 inhabitants is 630. Of these, 140 are companies and 490 are entrepreneurs. 15 SMEs operate in the zones. The total number of employees in MSMEs is 4,889, which is 0.39% of the total number of employees in MSMEs in the RS. Employment in the MSEP accounts for 58.17% of the total employment in the municipality. The average number of exporters is 97, which accounts for 26.2% of the total number of active SMEs. Total exports amounted to 23,118,965,000 dinars, and the average annual growth rate of exports is -0.46%. In the observed period, in the structure of investments, the share of foreign capital is 12.93%

or 6,661,000 euros. The most significant and represented economic branch is the processing industry, namely metal processing and food processing (fruit and vegetable processing), which employs the largest number of workers.

In Priboj LSG, the number of SMEs in 2021 was 1,005, of which 161 were commercial companies and 844 entrepreneurial shops. In the period 2018 - 2021, the growth of active SMEs was recorded. In the observed period, the number of active SMEs increased by 10.66%. The total number of SMEs per 10,000 inhabitants is 430. Of these, 70 companies and 360 entrepreneurs. The total number of employees in MSMEs is 2,223, which is 0.18% of the total number of employees in MSMEs in the RS. Employment in the MSEP accounts for 49.41% of the total employment in the municipality. The average number of exporters is 28, which accounts for 18.1% of the total number of active SMEs. Total exports amounted to 7,693,777,000 dinars, and the annual growth rate of exports is 20.7%. In the observed period, in the structure of investments, the share of foreign capital is 67.84% or 15,480,000 euros. The leading economic branches are the production of vehicles, production of rubber and plastic products, production of electricity, gas and hot water, land transport and pipeline transport, sales and repair of vehicles, hotels and restaurants.

In the LSG Bajina Bašta, the number of SMEs in 2020 was 1,436, of which 218 were commercial companies and 1,218 entrepreneurial shops. In the period 2018 - 2021, the growth of active SMEs was recorded. In the observed period, the number of active SMEs increased by 12.43%. The total number of SMEs per 10,000 inhabitants is 600. Of these, 90 companies and 510 entrepreneurs. The total number of employees in MSMEs is 3,188, which is 0.26% of the total number of employees in MSMEs in the RS. Employment in MSMEs accounts for 51.02% of total employment in the municipality. The total number of exporters is 38, which is 18% of the total number of active SMEs. Total exports amounted to 3,793,202,000 dinars, and the average annual growth rate of exports is 17.5%. In the observed period, in the structure of investments, the share of foreign capital is 2.54% or 258,000 euros. Commercial subjects are mostly concentrated in the service sector (restaurants, shops, cafes and transport activities).

Economic zones, innovative and business industrial structure

According to data from 2020, there is one industrial zone in the Užice local self-government area - the Krčagovo industrial zone, with a total area of 20.34 ha. The capacity of the zone is fully used. 6 SMEs operate in the zone. The Regional Innovation Startup centre was established in Užice (RIS centre), as a centre for innovative and technological development. Entrepreneurs are provided with professional, mentoring, legal and advisory support in the development and commercialization of business ideas, networking with scientific research and educational institutions, public, private and civil sectors, and finding and using various sources of funding. Cooperation has been developed in the agricultural sector, e.g. "BB" juniper, Zarić, Bogdanović (Sokolova rakija), Stara pesma (500-1000 cooperators).

According to data from 2020, there is a Branešci industrial zone in the Čajetina local self-government area where 3 SMEs operate. The area of the zone is 264 ha, of which 64 ha are filled, i.e. 24.24% of capacity.

In Požega LSG, according to data from 2020, there are two industrial zones in the municipality: an industrial zone and an industrial-working duty-free zone, with a total area of 158 ha. 45 ha,

i.e. 50.08% of the capacity, were filled. Požega notes the development of the creative industry - film production and demands for education in that area.

According to data from 2020, there is one free zone in the municipality of Priboj, with an area of 21 ha. 14 ha, or 66.67%, have been filled. Six SMEs operate in the zone.

According to data from 2020, there are 3 industrial zones with a total area of 30 ha in the Bajina Bašta local self-government area: southern, northern and western zones in which 23 SMEs operate. Zone capacity is full.

5.2.3 Tourism and culture

Tourist infrastructure

The urban area is located in the primary tourist destination Drina - Tara - Mokra Gora - Zlatibor with a significant share of the year-round offer as part of the tourist cluster of central and western Serbia. Užice is a secondary city tourist centre of national importance with a mostly year-round offer. Zlatibor and Tara are mountain centres of distinct national and prospective international importance, with a year-round offer. Pribojska Banja is a secondary spa resort of national importance with a predominantly summer offer.²¹

LSG Užice records a slow but steady growth in registered tourist arrivals. If 2020 is excluded year as unrepresentative due to the global pandemic, during 2019 Užice was visited by 12% more tourists than in 2015. During 2021, almost the same number of overnight stays was achieved as in 2019, which is an exceptional result considering that the global pandemic has greatly affected tourism trends. On In the urban area, LSG Užice is in second place in terms of the number of tourist arrivals (after LSG Čajetina). In the area of LSGs, the structure of tourists is dominated by domestic tourists (75% of arrivals and 83% of overnight stays), with the exception of 2020, when domestic guests accounted for over 90% of the total number of registered tourists. The average length of stay of all tourists in the previous five years is 2.5 days, with domestic guests staying slightly longer (2.8 days) and foreign tourists staying shorter than average (1.7 days). The number of overnight stays shows that even in the most difficult year, tourism has proven to be a vital economic branch worth investing in. The total number of beds in the territory of LSG in April 2022 was 1,217, of which 567 beds are available to hotels operating in the city (one hotel ****, three hotels *** and one hotel*). The most important tourist attractions in the area of Užice local self-government area are: Mokra Gora with Šarganska osmica and Drvengrad, Tara mountain, Kremna village, Stari grad, Hydropower plant "Pod gradom", the Đetinjinja river gorge, the Rujan monastery, the Potpeć cave, the Zlakusa potter's village, the White Church of Karan and others. In December 2021, at the session of the General Assembly of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in Madrid, Mokra Gora was declared the best tourist village in the world, among more than 170 competitors from 75 countries around the world. In the last For several years, there have been significant investments in tourism by the public and private sectors: the Old Town (complete conservation and reconstruction of the upper town - in 2022 had 5,342 visits), Đetinjinja river gorge (new facilities and available activities - zip line, open-air archaeological museum "StaPARK" - 2143 visits in the period June-October 2022, kayaking, cycling, hiking and mountain climbing); Potpećka cave (site improvement and complete

21 Draft Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia until 2035, 2023.

replacement of electrical installations) – 6,018 visitors in 2022; accommodation facilities (opening of the Siesta and Aria hotels, renovation of part of the accommodation facilities of the Hotel Omorika and improvement of additional facilities, opening of Konačišta Grad within the Tourist Organization of Užice). Zlatibor with Zlakuš, Mokra Gora with Kadinjača, Jelova Gora with the Derventa river canyon are connected by well-maintained and marked hiking trails. The “Terzića avlija” hiking trail, the “Jarevac” walking trail on the Kaluđerski Bari, and the “Banjska stena” walking and educational trail on Mitrovec are also available. In 2017, the European Association of Green Paths awarded the Užice local self-government Award for the Užice Green Path, the first of its kind in Serbia. It is intended for walking and cycling in a length of 7.2 kilometers. The green trail is followed by marked trails for mountaineers. Winter sports are a concentration of physical activity and good fun. Ski resort Mokra Gora - Iver is 7 km from Mećavnik. The pistes have 7 “sufago” cannons for artificial snowmaking, the “sidrašica” funicular with a capacity of 1,000 skiers per hour, which simultaneously serves 4 pistes with a total length of 4 kilometers. The Nagramak trail (860 m.a.s.l.) is located 4 kilometers from Mitrovec, 860 meters long. The track is illuminated so that skiing fans can enjoy night rides. The trail near Hotel Omorika is intended for beginners and recreational skiers with all the necessary conditions for skiing at night. Already on the third kilometer from the centre of the city of Užice, the picturesque gorge of the Đetinjanja River begins, which builds an attractive canyon in its central part, declared a landscape of exceptional qualities and marked as a natural asset of great importance. In the biological and biogeographic sense, it is an area with a number of ecological specificities. In the wider area of the Đetinjanja river canyon, there is also a rich monumental heritage, as well as an area of unique beauty: the beach below the Old Town and Rajski islands. Visitors in the canyon can enjoy various activities such as: cycling along the route of the old Čira railway, riding a Zip line near the Old Town, enjoying the beautiful landscape by kayaking near the Velika brana or trying your hand at free climbing on natural rocks.

Zlatibor Mountain in the Čajetina LSG has long been known as a mountain suitable for rest, recovery and healing. The tourist destination Zlatibor is characterised by the specific geographical and climatic characteristics of Zlatibor, and natural and cultural heritage certainly stand out as the pearls and gems of this offer: Zlatibor Nature Park, Stopić cave (the most visited speleological object in Serbia, which records over 100,000 visits per year), the waterfall in Gostilje, overgrowth in Dobroselica, open-air museum “Staro selo” in Sirogojno. With around 350,000 tourists per year (a third of which are foreign), who spend around 1.5 million overnight stays, Zlatibor is the most visited mountain in Serbia and one of the tourist leaders. According to data on the average stay, domestic guests stay longer than foreign guests with 4 days, while the average stay of foreign guests at the destination is 3 days. The first major holiday facilities were built in the Zlatibor tourist centre at the beginning of the 20th century, which today has more than ten modern hotels, a large number of guesthouses and apartment hotels, luxury apartment complexes, lodgings, private apartments, guesthouses, car camps, etc. The tourist centre has over 30,000 beds, of which 5,000 are in hotel accommodation. Almost all villages have accommodation units in ethnic style. The attraction is the longest panoramic gondola in the world - the Gold gondola, which connects the tourist centre of Zlatibor with the Tornik ski resort. The public alpine ski resort “Tornik” has three lifts (6-seat “Tornik” 1,850 m long with a capacity of 3,000 sk./h, ski-lift “Krnevo plandište” 1,100 m long with a capacity of 1,200 sk./h and ski-lift “Bandera” 850 m long with a capacity of 1,200

sk./h), three ski trails and three ski trails (red trail “Čigota”, homologated red trail “Tornik” and homologated black trail “Zmajevac”; blue ski trail between the starting stations of the cable car “Bandera” and “Tornik”, red “Ribnički ski trail” and black ski trail between the exit station of the cable car “Krnevo plandište” and starting stations of the “Bandera” cable car; the total length of the ski tracks and ski roads is 8,000 m); The ski area includes a ski school training ground with a baby lift, an info centre, GSS, an ambulance, a ski buffet and a parking lot (next to the departure point of the “Tornik” cable car), a visitor centre (next to the exit station of the “Tornik” cable car), a tubing training ground with a conveyor belt (next to the starting point of the “Krnevo plandište” cable car), bobsleigh on rails, a trail for adrenaline descent and recreation and entertainment facilities (adventure park, mini golf and multifunctional sports field). The ski resort is equipped with a system for artificial snowmaking of all ski slopes, but without sufficient effects in conditions of elevated winter temperatures.²² Sports and recreational facilities include: an outdoor Olympic swimming pool, a sports hall, two open football fields, fields for small sports, as well as a small ski resort “Obudovica” with one ski lift and a ski track; tennis courts “Jezero” and “Springs”, trim track “Karaula”, Nordic ski track, etc. Most of the sports and recreational facilities are part of the hotel and some other accommodation facilities, mostly in the centre of Zlatibor (indoor 25-meter swimming pool, fitness room and wellness program in the Institute/Special Hospital; wellness program, small indoor pool, hydromassage, sauna and gym in the hotel “Zlatibor-Mona”; outdoor Olympic pool, outdoor children’s pool, spa centre and billiards club in the “Olimp” hotel; indoor pool, jacuzzi, and gym in the “Satelit” hotel; 1,500 m² sports hall, fitness centre and gym in the “King’s Water” complex; sports centre for indoor soccer, basketball, and tennis in the “Ratko Mitrović” student resort. and a smaller part in the surroundings (employee recreation centre - football, basketball, volleyball, tennis and bocce courts, table tennis room, gym and ski lift in the hotel “Lovac”, Vodice; two small outdoor swimming pools, jacuzzi and sauna in the national house “Simex”, Ljubiš; swimming pool next to villa “Romantika” and swimming pool in Gostilje). Other sports and recreational facilities offered in the surroundings of the centre of Zlatibor are: riding ranges at the farm “Zlatibor” and the “Zova” ranch, paragliding ranges at Tornik and Čigota, swimming pools at small lakes, excursion, cycling and hiking trails, etc.; for Nordic skiing, three trails and a shooting range for biathlon are arranged; for paragliding, the training grounds “Čuker” on Čigota, “Gradina” on Tornik and on the farm “Kriva Breza” have been arranged; a 350 m track was built for karting; trails for mountain bikes with a length of 160 km, “Ozone Trails of Zlatibor” for excursions (circular trail, health trails on Čigota, “Avantura Mokra gora”, “Zlatibor Bogaze” and “Siropogno” with a total length of 98 km), trails for trim recreation, horse riding and walking (pedestrian trail “Spomenik” and others). Of the picnic areas and swimming areas, the following are organised: Jokino vrelo - picnic area on the way to Mokra Gora with a small lake for sport fishing and an organised swimming area (with a restaurant and bungalows); swimming pool next to the “Zlatiborska Jezera” apartment complex on the way to Semegnjevo (with 3 apartments and a restaurant); swimming pool “Kod koše” on the way to Semegnjevo, swimming pool in Musvete, etc.²³

The tourist resources of Požega local self-government are: Roge village and Tometino polje; cultural and historical heritage - the memorial complex to Miloš Obrenović, the Railway Museum, the

22 Spatial plan of the special purpose area of the Nature Park “Zlatibor”, “Official Gazette of RS”, number 2/2020

23 Spatial plan of the special purpose area of the Nature Park “Zlatibor”, “Official Gazette of RS”, number 2/2020

Prilipac art colony and the circular square in the centre of Požega; religious buildings - Church of St. Emperor Constantine and Empress Jelena, Church of St. Three Hierarchs, Church of St. John the Baptist, Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Monastery of St. George. Total arrivals of domestic and foreign tourists (2019): 13,171, domestic 7,703, foreign 5,468; Total overnight stays of domestic and foreign tourists: 24,876, domestic 17,442, foreign 7,434. Accommodation is provided by the hotel "Požega" (city hotel, categorised with three stars, in the city centre) and the lodging "Merak" (on the main road Požega-Čačak, 14 km from Požega). The most important recreational zones are: Borjak - tourist recreational zone (part of the city green pine forest, represents a recreational and ecological zone directly next to the city swimming pool, with three sports fields) and Tometina Polje - a hiking-mountaineering area (thanks to its location and climatic conditions, high concentration of oxygen and negative ions, represents an air spa); Roge, Roška spa (known for its positive effect on diseases of the joints, nerves, eyes and chronic rheumatism, with pools with medicinal water).

The main tourist destination of LSG Priboj is Pribojska Banja (spa tourism as the dominant type of tourism in Priboj). Number of accommodation facilities in Pribojska Banja: 39 households with a total of 283 beds, Hotel Lim - 70 rooms with a total of 135 beds, Motel Dabar - 10 rooms with 20 beds, Hotel Terme - 35 rooms with 75 beds and accommodation Nikačević - 12 rooms with 25 beds. The number of overnight stays in Pribojska banja on an annual basis is about 2,750 (average 8 days), and in Hotel Lim 675 (average 5 days), Motel Dabar 1,055 (average 5 days), Hotel Terme (average 5 days), accommodation Nikačević (average 7 days). Initiatives in the development of accommodation capacities are on the rise, and they relate primarily to private accommodation (apartments, bungalows, flats for the day). Thanks to the action of the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications, this year there was an increased number of visitors. The most important recreational zones are: the pedestrian-bicycle path and the health path in the old part of Priboj, the pedestrian zone in Pribojska Banja, the Fisherman's Village (Lake Potpeć) and the Ljeskovac picnic area.

The biggest The natural tourist resources of LSG Bajina Bašta are the river Drina and the mountain Tara. In 1981, the area of Mount Tara, Mount Zvijezda, as well as part of the Drina canyon was declared a national park. The Tara National Park Visitor centre with its permanent display and presentation of the flora and fauna of the Tara National Park also has a presentation hall and receives about 10,000 visits annually. The "Drina regatta", an event that is visited by over 130,000 people every year in mid-July, is also very attractive to visitors. On the territory there is 1 hotel with 4*, 2 hotels with 3*, 2 hostels, a motel, a lodging house and 700 domestically made buildings (houses, rooms, apartments) with a total of 707 buildings containing 242 accommodation units, with 4,156 beds. Of these, the hotel offer includes 3 hotels with 213 accommodation units, in which there are 569 beds. In 2019, there were officially 49,364 tourist arrivals (45,548 domestic and 3,816 foreign), 212,560 overnight stays, but a large number of accommodation capacities are unregistered, so this figure only includes data from categorised accommodation, which is mostly from hotels at the destination. More than 20,000 visitors visit Raču Monastery annually. The house on the Drina is a symbol of Bajina Bašta and one of the most famous features of the river, which receives over 30,000 visitors a year. About 2,000 visitors visit the log cabin church in Dup every year. Sava Savanović's watermill and its remains, where, according to legend, the most famous Serbian vampire, Sava Savanović, "lived", has over 30,000 visits a year. Perućac

lake is a reservoir that is supplied with water from the Drina river. Its surface area is about 12.4 km², its volume is 340,000,000 m³ of water, and it is up to 60 meters deep. The length of the lake is about 54 km, the smallest width is about 150 meters, and the largest is about 1000 meters. Over 50,000 people visit it annually. The most important recreation area is the “Braća Milutonović” sports centre in the city centre, the sports complexes on Tara, as well as the Rača excursion site on the Drina coast and the beach on Lake Perućac. For several years, Bajina Bašta has wanted to brand itself as a Cyrillic city and as the heart of Podrinje.

Cultural heritage

The urban area is rich in cultural heritage. The stećak sites (in Perućac and Rastište) are on the UNESCO List of World Cultural, Natural and Cultural Heritage.²⁴ Immovable cultural assets of exceptional importance are: Banja Monastery in Pribojska Banja, PKIC Gornja Dobrinja, the building of the Museum of the 1941 Uprising, the building of the Partisan printing house Borba and the building of the Main NOO of Serbia in Užice, the building of the Nursery and the Partisan Hospital in Krčagov, the Kadinjača memorial complex, the log cabin church in Dub, the church of St. Peter and Paul in Sirogojno, the Staro selo complex in Sirogojno, Velika humka in Pilatovići and the birthplace of Dimitrije Tucović in Gostilje. The following immovable cultural assets are of great importance: the Rača monastery, the church of St. Archangel in Pobrać, the church of St. Đorđ in Godovik, the log cabin church in Donja Jablanica, the church of St. Marka in Užice, the town of Užice, the White Church of Karan in Karan, archaeological sites (Blaškovina, Vesovina, Krčevina, Varošiste, Bolnica and Savinac in Visibaba), PKIC Godovik, the birthplace of Petar Leković in Svrčkovac and the old hydroelectric power plant on Đetinja.²⁵

Other elements of cultural heritage are represented in rural settlements, such as valuable examples of rural architecture and preserved rural landscapes (examples of the villages of Sirogojno, Ljubiš, Semegnjevo on Zlatibor, Jagoštica on Tara, Mokra Gora and Kremna on Mokra Gora).

A large number of elements of intangible cultural heritage are represented in the Urban area, among them Zlakuska Pottery (manual production of ceramic containers for thermal processing of food on a manual winch/wheel using the masonry technique, adding layers of clay, Zlakuse village in Užice local authority) and eral humor (Eric humor, as a form of oral expression, represents a specific way of humorous attitude towards reality, characteristic of the area of Zlatibor district in the LSGs of Bajina Bašta, Požega, Priboj, Čajetina and Užice) And macan boards (craft knowledge and skills related to the recognition, exploitation and shaping of stone roof coverings that are installed on residential and commercial buildings in Zlatibor).²⁶ All 5 intangible cultural assets included in the UNESCO list of intangible cultural heritage are represented in the Urban area.²⁷, among which is from this area Zlakuska Pottery.

The most significant cultural and historical values in the area of Užice LSG are: the villages of Mokra Gora and Kremna, the old Šarganska Osmica railway on Mokra Gora, the potter's village of Zlakusa, the Old Town and the hydroelectric power plant “Pod gradom” in Užice, the archaeological park “StaPark”, the Rujan Monastery, the White Church of Karan and others.

24 Draft Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia until 2035, 2023.

25 Regional Spatial Plan of the Zlatibor and Moravica Administrative Districts, “Official Gazette of RS”, No. 1/2013; Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments (https://www.heritage.gov.rs/cirilica/nepokretna_kulturna_dobra.php)

26 <https://nkns.rs/cyr/elementi-nkns>

27 [https://ich.unesco.org/en/lists?text=&country\[\]=00237&multinational=3#tabs](https://ich.unesco.org/en/lists?text=&country[]=00237&multinational=3#tabs)

In the Čajetina local self-government area, the most significant cultural and historical heritage are: Uvac and Dubrava monasteries, log cabin churches in Jablanica and Dobroselica, the open-air museum "Staro selo" Sirogojno, the birthplace of Dimitrije Tucović in Gostilje, while the Transfiguration Temple is located in the tourist centre of Zlatibor. The museum "Staro selo" in Sirogojno cherishes old crafts, woolen products are famous far and wide and are still represented in the offer of handmade products. Craftsmanship has been preserved in some villages to a lesser extent, namely in Rožanstvo, which is known for its kačari. The Association for the Cultivation of Folk Tradition "Zlatibor" in Čajetina is dedicated to the preservation of tradition through folkloric content, dance and song.

On the territory of Požega local self-government area, 26 objects of immovable cultural property, 68 archaeological sites and 38 objects in an urban settlement were identified and recorded.. The locations of archaeological sites of great importance are: Blaškovina, Bolnica, Varošiste, Vesovina and Krčevina, Savinac. All the mentioned archaeological sites are located in the area of Visibaba and are believed to be the sites of an ancient settlement from the 2nd and 3rd centuries. Velika humka Archaeological site - a site in the valley of the Moravica river, in the fields of the villages of Pilatovići and Prilipac, is under state protection, as an archaeological site of exceptional importance. The most significant cultural and historical monuments are: The log cabin church in Gorobilje (dedicated to the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, one of the smallest churches in Serbia); Church of St. Emperor Constantine and St. Empress Jelena in Požega; Church of St. Peter and Paul in Gornja Dobrinja; Monastery of St. Đorđe in the village of Godovik; Memorial complex to Miloš Obrenović in Gornja Dobrinja; Railway Museum in Požega - Narrow gauge museum; Symbol of the city – the Circular City Square (NIN's award for the most successful architectural work in 2012).

Material cultural heritage in Priboj local self-government area are: Monastery of St. Nikola na Banja, the church in the new and old part of Priboj, the medieval town of Jagat, Hasan-aga's mosque in the old part of Priboj, the local museum in the old part of Priboj in the house of Stevović and the ethnic house of Jevđević. Cultural manifestations are: Ilindan Days, which will be expanded with an event that will present the cultural and historical heritage of the Middle Ages, Lim Fest, Danil Lazović Days, Lim Poetry Evenings, Lim Children's Poetry Evenings, Inter-Republic review - festival of children's dramatic creativity.

In the vicinity of Bajina Bašta, there are immovable cultural assets: the Rača Monastery (of great importance, according to legend, the endowment of King Dragutin Nemanjić, built in the 13th century) and the Dupska log cabin church (one of our largest and most beautiful churches of this type, it is covered with shingles and is the work of builders from Osać, built at the end of the 18th century). In addition to numerous cultural and tourist events in the centre of Bajina Bašta is the unique Cyrillic Park, just 5 kilometers from the centre Bajine Bašte is working on the establishment of a museum, i.e. the home of the Cyrillic alphabet, which will be a new cultural and tourist meeting place..

5.3 URBAN ENVIRONMENT

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

The urban settlement of Užice is mentioned in documents only in the first half of the 14th century. Užice was located on a traditional trade route and at that time was a meeting place for traders and a place for exchanging goods between Bosnia and the east and north of Serbia. Until the Serbian uprisings at the beginning of the 19th century, the city was under Ottoman rule for almost 350 years. The fortress located west of the central city area also dates from the medieval period, the remains of which have been preserved to this day. It was destroyed in a number of fires (the last one in 1862) and battles between the invaders and the Serbian army is a large part of the historical urban structure. Reconstruction followed at the end of the 19th century on the basis of the General Regulatory Plan of the district town of Užice, which continued the conception of the regulatory plan from 1863 and adapted the development of the town to the relief and the river bed, and planned the central area on the left bank of Đetinjajna. The urban structure is determined by a partially symmetrical street network. The urban development that followed was largely dictated by industrialization in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In this period, in addition to other significant buildings, the hydroelectric power station on Đetinjajna was built, which then served as the main supplier of electricity for the city. Compared to others cities in the west In Serbia, the development of Užice proceeded at a moderate pace, due to an underdeveloped economy and relatively weak traffic connections with more developed areas. The physical structure was continuously expanded after World War II, with buildings built in the style of contemporary architecture. Large buildings built in the period from the 1960s to the 1980s give a special stamp to the central parts of today's central city zone.

Prince Miloš Obrenović, born in the village of Dobrinje near Požega, ordered the beginning of the transformation of Požega into a small town in 1832. He hired Lazar Zuban, the secretary of the Duke's office, to create an urban plan for Požega. On that occasion, the place got a circular square with a market, around which were arranged shops, taverns, craft workshops and private houses with gardens and orchards in the background. Trg slobode was recognised for the most successful architectural work in 2012.

In the Turkish era, there was a village of Pljeskovo on the site of today's Bajina Bašta. On September 15, 1872, Prince Milan Obrenović, by decree, included Bajina Bašta among the towns of the Principality of Serbia. The first post office and telegraph were opened (1881), customs offices began to operate, and the urban settlement was built and developed according to the urban plan, which together led to a greater influx of population. In 1882, Bajina Bašta was exceptionally urbanised. Before World War II, the city received water supply and cobbled streets. A new stage in the history of Bajina Bašta begins after 1945, when the urban settlement becomes economically stronger and acquires a modern look. In addition to important economic and business facilities, numerous sports facilities were built: the city stadium with a tartan track, a hall for indoor sports and playgrounds for small outdoor sports.

5.3.2 Urban area

Network of settlements

According to the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia until 2020, the urban settlement of Užice is an urban centre of national importance with a functional urban area that includes the LSGs of Užice, Čajetina, Požega and Bajina Bašta. The urban settlements of Bajina Bašta, Požega, Priboj and Čajetina are classified as smaller urban centres.

The network of settlements of the Užice local authority is organised into seven settlement communities. The urban settlement of Užice directly gravitates to the settlements of Buar, Duboko, Volujac and Stapati. The secondary centre is Sevojno with the settlements of Sevojno and Gorjani. Communities of rural settlements are: Krvavci with the settlements of Krvavci, Potočanje, Potpeće and Zlakusa; Bela Zemlja with the settlements of Drietanj, Kačer, Ljubanje and Zbojštica; Ravni with the settlements Ravni, Drežnik, Nikojevići and Skržuti; Karan with the settlements of Karan, Ribasevina, Gostinica, Gubin Do, Trnava, Lelići, Kamenica, Bjelotić, Ponikovica and Dobrodo; Kremna with the settlements of Kremna, Vitasi, Raduša, Strmac, Mokra Gora, Panjak, Kotroman, Kršanje, Bioska, Pear, Keserovina and Vrutci. Settlements with specific functions are: Potpeće, Zlakusa and Mokra Gora.²⁸

The backbone of the functional organization of the settlement network of the Čajetina LSG consists of three settlements: the municipal centre Čajetina, tourist centre Zlatibor and Branešci (with mainly economic and touristic functions). The community centres of the settlements are: Mačkat with the settlements of Kriva Reka, Mešnik and Tripkova; Šljivovica with the settlements of Sainovina and Semegnjevo; Inns with the settlements of Alin Potok, Ljubiš, Rakovica and Drenova; Sirogojno with the settlements of Drenova, Željina, Čičkova, Trnava and Rožanstvo; Dobroselica with the settlement of Stublo. The villages with a village centre are Semegnjevo, Jablanica and Stublo.²⁹ Settlements with a specific tourist function are: Alin Potok, Gostilje, Ljubiš, Bela Reka, Šljivovica, Semegnjevo and Jablanica.³⁰

The planned functional network of Požega LSG settlements has five hierarchical levels: the main municipal centre, settlement community centres, settlements with special functions, settlements with individual functions and rural settlements. The community centres of the settlements are: Velika Ježevica with the settlements of Mala Ježevica, Duškovci, Mađer and Dražinovići; Tometino Polje with the settlements of Ljutice and Mršelji; Actor with the settlements of Vranjani, Zaselje, Otanj, Kalenići and Cestobrodica; Rasna with the settlements of Tvrdići, Radovci, Zdravići, Visibaba and Uzići; Gorobilje with the settlement of Milićevo Selo; Prilipac with Pilatovići and Lopaš settlements; Godovik with the settlement of Recice; Srednja Dobrinja with the settlements of Gornja and Donja Dobrinja, Tabanovići and Papratište; Prijanovići with the settlements of Bakionica, Loret, Fufalj and Tučkovo; and Roge with the settlements of Svrackovo and Rupeljevo. Settlements with specific functions are: Jeleno Do (stone mine), Pilatovići, Milićevo Selo, Chestobrodica, Uzići, Gornja Dobrinja, Zdravići, Tučkovo and Gugalj.³¹

²⁸ Spatial plan of the City of Užice, 2010; Regional Spatial Plan of Zlatibor and Moravica Districts, 2013.

²⁹ Spatial plan of the municipality of Čajetina, 2018.

³⁰ Spatial plan of the special purpose area of the Zlatibor Nature Park, 2020.

³¹ Spatial plan of the municipality of Požega, 2013.

The network of settlements of LSG Bajina Bašta is formed by the municipal centre, the centres connecting the settlements Rogačica and Kostojevići with other rural settlements.³² Settlements and zones with a specific tourist purpose are: Predov Krst, Perućac, Kaluđerske Bare, Mitrovac and Zaovine.³³

The network of settlements of LSG Priboj consists of the municipal centre, sub-centre Sastavci (with the settlements of Batkovići, Crnugovići and Požegrnac and the gravitating CZS Sjeverin, Krajčinoivići, Hercegovačka Goleša and Bučje), community centres of the settlement Kratovo (with the settlements of Brezna, Jelača and Pribojske Čelice), Sjeverin (with settlements of Živinci, Zabrdje and Strmac), Hercegovačka Goleša (with the settlement of Pribojska Goleša) and Bučje (with the settlements of Kaluđerovići and Krnjača). Settlements with specific functions are the spa towns of Pribojska Banja and Bučje.³⁴

Main characteristics of urban units

The central zone of the urban area of Užice is divided into several units that can be clearly demarcated from each other due to topographical characteristics and various established contents. The Đetinjinja River with its coastline gives a stamp to the image of the city. North of the river are compact built structures, while the southern bank is built in a belt several hundred meters wide. A green belt stretches along Đetinjinja, which is most pronounced in the western part of the central zone. The centre of the central zone is Trg partizana, around which the urban structure is formed. Blocks directly adjacent to the square are characterised by larger structures of various purposes. The peripheral locations of the central zone are used, with the exception of a few large building complexes, predominantly for public purposes (schools, administration, etc.) and are characterised by individual buildings. In those parts of the urban settlement there is a mixture of residential and commercial uses. Although the centre is dominated by buildings built in the second half of the 20th century, there are also buildings from other periods, primarily churches and public buildings (the Gymnasium building and the City Hall). From the period of the Middle Ages and the Turkish era, the fortress, which is located on the other side of the river, is a cultural monument and a landmark of the city. Through the urban decentralization of central functions, Krčagovo becomes a trade centre and an area for new investments: construction of trade, sports and recreation facilities, etc. Also, with the construction of the city swimming pool and the renovation of the medical school, as well as the planned reconstruction of green areas, the pedestrian path connecting Carina and Krčagovo, as well as the construction of a kindergarten, Carina becomes a centre of education and recreation. The area of Turica has the capacity for further urban development and the formation of a new local centre that will be defined by the development of a detailed regulation plan.

The urban area of Čajetina is developing with a compact urban structure in a narrow valley and the valley sides of the Balašica river. The central zone with public facilities and a park is surrounded by residential buildings of medium and low density. The construction area gradually expanded in the direction of the state road Užice - Nova Varoš.

The urban area of Požega was formed along the rivers Velika Morava, Skrapež and Đetinjinja, two state roads and two railway lines. Next to the left bank of Skrapež, a central zone with public

³² Spatial plan of the municipality of Bajina Bašta, 2016.

³³ Spatial plan of the special purpose area of Tara National Park, 2020

³⁴ Regional Spatial Plan of Zlatibor and Moravica Districts, 2013; Spatial plan of the municipality of Priboj, 2012.

facilities and multi-family housing of high and higher densities was formed. To the north of the central zone, higher density housing has been developed and planned, and on the northern and southern edges of the construction area, existing and planned individual housing. To the east of the central zone, next to the railway and the state road to Čačak, large industrial zones have been developed, and to the west, next to the road to Kosjerić and south of the central zone on the left valley side of Skrapež, economic and business zones are planned.³⁵

In the urban area of Bajina Bašta, the most densely populated central zone is characterised by a compact mixed urban fabric. Public functions, commercial uses and collective housing facilities are located in the central zone. In its immediate surroundings there are specialised (special) centres: traffic and shopping centre - bus station, educational centre, sports and recreational centre and health centre. Family housing without additional functions is dominant in the area of the urban settlement. There is an increasingly strong trend of building individual residential buildings along main roads, most often with accompanying commercial and service activities. In the outer parts of the urban settlement, family and rural housing is predominantly combined with agriculture. These zones are characterised by relatively unsatisfactory communal and infrastructural equipment of the area. Production activities are organised through three major industrial zones: the wood processing industry is located in the western part of the urban settlement, right next to the border crossing with R. To Serbs, the river Drina and agricultural land; the second industrial zone (partly active, partly brownfield location) is located in the residential fabric to the west of the central zone, at the intersection of road directions towards R. Srpska, Belgrade, Tara and Užice; and the Višesava industrial zone is located in the northern part of the urban settlement, positioned along the Belgrade-Užice road, adjacent to the residential zone and agricultural land. Production facilities and centres of smaller capacities of different areas are located dispersedly in the area of the urban settlement and along the main road routes. Along the banks of the Drina there is agricultural land, rural housing and production zones, so that the connections of the central and other areas of the urban settlement with the Drina have not been realised. The course of the river Pilica from the central zone to the confluence with the river Drina represents the potential for arranging and forming a tourist attractive offer.³⁶

The urban area of Priboj is developing as a linear urban structure about 12 km long on both sides of the Lim and Uvac rivers. Next to Lim, a central zone was formed where all public purposes and multi-family housing of different densities are concentrated. The urban settlement has also spread to the steep valley sides, where low-density individual housing predominates. In the part of the settlement next to the river Uvac, going from north to south, there is the "FAP IV" complex, a narrow belt of the Lim river bed (in whose valley towards the town of Sedišta, Epoxid, the settlement of Rabrenovac and the settlement in the area between the railway and the road), as well as the border crossing to Bosnia in the zone of the confluence of the Uvac and the Lim. A central zone was formed along the river Lim, where various public facilities and functions are located. Going upstream from the confluence of the Uvac and Lim towards the Jarmovac stream, a large area in the area that has always been protected from floods is represented by Stari Priboj on the right and the Polyester factory and the hospital complex on the left bank of the Lim, on the right bank below Panja Glava is the factory complex "FAP I" and "FAP II", the settlements

35 Požega general regulation plan, 2015; Amendment of the General Regulation Plan of Požega, 2016

36 The fourth amendment and supplement to the General Regulation Plan of Bajina Bašta, 2020.

of Panja Glava and Poljice, as and the planned zone on the morphologically suitable terrain for construction, Kalauđersko polje. On the left bank, Novi Grad developed with collective housing complexes and public facilities, the settlements of Čitluk and Miliješ. The urban complex “Banja - Potpeć” from the Jarmovac stream to the HPP “Potpeć” dam, on the right valley side of Lima, includes the zone of the natural health resort and the settlement of Pribojska banja, in which the expansion of the areas for tourist purposes is planned. Below the Banje zone, in the Lima valley, there is the “FAP – III” factory complex, as well as parts of the settlement up to the Jarmovac and Žarkovići railway. At the most upstream southern end of the Lima valley is the Potpeć zone with the complexes of power plants and the working zone of the HPP “Potpeć” and with the free undeveloped space between the road and Lima and the poorly built belt between the railway and the road, which are planned for the development of housing and business.³⁷

Brownfield sites

In the general urban plan of Užice, it is planned that, along with the regulation of property-legal relations with the Serbian Armed Forces (SAF), a zone will be formed on the complex of the Serbian Armed Forces in Krčagov for the accommodation of higher education content, complemented by suitable accommodation, recreational and other accompanying facilities. In Krčagov, there is also the industrial zone of Prvo Partizan, which is designated by the GUP for secondary activities. The industrial zone in Turica is the third brownfield location for which the detailed regulation plan will define the future purpose.

There is one mixed greenfield/brownfield area of 5.1 ha on the territory of the Čajetina LSG - Industrial zone in Čajetina with existing industrial facilities, equipped with infrastructure and well connected with the state road of the first order.

There are no brownfield sites in Požega. Old industrial facilities were privatised and divided into smaller business facilities.

The former industrial facilities on the territory of the Bajina Bašta LSG were privatised and divided into smaller business facilities. Among the facilities that can be classified in this category, which are currently out of use (for various reasons) are: the barracks at Kaluđerski Bari on Tara; the hotel in Račanska Šljivovica on Tara and the Jezero hotel on Lake Perućac.

5.3.3 Natural environment

Protected natural assets

On the territory of the urban area, there are 10 larger protected natural assets: Tara National Park, parks of nature Šargan - Mokra Gora and Zlatibor, area of exceptional features Ovčarsko - Kablarska gorge, special nature reserves Tesne Jaruge, Iznad Tatalija, Čalački potok and Velika pleć - Vražji vir, natural spaces around the cultural monument Staro selo Sirogojno and Kadinjača. The area of exceptional features of Đetinja gorge has been proposed for protection, and the Mućanj - Veliki Rzav area is planned for protection. The areas of Tara and Šargan - Mokra Gora have been nominated for UNESCO biosphere reserves, and the area of Tara National Park with the Drina canyon has been nominated for the UNESCO List of World Natural and Cultural Heritage.³⁸

37 Amendments to the Plan of General Regulation of the Urban Area of the Municipality of Priboj, 2021.

38 Draft Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia until 2035, 2023.

Tara National Park covers 249.92 km² territories of LSG Bajina Bašta (10 KO). The protection zones include: 33.24 km² (13.3%), zone II protection level 85.14 km² (34.1%) and zone III protection level 131.53 km² (52,63%).³⁹ Zlatibor Nature Park covers 367.5 km² Urban area in parts of the territory of the Užice local self-government (23.1 km²), Čajetina (329.4 km²) and Priboj (15 km²). The zone with the first degree of protection covers 19.68 km² (17.64 km² in the Čajetina local self-government area and 2.04 km² in LSG Priboj).⁴⁰ Šargan - Mokra Gora nature park covers 203.82 km² urban area on the territory of Užice local authority (201.26 km²) and Čajetina (1.56 km²). The zone with the first degree of protection covers 7.74 km² (6.81%), with II level protection regime 31.25 km² (27.46%) and 74.81 km with II degree of protection regime (65,73%).⁴¹ The area of exceptional features Ovčarsko - Kabalar gorge covers 0.04 km² Urban area on the territory of Požega local self-government area.

Other protected natural assets in the area of the LSG are:

- LSG Užice - natural monuments Potpećka cave (Potpeće); oak tree (Ribaševci); protected wild hazel and bear hazel trees on the square of St. Sava (Užice) and zelenika sites (Stapari);⁴² and in the process of adoption is the natural monument Black-white pine tree on Kremanski kos;⁴³
- LSG Čajetina - Reserve Ribnica Forest Park (Čajetina) and nature monuments Stopića Pećina (Rožanstvo and Trnava) and three black pine trees (Dobroselica);
- LSG Požega - natural monuments Five oak trees (Rasna); Oak tree Cera - Počeča"; Oak tree - Ljutice (Tvrdići); The oak tree of Luzhnjak - Bele Voda (Glumač) and Visibaba - the tree of Luzhnjak (Visibaba).⁴⁴

Internationally significant areas have been identified: internationally significant bird habitats, IBA areas (Important Bird Areas) – Ovčarsko-Kablarska gorge, Tara; internationally significant plant areas, IPA areas (Important Plant Areas) – Tara, Šargan-Mokra Gora, Zlatibor; internationally important butterfly habitats, PBA (Prime Butterfly Areas) – Tara, Zlatibor, Povlen; and EMERALD areas – Ovčarsko-Kablar gorge, Jelova gora (Tesne Jaruge and Zelenika), Tara, Zaovine, Šargan - Mokra Gora, Zlatibor.

The following geoheritage objects have been recorded: in the Tara National Park - the Mala Batura sinkhole, the Crveni potok, the sinkhole near Ček's house, the Perućacko vrelo, the waterfall at the mouth of the Vrelo stream into the Drina river, the grasshopper on the Rači river; in the Zlatibor Nature Park - overgrowth (Dobroselica), waterfalls and cascades on the Gostiljska River, slag in the Gostiljska River (Gostilje), slag under the Potpeć Cave (Potpeće), Sušičko vrelo, pinched meanders of Sušice (Mačkat), fluvial surfaces on Zlatibor (Tornik), ultramafites with interlayers of magnesite; the pinched meanders of Đetina/Sušica (Užice), the gorge of the river Trešnjica (LSG Bajina Bašta) and the copper ore mine - Jarmovac (LSG Priboj).⁴⁵

39 Spatial plan of the special purpose area of Tara National Park, 2020.

40 Spatial plan of the special purpose area of the Zlatibor Nature Park, "Official Gazette of RS", number 2/2020.

41 Spatial plan of the special purpose area of Šargan - Mokra Gora Nature Park, "Official Gazette of RS", number 31/2021.

Spatial plan of the area of special purpose The area of exceptional characteristics "Ovčarsko-Kablarska gorge" "Official Gazette of RS", number 46/2019.

42 Regional spatial plan of Zlatibor and Moravica administrative districts, 2013

43 <https://www.zzps.rs/wp/poslata-na-usvajanje/>

44 Regional spatial plan of Zlatibor and Moravica administrative districts, 2013

45 Ibid.

Green infrastructure

The territory under forest in Užice LSG is 28,237 ha or 42.3% of the LSG territory.⁴⁶ According to GUP Užice, 405.33 ha or 22.4% of the construction area is under green areas in the urban settlement. Preservation and improvement of public green areas in the area of the central zone of the urban settlement is planned. Arrangement of green areas is foreseen within other purposes and their preservation within existing compact blocks. It is necessary to establish a cadastre of green areas and their registration as immovable property, in order to protect vegetation as an object and as a living being from possible negative actions (degradation and destruction) in the future.

In central zones and in park-forests Zabučja, during 2014, about 1,000 spruce trees were felled due to an attack by the bark beetle. In the next few years, in order to contribute to the stability of the forest ecosystem, the emphasis should be placed on afforestation, primarily with deciduous species, in order to return the area to its original state. According to the way of arranging and using the recreational forests of Zabučje, two characteristic zones are distinguished:

- the forest park above SRC “Veliki Park” is under an unfavourable slope, so it can only partially be used for recreation with various contents - trim trails, walking trails with rest areas that connect the sports hall with the stretch of Chikirizovina, outdoor exercise areas, with the possibility of forming health trails. Part of the forest called Rajičevina can be used for recreational purposes - there used to be ski slopes;
- Veliko Zabučje - an area of importance for the relief visual identity of the entire city and for the historical area of the city of Užice, this area has the context of a cultural landscape. In this zone is provided arrangement of viewpoints in particularly attractive places in a way that corresponds to the natural environment of the forest; marking the directions of movement and dangerous parts of the forest where movement is not safe.

The territory under forest in the Čajetina local self-government is 23,858 ha or 36.9.3% of the territory. Representation of green areas in the construction area of urban settlements, according to the Plan for the general regulation of the settlement of Čajetina (headquarters of the municipality) with the settlement of Zlatibor - the first phase (35.95 ha) and the Plan for the general regulation of the settlement of Čajetina with the settlement of Zlatibor - the second phase (3.44 ha), meets the standards and norms in regarding the total amount and type of greenery. In the area of the urban settlements of Čajetina and Zlatibor there are opportunities for the development and improvement of the green system.

The territory under forest in Požega LSG amounts to 13,329 ha, which represents 31.3% of the territory. According to the PGR Požega, green areas are planned for 44.68 ha or 3.67% of the construction area of the urban settlement. Green areas of limited use are represented around schools, kindergartens, hospitals, and commercial entities. Sports zones, FC Sloga and tennis courts are insufficiently emphasised with little greenery, which is necessary there. Hotel Požega does not have a green area that is attractive and representative. The green areas in front of public buildings are made up of cultivated areas around the listed economic entities. All these areas are insufficient, and many buildings do not have even a little space with a raised green area.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

The territory under forest in the Bajina Bašta LSG amounts to 38,840.05 ha, which represents 57.7% of the territory. It is characteristic of Bajina Bašta that certain branches or sections under the forest intertwine and permeate with the urban structure, so that the greenery significantly shapes the general image of the urban settlement. Forest land dominates in the southern and eastern part of the urban settlement and occupies an area of about 120 ha. In the southern part of the urban settlement, the forests located on the developed terrain represent an extremely valuable natural environment and one of the most important urban resources.⁴⁷

The territory under forest in Priboj LSG amounts to 36,636.22 ha, which represents 66.2% of the territory. According to PGR Priboj, under green areas is 168.31 ha or 18.31% of the construction area. In Priboj, there are two parks (City Park and City Square) and two forest parks (Panja Glava and forest park in Pribojska Banja), while the connection of the greenery system is planned through linear greenery (rows of trees and sports and recreational facilities).

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

Air, water and soil quality

The spatial differentiation of the environment in the urban area includes the following four categories:⁴⁸

1. Areas of polluted and degraded environment (localities with exceeding limit values of pollution, urban settlements, agglomerations with the third degree of air quality, areas of surface mines of metallic and non-metallic mineral resources, abandoned mining mines and landfills, tailings, regional landfills, highway corridors, watercourses of class IV and “out of class”) with negative impacts on humans, flora and fauna and quality of life. Urban settlements that fall into this category are Užice and Priboj. Other areas in this category are: the E761 road corridor, the belt around the lower reaches of the Đetinjina river, which in the profile of Gorobilje is usually in class IV, while in the low water it also goes into the “out of class” state, as well as the belt around Skrapež (which in the Požega zone is in class III and IV).
2. Areas of endangered environment (localities with occasional exceeding of limit values, suburban zones of settlements of the most endangered areas from category I, rural and weekend settlements, tourist zones with excessive space load, areas of intensive geological research, areas of exploitation of mineral raw materials, national roads of the first and second order, railways, large farms, zones of intensive agriculture, airports, Class III watercourses) with less impact on humans, the living world and the quality of life. In this category are: Požega, the tourist centre on Zlatibor, corridors of state roads of the first and second order and railways, the area of exploitation of mineral resources Jelen Do, the belt around W. Morava (Gugalj profile), which is mostly in class II/III.
3. Areas of quality environment (forest areas, tourist zones of controlled development, agricultural, fruit growing zones, areas with natural degradation, meadows and pastures, hunting and fishing areas, watercourses of the II class) with predominant positive effects

⁴⁷ PGR Bajina Bašta, 2014

⁴⁸ Draft Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia until 2035, 2023; Spatial plan of the municipality of Požega, 2013.

on people, the living world and quality of life. In this category are: Zlatibor, zones with fruit growing (LSG Požega), corridors of local roads, as well as territories of rural settlements of LSGs belonging to category II, areas with natural degradation (eroded surfaces, saline soils, landslides, floodplains, etc.).

4. Areas of high quality environment (areas protected and planned for the protection of natural assets, areas protected by international conventions, mountain peaks and difficult-to-access terrains, watercourses of the first class) in which positive influences on man and the living world dominate. This category includes, in addition to those mentioned in the text on protected natural assets, the belt around Veliki Rzav, which as a source of republican importance is maintained in the I/II quality class and belongs to the cleanest rivers in Europe and Banja Roga with thermal mineral springs.

According to reports on air quality, the urban settlement of Užice was rated as category 3. Air quality is regularly controlled through measuring stations. At several places, the concentrations of soot, sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and other characteristic harmful substances are produced primarily due to the burning of solid and liquid fuels during heating, motor traffic and industry. At the same time, it is striking that the load with small soot particles is above average. Motorised traffic has a significant share in emissions of harmful substances. At the same time, a large number of outdated cars with high emissions of harmful substances contribute to increased air pollution. Pollution caused by combustion processes is further exacerbated by the topographical and microclimate specificities of Užice. The central zone is located in a deep basin, which in cases of temperature inversion often leads to the formation of smog. Due to the inversion, there is no exchange of air with higher air layers, so the concentration of pollution particles in the basin increases. Especially in winter, during the heating season, the appearance of winter smog increases. In summer, the high proportion of built-up areas promotes rapid heating and overheating of the central city zone. Large built structures in the central city area hinder the necessary air circulation with higher air layers which is reinforced by natural spatial features. Even in summer, harmful substances from traffic and industry are concentrated in the basin. Air quality monitoring has not been established on the territory of the municipality of Požega. The investigated parameters of the ambient air at in the territory of LSG Bajina Bašta, in 2014, 2018 and 2022, show the movement in the threshold values. In the winter period, on dry days, the concentration of suspended particles increased, which is not the case in the summer period and which indicates combustion processes in both individual and central combustion chambers. Extraordinary cases of high pollution have not been recorded in the last 5 years, previously they were rare cases.

The considered area has significant water resources, which especially refers to high-quality surface water, with the potential to provide water for water supply needs for settlements far beyond the scope of the considered area. This was stated in all strategic plans of the water management (Water Management Foundation of the RS, Water Management Strategy on the territory of the RS). The most important watercourses in the considered territory are: Skrapež and West Morava (Požega), Đetinjainja (Užice and Požega), Crni Rzav (Čajetina), Drina (Bajina Bašta) and Lim (Priboj). There are also several significant water reservoirs in the considered territory: Vrutci on Đetinjainja, Ribničko lake on Crni Rzav, Bajna Bašta on Drina, Potpeć on Lima and Zaovine lake on Mount Tara. The reservoirs Vrutci and Ribničko lake have the primary

purpose of providing drinking water, while the remaining mentioned reservoirs have the primary purpose of hydropower.

According to monitoring data conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency in the period 2017-2019⁴⁹, the statuses of certain water bodies in the considered area are:

- The status of the water body of the Drina River at the measuring station near Bajina Bašta was assessed as good according to all parameters of biological, physical-chemical and chemical elements of water quality.
- The status of the West Morava River, downstream from Požega, based on measurements on the Gugaljski Most profile, in terms of biological quality elements, was rated in the range from good to excellent (depending on the type of parameters), and the statuses in terms of physico-chemical parameters and specific polluting substances were rated as moderate. As the overall status of the water body is defined by the weakest status of individual indicators, the overall status of the water body of the West Morava River on the Gugaljski Most profile is rated as moderate.
- There is no data on the status of the Lim River near Prijepolje, but on the closest profile of the Lim River for which there is data (the Prijepolje profile, 30 km upstream), the overall status of the Lim River is rated as moderate.
- The status of the Đetinja river before it flows into the Vrutci reservoir, based on measurements on the Biosk profile, in terms of biological quality elements, is rated in the range from good to excellent (depending on the type of parameters), and the statuses in terms of physico-chemical parameters and specific polluting substances are rated in the range from excellent to moderate. Therefore, the overall status of the water body of the Đetinja River before it flows into the Vrutci reservoir on the Bivolje profile is assessed as moderate.
- The ecological potential of the Vrutci reservoir based on measurements on three profiles in terms of biological quality elements was assessed in the range from good to bad (depending on the type of parameters) and the statuses in terms of physico-chemical parameters and specific polluting substances were assessed mostly as moderate. Therefore, the overall ecological potential of the water body of the Vrutci reservoir is assessed as poor. In 2013, an intensive bloom of cyanobacteria was recorded in the Vrutci reservoir with drastic negative consequences for the water quality in the lake, as a result of which the abstraction of water from the lake for the water supply needs of Užice was interrupted. Only after the recently completed reconstruction and upgrading of the plant for the preparation of drinking water in Užice, the reservoir is again used for water supply. The causes of cyanobacterial blooms are multiple and complex, and include hydrologic-hydraulic factors, input of nutrients to the lake, and a number of other factors.. It is very difficult to predict how the algae bloom in the Vrutci reservoir will continue, due to the extremely complex mechanisms that control it. A “bloom” of any type of cyanobacteria in water supply reservoirs is a serious problem that is difficult to solve. There are no universal solutions for it, because each accumulation has its own specifics and should be considered separately. Solving the problem of cyanobacteria “bloom”

49 Status of surface waters of Serbia in the period 2017-2019, Environmental Protection Agency, Belgrade, 2021.

requires a multidisciplinary scientific approach and patience, because revitalization will take years.

In addition to this, part of the surface water in Užice LSG is controlled by the competent Institute for Public Health, and according to reports, it belongs to the 2nd to 4th quality class. From the monitoring results, it is clear that surface waters are under pressure due to anthropogenic pollution, which is expected because none of the considered urban settlements, except for the recent tourist centre Zlatibor, cleans wastewater before releasing it into the environment.⁵⁰ There are significant underground water resources in the Urban area, and from the point of view of their use, the most significant are numerous karst springs.

Average noise level in the urban settlement of Užice it is 65 dB for the day from 06:00 to 18:00 and in the evening from 18:00 to 22:00, and 55 dB for the night from 22:00 to 06:00. The most threatened zones are the city centre, craft, trade, administrative - administrative zone with apartments, zone along highways, business and residential areas. The most common causes are streaming music live and through music devices. Based on the noise level measurements performed at fifteen measuring points on the territory of the Čajetin local self-government area, in two daytime, one evening and two night intervals, it can be concluded that the relevant noise levels, in most cases, do not exceed the limit values of the noise indicator. Noise measurement monitoring has not been established on the territory of Požega LSG. Noise measurements are carried out in individual cases by order of the environmental protection inspector and when a zero noise measurement has been ordered in the procedure for assessing the project's impact on the environment. Based on the systematic measurement of noise on the territory of LSG Bajina Bašta from 2013, the average noise level was within the permissible limits. Exceedings were due to traffic noise or due to point sources of noise (near coffee shops, etc.)

The cause of the appearance of heat islands in Užice is an insufficient number of green areas in the central zone, while in Bajina Bašta the cause is traffic and individual fire pits, and the most threatened is the central zone. Although there is no correct data on heat islands, in Požega it is somewhat Freedom Square.

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

Pursuant to the Decision on Establishing the List of Waters of the First Order ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 83/10), in the considered territory the West Morava, Đetinja, Skrapež, Moravica, Drina and Lim watercourses are waters of the First Order. All other watercourses in the considered territory are waters of the II order. Flood protection on first-class waters is the responsibility of the Republic, while on other waters (second-class waters) the LSG is responsible. The Decree of the Government of the RS ("Official Gazette of the RS" number: 18/2019) established the General Plan for flood defense for the period from 2019 to 2025. This plan defines the territorial organization for flood defense, organization, preventive measures, activities, coordination, management of flood defense, etc.

On the territory of the Čajetina local self-government area, there are no waters of the first order, the area of the river basins is relatively small, and there is no danger of major floods. Also, landslides and landslides are not characteristic to the extent that they would particularly

⁵⁰ Strategic assessment of the impact of the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia until 2035, 2023.

threaten communication or residential areas. The rock foundation is expressed in the form of limestone and serpentine masses, so it can be said that certain parts of the territory of the Čajetina local self-government area are threatened by soil erosion. The territory of the Čajetina local self-government area is located in the zone of maximum intensity of earthquakes of the VIII degree of the ICC. As climatic risks can be blizzards and drifts in the winter and open fires in the summer. In the last 10 years, there have been frequent blizzards. Due to less traffic, due to snow drifts and ice, the safe driving of vehicles is difficult. The largest number of fires occur in open spaces due to natural phenomena such as lightning, drought, etc., and it is characteristic that they spread quickly.

The danger of earthquakes in the territory of Požega local self-government, although smaller, is not completely eliminated, because based on the data of the Seismic Institute of Serbia, the area of the municipality is classified in a seismic zone of 80 MKS. The area is also characterised by the occurrence of landslides in the northern part of Požega, in the direction of Bakionice, and the necessary protection measures must be taken into account for future construction. The LSG area is very rich in the network of watercourses, which consists, first of all, of the Skrapež river with its tributaries and the Đetinja river, which stretches along the southwestern and southern borders of the plan. The whole area is characterised by frequent overflows of water from the river bed and flooding of the surrounding land, as well as the occurrence of high groundwater levels. In addition, there are evident problems of non-regulation of storm water, as well as water pumping from natural and artificial depressions due to the cutting of the basin by road and railway facilities, which is why even parts of Požega that are not along the river banks are at risk. There were no significant regulatory works on watercourses, with the exception of the regulation of the Bakionica Stream and the canal through Visibaba, as well as the construction of defensive embankments after the 1965 flood. The construction of these ramparts did not exclude the possibility of flooding of the lower parts and the basin itself, and additional work is needed on the regulation of Skrapež and Đetinjinja, as well as their tributaries.

High level of danger from floods and landslides in the territory of LSG Bajina Bašta The danger originates from mountain rivers and springs, which sink, and then in the spring when the snow melts, they swell and create floods and landslides. One such phenomenon of catastrophic proportions happened in 2014, when a landslide destroyed houses and auxiliary buildings, and the flood carried animals and submerged a large area of agricultural land. with great material damage. The regime of the Drina river is dictated by the operation of the Bajina Bašta hydropower plant, so there are no significant risks of flooding of the Drina river. There is a threat from forest fires, which represent a potential risk in the area of the Tara National Park.

The flood protection of Užice is positively influenced by the reservoir Vrutci on Đetinjinja. The bed of the Đetinjinja river is regulated in the largest part of the urban settlement of Užice, so the narrower area of the urban settlement is not seriously threatened by floods, except for the settlement of Turica, where works on the regulation of the Đetinjinja and flood defense are planned. Downstream from Sevojno to Požega, the Đetinja River is mostly unregulated, so it occasionally floods, mostly in agricultural areas. The urban settlement of Užice itself, due to its specific topography and position in a deep river valley, is subject to short-term flooding from streams and torrents during heavy rains. In order to prevent major damage, a system for responding to the risk (early warning) of flash floods has been established.

Climate and climate change

The collection of hydro-meteorological data is carried out through several meteorological and hydrological stations in the Urban area. The climate varies from moderately continental to mountainous, and the area receives significantly more precipitation than the national average.

Since the middle of the last century on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, there has been a significant increase in the average, maximum and minimum daily temperature. The average temperature change trend for the territory of Serbia in the period 1961-2017 was 0.36°C per decade, and during the period 1981-2017 this trend of temperature increase was 0.60°C per decade. The entire territory of Serbia is faced with a significant increase in temperatures, especially in the summer and spring seasons, while the least pronounced trends were observed during autumn.

Waste management and illegal landfills

The construction of recycling islands, which are collection points for the selective disposal of various types of municipal waste, was carried out in the Čajetina local self-government area. It represents one of the more modern ways of handling waste, progress in environmental protection, and a step forward in the quality of providing removal and depositing services.

On the territory LSG Užice organised the collection of communal waste in communal bins, which is taken to the Duboko landfill by PUK Bioktoš. The public utility company “Regional centre for Waste Management Duboko” was founded in 2005 by 9 local self-governments (Užice, Čačak, Bajina Bašta, Požega, Arilje, Čajetina, Kosjerić, Lucani and Ivanjica). The sanitary landfill began operating in 2011. The total cost of establishing and operating the landfill to date is around 20 million euros, and the funds were provided through loans (EBRD) and donations (EU, French government, SIDA, relevant ministries). PUK “Duboko” Užice, in charge of building and improving the regional municipal waste management system, receives all municipal waste from nine local self-governments. The capacities of this company enable ecologically reliable collection, transport, treatment and depositing of municipal waste from the Duboko Region, which covers an area of 5,300 km² including 335 settlements with 350,000 inhabitants. It is estimated that the Duboko landfill will need to be expanded in the near future. Municipal companies from the founding LSG continue to perform their basic activity - waste collection and transport to transfer stations, that is, transfer stations, with the exception of PUK “Bioktoš”. There are a small number of wild landfills, since they are in rural areas in an area where there is no organised waste collection, there are 33 bins of 5 cubic meters in which citizens dispose of waste, and the collection of this waste is financed from the budget of the environmental protection fund.

LSG Čajetina covered its entire territory with an organised system for the collection of communal waste. Containers with a volume of 120 l and 240 l (Čajetina), containers 1,100 l, 5 m³ and 7 m³ depending on the area. In the urban settlement of Čajetina, the introduction of the primary waste selection system at the point of origin is nearing completion, and in the urban settlement of Zlatibor, this system will be established during 2023. Waste is collected by garbage trucks with a volume of 8 m³ until 22 m³, is reloaded at Zlatibor and transported separately to the regional centre of Duboko. Construction, bulk and pruning waste are disposed of at the rehabilitated Bregovi landfill. There are no wild dumps. The greatest danger is represented by large amounts of waste by the roads that are thrown from cars.

Municipal waste is handled by PUK "Naš dom" in Požega. The waste is taken to the Duboko regional landfill. A transfer station for which a location has been determined is planned on the territory of Požega local authority.

Municipal, commercial, inert and other non-hazardous waste is collected on the territory of LSG Bajina Bašta by a utility company, and then the same waste is transported to the regional landfill Duboko in Užice. Since 2014 in Bajina Primary waste selection has been introduced to the garden, i.e. natural and legal entities separate waste on dry and wet fraction. There are no large illegal landfills, all smaller illegal landfills have been cleaned in the course of 2021.

Problems were revealed in the rehabilitation of the landfill in Priboj. Large amounts of waste carried by the river Lim are periodically collected.

5.3.5 Primary utility infrastructure

Plumbing and sewerage

On the territory LSG Užice drinking water is provided from the Vrutci reservoir and from the spring. The Vrutci dam was built in 1984 in the Đetinjainja river gorge, 12 km upstream from the town of Užice and has a volume of over 50 million m³. Water from the Vrutci reservoir is processed at a plant for the preparation of drinking water located in the city. After problems with water quality in the Vrutica reservoir in 2013, the use of the reservoir was temporarily suspended, and water for the water supply of Užice was then secured by the urgent construction of a water supply from the Sušacki vreli (on the territory of the Čajetin local authority). After the reconstruction and extension of the plant with additional robust and efficient purification technologies, the water supply from the Vrutci reservoir was reactivated. From the Vrutci reservoir, i.e. the plant for the preparation of drinking water, 91% of the population of Užice that is connected to the public water supply is supplied with safe drinking water. The remaining 9% of consumers get their water from the springs of Živkovića vrelo and Potočanje. The primary reason that not all the population is connected to the public water supply system is the lack of financial resources. It is necessary to reconstruct the Živković spring. Water sources are not threatened by wild construction, three sanitary protection zones have been established.

Average water consumption is 270 liters per second, which is 5 m³ per month per inhabitant. Water restrictions in the summer period occur only in the peripheral areas of the urban settlement in the summer period. The water supply network is missing in the rural areas. Užice distribution water system is very complex. The configuration of the terrain and the expansion of the urban settlement on the surrounding hills led to the construction of numerous reservoirs, pumping stations, hydrophoric stations and a network of pipelines. The system has 29 reservoirs, 11 pumping stations, 8 hydrophoric stations and a network of primary pipelines of 170 km, located in seven altitude zones, with each zone being divided into smaller units (subzones), so that the Užice water supply system has 27 water supply units.

22.8% of households are not connected to the sewage network in Užice. The primary reason they are not connected is the lack of financial resources. There is no storm sewerage, with the fact that there is a LSG decision that defines that fecal and stormwater sewers must be separated. There are areas where citizens, on their own initiative and in violation of the law, have included their stormwater drains in the fecal sewer system. There is no wastewater treatment system in

Užice, and the plan is to build a regional wastewater treatment plant in Požega, which would connect users from Užice and Arilja to Požega (settlements in the lower parts of the Đetinja, Skrapež and Golijska Moravica streams, i.e. part of the upper basin of the West Morava river).

On the territory of the Čajetin local self-government area, the basic method of drinking water production is the processing of water from the Ribnička Lake (accumulation on Crni Rizav). Due to the increase in the population and the increasing number of tourists and accommodation facilities, capacity expansion is needed in the near future. The entire stretch around Ribnica Lake and Crni Rzav is under the first degree of protection, so the water catchment is not threatened by the risks of pollution, wild construction and there are no risks of pollution. The total consumption of drinking water on an annual basis is 1,900,000 m³, of which population consumption is 1,240,000 m³, and the economy 660,000 m³. Average water consumption per inhabitant is 77 m³ annually. There are no water restrictions in the system, neither in summer nor in any other period of the year. There is a water supply network in all urban areas. If households are not connected to the city water supply system, they are connected to the local water supply system, which is part of the public water supply system.

In the urban settlements of Čajetina and Zlatibor, the sewer network coverage is 100%. There is no sewage network in rural areas. There is a lack of rainwater drainage in urban areas, and this lack is particularly pronounced in Zlatibor. This is why sewage (fecal) water is unfortunately sometimes used to collect rainwater, which is a big problem, especially in wastewater treatment. On the territory of LSG Čajetin, two kilometers from the centre of Zlatibor, a wastewater treatment plant for the needs of the Zlatibor tourist centre was recently put into operation. The facility is one of the most modern in this part of Europe and applies SBR technology for wastewater treatment with a total capacity of 20,000 equivalent inhabitants. Considering the exceptional growth of accommodation capacities and the number of tourists, we can expect an imminent need to expand the capacity of the WWTP.

On the territory of Požega LSG, water is provided from the Rzav regional water system, which captures water from the live stream of the Rzav River and treats the captured water at the plant for the preparation of drinking water in Arilje. In addition to Požega, the regional water supply is connected to the municipalities of Arilje, Lucani, Čačak and Gornji Milanovac. The regional system operates at maximum capacity, and in order to increase the capacity, the Svračkovo dam on the Rzava must be built (construction is in progress). The quality of drinking water supplied to consumers is excellent. The Rzava water catchment is not threatened by the risks of pollution, wild construction and there are no risks of pollution. Total water consumption is 2,419,665 m³ annually. The ratio of consumption at the LSG housing/business level is 5:1. Average water consumption per inhabitant is 6 m³ monthly. In the summer period, there is no water restriction. In some parts of the urban settlement lack its water supply network in the industrial zone. 10% of households are not connected to the public water supply system, and the reason is the lack of a network. In order to ensure additional reliability of water supply, the reactivation of the local source on the Skrapež river is planned in Požega.

On the territory of the LSG Požega urban areas are not equipped with a sewage network, 40% of households are not connected to the public sewage system, if we look at villages, and in urban settlements number is 10%. Rainwater drainage is not developed, but rainwater is directed

into the river. Due to the lack of storm sewers, fecal sewers are often used to collect rainwater, which is disadvantageous. There is no wastewater treatment system in Požega, but there are plans to build a regional wastewater treatment plant.

The basic method of producing drinking water in the territory of the Bajina Bašta local authority is the extraction of groundwater from the alluvium of the Pilica River. There are 8 drilled wells between 9 and 11 m deep. The existing capacity of the source is 115l/s. It is necessary to look for alternative sources of supply (for example, the river Drina) or urgently reduce losses in the network on a large scale, for which it is necessary to provide large funds, technical documentation, etc. The water quality at the source is still at a satisfactory level. There are certain risks of pollution in the sense of insufficiently constructed sewage networks in the water source protection zone as well as the entire Pilica river basin. Then there are certain forms of agricultural activities as well as other risky activities in the Pilica river basin. The total amount of water produced on an annual basis is about 2,350,000 m³. The amount of invoiced water on an annual basis is about 850,000 m³, of which 720,000 m to households, and industry 130,000 m³. From the mentioned data, it is clear that water losses are a big problem in the water supply of Bajina Bašta. In very dry years, there were restrictions in the period August-October, as was the case for example. 2007, 2012 and 2021. There is a water supply network in a large number of settlements, while about 20% of the population of urban settlements, not counting rural areas, is not connected. The primary problems are finances, projects, terrain configuration, unplanned network development in the past, network obsolescence, etc.

20% of the urban population is not connected to the sewage network, not counting rural areas. The primary problems are money, projects, terrain configuration, unplanned development of the network in the past, obsolescence of pipes, poorly executed original pipelines, etc. About 30% of urban settlements lack rainwater drainage. The existing sewage system is 50% of a separate type, and 50% of a mixed (general) character. In Bajina Bašta, there is still no wastewater treatment system, but a project has been completed that envisages the construction of one central and 3 smaller wastewater treatment plants) and is currently in the process of obtaining location conditions and building permits.

Energy

The opportunity is represented by the adopted sustainable energy action plan of the Zlatibor administrative district.

In the urban settlement of Užice, there is a direct and indirect remote heating system. The primary source of heat is natural gas, and the alternative is fuel oil. 28% of households are connected, i.e. a total of 6,353 users. There is a gas pipeline network on the territory of the LSG, and only about 15% of households and commercial buildings are connected to the network, and the reason for the disconnection is the unprofitability of connecting to the network. The ratio of electricity consumption at the level of an urban settlement for housing is about 55% and 45% for the economy. There are sufficient capacities for the distribution of electricity in relation to demand. There are suburban areas such as: Volujac, Potočanje, Krvavci, Gorjani and Zlakusa, where the construction of the missing electric power infrastructure is necessary for the connection of new customers with higher installed power. The implementation of part of those projects is ongoing. There are no households that have not been electrified, that is, there are

no households that submitted a request for connection and met the conditions for approval, without being connected. There is a possibility of using solar power plants as renewable energy sources. In the previous period, several parties were interested in how and under what conditions they could acquire the status of a manufacturer's customer. So far, only one business entity has acquired the status of buyer-producer, namely Radun Avia, Gorjani.

Gas pipeline is currently under construction in the territory of the Čajetina local self-government area, especially in parts of the urban settlement Zlatibor where a gas pipeline network was built, but it has not yet been put into operation. The primary and alternative sources of thermal energy are individual fireplaces and electricity. About 65% of the population consumes more electricity, mostly apartment buildings, compared to the economy's consumption of 35%. Although there are currently around 25,000 connections, in ten years the number of connections has doubled. Therefore, there are not enough electricity capacities and it is necessary to build two transformer stations 35/10 (Zlatibor and Ribnica) and a new 110/35kV Zlatibor 2 as soon as possible. A very small number of households do not have electricity, only about 10 households due to undeveloped infrastructure. Regarding the use of renewable energy sources, there are two mini-hydroelectric plants that produce energy directly into the system, and solar energy is a potential resource.

On the territory LSG Požega does not have a remote heating system, although there is a distribution of the gas network in the city centre. The primary source of heat energy is individual fireplaces. The ratio of electricity consumption at the level of an urban settlement is 65% for housing and 35% for the economy. There are sufficient capacities for the distribution of electricity in the urban area in relation to the demand. There are no households not connected to the public electricity network. There are opportunities to use renewable energy sources, i.e. solar panels, and alternative energy sources are used by 0.1%.

There is a remote system of heating in the central zone of Bajina Bašta and currently about 1,000 users are connected. There is no gas network. The ratio of electricity consumption at the level of urban settlements for housing is about 70% and 30% for the economy. There are insufficient capacities for the distribution of electricity in the urban area in relation to the demand. Very much so a small number of households are not connected to the network, and that is because of inaccessibility and great distance from the existing network. There is a possibility to use renewable resources through the installation of solar panels. There are currently no facilities that use alternative energy sources.

In the territory of Požega LSG, there is a lack of a gas network. A biomass heating plant is used in the urban settlement of Priboj.

None of the LSGs in the Urban area has a record of buildings with an energy passport, legally all buildings must have an A category.

5.3.6 Primary transport infrastructure and traffic

Traffic network

The most important traffic corridors on the territory of the urban area have national and international importance and connect Central Serbia with Republika Srpska and Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as with Montenegro. The railway E79 Belgrade - Vrbnica passes through this territory and intersects with the railway corridor of national importance Požega - Kraljevo - Stalać, which connects the area with the railway E85 Subotica - Belgrade - Niš - Preševo in Corridor X. The quality of the international railway E79 Belgrade - Vrbnica is at a low level, and for the greater part of the route, it prevents the development of train speeds over 50 km/h. International roads E761 in the West-Moravian traffic corridor pass through the Urban area, through which connections are made with Bosnia and Herzegovina and with highway E75 in corridor H, as well as E763, through which connections are made with Montenegro and Belgrade. State roads of the IB order are number 21 and 28, through which the Urban area makes connections with Podrinje, Valjevo and Šabac, Ivanjica and Pešter. National roads IIA number 170, 171, 174, 191, 192, 194 and 196 connect parts of the Urban Area with each other and with the regional environment. It is planned to continue the realization of the highway corridor to the South Adriatic (although it is planned outside the borders of the Urban Area, the Ivanjica and Peštar zones, it will have a direct impact on this area and relieve the main routes to the south) and the state road of the first order (high-speed roads and/or the highway Požega - Višegrad - Sarajevo) to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The most critical state of state roads and municipal roads is in the northern and north-western parts of the Urban area, which is a consequence of poor road spacing and a large number of landslides and landslides. Railway traffic takes place via the railway line Belgrade - Vrbnica - the border of Montenegro (Bar). Air traffic will be developed through the Ponikve airport, with a better connection of the airport with the state road IB number 23.⁵¹

The traffic network on Užice territory was developed in a limited way due to spatial conditions. Reconstruction is required on most sections due to the road profile. Certain zones in the urban settlement are particularly vulnerable and unsafe in terms of traffic due to the profile of the road and the lack of footpaths. There is a lack of permanent or occasional pedestrian zones, especially in the area of the Nada Matić elementary school. There is a lack of parking spaces in the urban area. There is no network of bicycle paths due to the configuration of the terrain. Public city transport was developed in accordance with the needs of the users of the transport service. The largest number of lines in the JGTP system are of a radial character, i.e. they connect the peripheral parts with the central zone. Certain vehicles in the system are equipped with ramps for the disabled, and they function in such a way that the users of the service are in communication with the representatives of the carrier. The operator in the JGTP system is the private company Bečej prevoz, and the manager is the department for traffic affairs of PC "Užice razvoj" Užice in accordance with the contract on the performance of the activity of regular public passenger transport. There is traffic coordination with other local self-government units in the form of organizing certain activities. Regarding smart systems, in the JGTP system in the territory of the City of Užice, modems are installed in every vehicle, and there is vehicle tracking using the

⁵¹ Map of state roads, 2022; Draft Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia until 2035, 2023.

GPS/GPRS system. Monitoring is carried out daily in order to control the implementation of the defined timetable. There is a small coverage of public free internet, namely the Small Park near the Municipality and the City Beach. There are 2 railway stations in Užice on the Belgrade-Bar railway, the main one (passenger) in the central zone and freight, in the Krčagovo industrial zone, which is also a multimodal hub. The stations are adequately designed, organised and safe in relation to the environment. "Ponikve" airport is connected to an urban settlement, but the quality of roads is not good enough.

The traffic network in Čajetina is not well developed. There is a great dispersion of inhabited places, the mountainous relief dictates the demand for an adequate transverse profile of traffic roads, which is largely unfulfilled. The geographical position, the most visited tourist centre and the road to the Adriatic Sea require a higher-ranking road, such as a highway, compared to the current state road IB23. There are zones where traffic is unsafe. The project of technical regulation of the urban settlements of Čajetina and Zlatibor identified numerous streets that, due to their characteristics, do not meet the required width/profile for two-way traffic. Also, there are no sidewalks in many streets, so pedestrians are particularly at risk. There is a lack of permanent and occasional pedestrian zones, as well as bicycle paths and lanes in urban areas, which was identified by traffic analysis, as well as by surveying citizens through a survey as part of the celebration of European Mobility Week (tourists particularly pointed out the lack of bicycle paths). The lack of parking spaces is particularly prominent in the urban settlements of Čajetina and Zlatibor. In the last three years, a larger number of parking spaces have been built and the construction of parking garages is planned, but the constant increase in tourists and visitors requires the development of a special strategy for stationary traffic in order to identify adequate parking spaces in accordance with the development plan, as well as in accordance with the Urban Mobility Plan that is being developed. Related to smart systems, by improving the stationary traffic system, i.e. parking, the local utility company "KJP Zlatibor", which manages the parking system, introduced the parking control system "Oko sokolovo". Free internet is available at microlocations on the square in Zlatibor and in front of the Health centre in Čajetina. There is no organised public transport in the city, nor suburban. The exception is the line Zlatibor - Čajetina - Uziče, where passenger transport is carried out as an intercity transport. Due to the absence of public transportation company, traffic is carried out by individual transport. The preparation of the Urban Mobility Plan, which should identify the mentioned problems, is underway. As part of the study, it is planned to prepare an Accessibility Study with a special focus on the accessibility of public facilities and areas. There isn't exist traffic coordination with other LSGs. There is no urban and suburban railway network in Čajetina local self-government area. On the outskirts of the LSG, railway traffic is carried out by the Belgrade-Bar railway, which provides the possibility of integrated traffic. Reconstruction of the road that directly connects the tourist centre of Zlatibor with the "Ponikve" airport is currently under construction, with the section Branešci - Tripkova - Ponikve.

The traffic network was developed on the territory of LSG Požega. In the urban area there is the need to expand capacity, open new streets and break through corridors. The disadvantage of the existing ones is that most of them are still located on private land, and it is necessary to plan funds for the purchase of land, in fact public roads, as well as funds for the preparation of foundations and projects of reparing, which would convert private land into public land with

compensation. Many streets need urgent reconstruction. In terms of traffic, the areas around schools and other public facilities are particularly unsafe. Pedestrian zones are missing in the narrowest part of the city, the first zone of the construction area, and there is no bicycle path network. There is a lack of parking space for the sports hall in Požega, there is also a lack of a public garage for the needs of citizens who come to the centre for supplies. JGP is not developed enough, there is an option of JGP held by private carriers in non-standard vehicles. The private sector exclusively works on the principle of profit. It does not respect the timetable, does not turn on the heating on cold days, etc. and there is no universal accessibility of public urban transport systems. On the Belgrade-Bar railway, an urgent reconstruction of the station building is needed, which is in a state of decay, i.e. it is unconditional. There is no traffic coordination with LSGs, no air traffic and no multimodal hubs. Also, there is no public free internet in the urban area.

The traffic network is developed on the territory LSG Bajina Bašta, but insufficient investment was made in its maintenance and reconstruction. In the urban settlement, the number of traffic lanes was partially reduced by closing the main street to motor vehicle traffic. The planned transit roads around the city have been waiting for construction for years. Reconstruction is needed in the central city roads, but the reconstruction is conditioned by the poor condition of the communal infrastructure built into the road. There are no roads where safety is particularly at risk. Currently, the construction of the extension of the pedestrian zone in the main street is underway. Bicycle paths do not exist, but there are initiatives to build them. About 190 parking spaces of any type are missing in the central zone. JGP operates on a public-private partnership system, city transport is 100% subsidised during school hours. The JGP covers the entire LSG, which has a large area and is very scattered, and represents a large expense. The private company performs all urban and suburban transport. The quality of services is satisfactory, although there are problems, primarily with capacities. The buses of the city transport company are mostly of an older type and are not suitable for people with disabilities, as well as mothers with children in strollers. There is no traffic coordination with other LSGs. Bajina Bašta has no railway network, no air traffic, and there are no multimodal hubs. Also, there is no public free internet in the urban area.

5.4 URBAN AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT GOVERNANCE

5.4.1 Access to management

Multi-level governance and partnerships

Only in the period 2020-21 in Užice and Čajetina LSGs, multi-level management in terms of coordination and coordination of actions between different levels of administration is implemented through several programs and projects. The amount of funds that were engaged for the mentioned projects and programs ranged from several thousand and tens of thousands of EUR, up to the amount of several hundred thousand EUR. The ministries of the Republic of Serbia (Ministry of State Administration and Local Self-Government, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications, Ministry of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Mining and Energy, Ministry of Environmental Protection) participate in these programs and projects as partners. international level (European Union, Kingdom of

Sweden, US Embassies in RS, Swiss Secretariat for Economic Affairs and Cooperation SECO, Swiss Pro, Governments of Germany and Switzerland with GIZ GmbH, EU PRO +), as well as LSGs and SKGO.

Topics and areas covered by the projects vary from: infrastructure projects, such as the project for the construction of traffic infrastructure, storm sewer network, gas pipeline facilities, removal of illegal landfills and floating waste, primary waste selection, landslide rehabilitation; environmental projects: energy efficiency in individual households and residential buildings, let's breathe life into nature IV, installation of solar panels in individual households; renovation and construction projects such as: reconstruction of buildings, the citadel in the Old Town in Užice, maintenance of educational facilities, construction of a skate park, etc.; projects in the field of development management and capacity building, such as projects of useful aspects of cooperation in public services, establishment of a single administrative place in the city administration, reform of public finances, Užice Local Partnership Program, innovative social services to support children with developmental disabilities, accommodation for adults with disabilities, public property for development public sector; preparation of territorial development documents, such as the Development Plan of the City of Užice for the period 2023-2030, technical assistance for integrated territorial investments (ITI) strategy, the development of the Detailed Regulation Plan, "Old Town", etc.

In LSG, they enjoy the example of the Plan development of the City of Užice 2023-2030 achieved the inclusion and cooperation in the management process of several stakeholders during the development of the strategy itself, namely: the public sector (administration and public companies in the field of infrastructure, communal activities, traffic, telecommunications, electricity industry, police administration, tourism organization, etc.); business - private individuals (such as representatives of the corporate and private sector, professional associations and media, architects, taxi associations, agencies, the free zone of Užice, representatives of agricultural associations, agricultural cooperatives, tourist agencies, the regional chamber of commerce of the Zlatibor district, etc.); civil sector (such as organizations and associations of civil society (entrepreneurs of Užice, programmers Parent), Women's centre, Little Rangers ERA Užice, Voluntary association "Circle of Serbian Sisters, Kap po kap, disabled with cerebral palsy and childhood dystrophy, Association centre for Human Rights and Democracy, Roma Red Cross), and scientific and research institutions (such as representatives of educational and research communities: Academy of Vocational Studies West Serbia, preschool institution, music schools, primary and secondary schools and gymnasiums, Faculty of Pedagogy Užice, Historical Archives, etc.).

In Požega LSG, management it is carried out on several levels through several programs and projects between different levels of administration, from international, like EU PRO +, through the national level, such as the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications to the local level level, like LSG Požega, Tourist Organization of Požega and Sports and Cultural centre of Požega. The specific projects were the adaptation and reconstruction of the Sports and Cultural centre in the municipality of Požega, the establishment of a system for the digital promotion and presentation of tourist values of Požega LSG, and Improvement of Požega's tourist offer through the promotion of tourist resources.

In LSG Priboj, management it is implemented on several levels through several programs and projects between different levels of administration from international, like EU PRO and UNOPS, through the national level, such as the Office for Public Investment Management, to the local level level, such as LSG Bijelo Polje and Priboj, PUK Usluga Priboj.

Concrete projects in the period 2018-2020. Mr. were: Rehabilitation of wild landfills on the river Lim and raising awareness of their harmfulness (cross-border cooperation project SRB - Montenegro, 2019-2020; Reconstruction of the existing and construction of a new water supply and hydrant network in the Free Zone in Priboj, 2018-2020; Renovation and equipping of the gymnasium "Branko Radičević" elementary school in Priboj, reconstruction of the state road II A, Kokin Brod - Rutoši - Pribojska Banja - Priboj; reconstruction of the "Desanka Maksimović" elementary school; and biomass heating plant 1.8 MW. ranged from one hundred thousand EUR, up to one million EUR. In addition, depending on the topic, representatives of the economy, such as the Priboj Industrial Parks, as well as educational institutions, are involved in the projects, like elementary schools "Branko Radičević" elementary school, "Desanka Maksimović" elementary school and Mechanical and Electrical Engineering School, as well as the civil sector, such as Euromost, a non-governmental and non-profit organization.

When making any strategic documents in the LSG Priboj, representatives of the civil sector are included in the working teams. Such was the situation for the development of the Development Plan of the Municipality of Priboj 2022-2028, the Development Strategy of Social Protection of the Municipality of Priboj 2021-2025, and the Local Action Plan for Gender Equality of the Municipality of Priboj for the period from 2021-2024. However, the participation of citizens in the municipality of Priboj is at a very low level.

In LSG Bajina Bašta, too everything multi-level management is carried out through several programs and projects between different levels of administration, from international (EU and EU PRO +), up to the local level such as LSG Užice and Bajina Bašta, PC "12. September" and the Women's Association "Tarski Orchids". Concrete projects are: Establishing a pedestrian zone in the urban settlement of Bajina Bašta; works on the reconstruction of a part of Kneza Milan Obrenović Street; Preparation of project documentation for the construction of a sports and recreational complex with a multifunctional facility; Preparation of project technical documentation for the Kadinjača tunnel, and Public property for public development. The amount of funds engaged for the mentioned projects ranged from EUR 70,000 to several hundred thousand EUR.

On occasion production Agriculture and rural development strategies of the Municipality of Bajina Bašta, within the Economic Council and the Green Council, except LSG Bajina Bašta as representatives of the public sector - administration, representatives of public companies (Drinsko Limske HPP, PC NP Tara, PUK 12. Septembar, Dom zdravlja Evelina Haverfield), business (Raketa AB, Mlekara Spasojević, Konfekcija Tim, Preduzeće Standard) and civil sector (citizens' association OSR Mladica) participated. Also, a partnership between LSGs for the Duboko regional landfill was realised, and a network was created between sister cities: LSG Krško, Slovenia, LSG Menzel Bourgiba, Tunisia and LSG Bajina Bašta.

5.4.2 Sources of funding

There are different types of funding of urban development in Užice, in the ratio of 40% international funds and 60% national funds. The main domestic sources of funding urban development are the programs of various ministries and the own funds / budget of LSGs. EU funds and programs are used from foreign sources of urban development funding, without the use of credit lines, as well as development and other funds from outside the EU.

Special funds from the programs and incentive funds of the ministries of the Republic of Serbia and their agencies are also used.

There are different types of urban development funding in Čajetina, with the largest part of the funding being provided from the budget of the LSG. From foreign sources of urban development funding, since April 2017 LSGs Čajetina has participated in the Program "Support to Local Self-Governments in Serbia on the Road to the EU - Second Phase" financed by the Government of Sweden and implemented by SKGO. Support is distributed through the five most important program areas, namely: environmental protection, improvement of the business climate at the local level, EU integration and international cooperation, gender equality and prevention and management of emergency situations at the local level. Within the second phase of the aforementioned program, the development of a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for the two urban settlements of Zlatibor and Čajetina is foreseen. With EU funds through the EU PRO program in cooperation with the local self-government, the project of building an outdoor sports park in Zlatibor was realised. In previous years, through cooperation within the EU PRO program, a detailed regulation plan was prepared for the area of the "Tić Polje" roundabout, and equipment for the GIS system of the Čajetina LSG was acquired. Special funds from the programs and incentive funds of the ministries of the Republic of Serbia and respective agencies.

For the needs of urban development, LSG Požega uses its own funds from the LSG budget. No other types of funding are used - foreign sources of urban development funding, especially used funds from the Program and incentive funds of the ministries of the Republic of Serbia.

There are different types of urban development funding in LSG Priboj, and their ratio varies from year to year. The main domestic sources of funding urban development are projects and programs of various ministries and their own funds / LSG budget. EU funds and programs, credit lines from international institutions, as well as development and other funds from outside the EU are used as foreign sources of urban development funding. Funds were specifically used for the program energy rehabilitation of residential buildings, family houses and apartments, which were financed in a 50:50 ratio by the Ministry of Mining and Energy and the Priboj LSG.

There are different types of funding of urban development in LSG Bajina Bašta. The main domestic sources of funding urban development are projects and programs of various ministries and their own funds / budget of LSGs. EU funds and programs are used as foreign sources of urban development funding.

5.4.3 Transparency and information

According to the local self-government transparency index for the year 2022, the local self-government of Užice is in 6th place, Požega in 25th place, Čajetina in 39th place, Priboj in 61st place, and Bajina Bašta in 108th place. Priboj is one of 25 LSGs participating in the USAID/GAI Program.

In Užice, there is a developed system of electronic communication between the administration and citizens.

In Čajetina, there is a developed system of electronic communication between the administration and citizens. Information at the local level is represented through the website of the local self-government unit and public companies, announcements and monitoring of events through the media. LSG cooperates with over 60 media that received funding through a public information competition. On the Čajetina LSG website, the “ask a question” category is available, where citizens can contact local self-government bodies. Citizens are informed about public hearings on the topic of adopting the budget, public reviews of planning documents, etc., and evaluation of the quality of the provision of communal services is carried out. Local self-government and public institutions and companies communicate with citizens via e-mail, social networks and customer services.

In Priboj, there is a developed system of electronic communication between the administration and citizens. There is a 48-hour system that allows the citizens of Priboj to easily submit requests that are under the jurisdiction of the municipal administration, that is, one of the public companies whose founder of LSG Priboj, by phone, by SMS message, through the web portal of the Priboj Municipal Administration and by email.

In Požega, there is a system of electronic communication between the Administration and citizens, but it is not sufficiently developed.

A geographic information system (GIS) is used in the management of urban development only in Čajetina, it is not currently used in Požega, technical support is needed as well as employee training. There is no GIS in Užice and Priboj.

6 SWOT ANALYSIS AND NEEDS

6.1 IDENTITY OF THE URBAN AREA

advantages/strengths

- favourable geographical position and traffic connections at the regional level and with neighboring countries (BiH and Montenegro)
- favourable climatic conditions on Tara and Zlatibor
- Natural heritage - Tara National Park, nature parks Zlatibor and Šargan - Mokra Gora, nature reserves Tesne Jaruge, Iznad Tatalija, Čalački potok and Velika pleć - Vražji vir, natural spaces around the cultural monuments Staro selo Sirogojno and Kadinjača, the area of exceptional features of the Đetinje gorge, the area planned for protection Mučanj - Veliki Rzav
- Cultural heritage - on the UNESCO list of world cultural and natural heritage are the stećak sites (in Perućac and Rastište), on the UNESCO list of intangible cultural heritage is Zlaskuska Pottery, immovable cultural assets of exceptional importance (13), of great importance (16) and other established and identifiable immovable assets and industrial heritage, socialist architectural heritage and intangible cultural heritage
- Užice is the cultural capital of Serbia in 2024.
- Recognised tourist destinations
- Built tourist facilities for accommodation of guests, use of rural facilities and forest houses in the function of tourism
- Cultural, sports (MOSI - International Youth Sports Games, etc.), and other manifestations and the planned construction of sports facilities/grounds in the function of tourism development (Zlatibor)
- Innovative and smart in tourism (Mokra Gora - film festivals)
- Renovated cooperative homes and other public buildings - multifunctional purpose (cooperative, rural tourism, etc.)

weaknesses/deficiencies

- Devastating demographic trends
- Emptying houses and apartments in urban settlements (Priboj)
- Insufficient utilization of former industrial and military brownfields
- Lack of competences to support the development of brownfield sites
- Lack of management capacity - public spaces, brownfields, unused spaces, culture...
- Lack of qualified workforce for tourism development
- The cadastre did not harmonize the types and manner of land use/purpose
- Low level of enforcement of regulations (cadastre, property)
- Expansion of settlements, usurpation of agricultural and forest land, ineffective system of legalizing illegal construction
- Low level of citizens' awareness, lack of knowledge to legalize illegal construction

potentials/possibilities

- Regeneration of brownfields (Užice as an educational - university centre of the area, VS complex in Krčagov)
- Master Plan of the RS Army
- Rich cultural heritage and cultural diversity in the function of sustainable tourism
- Landscaping of cultural and historical entities
- Unexploited facilities adaptation possibilities
- Innovative rural development: ecological settlements for digital nomads with good telecommunication connections
- Branding of places, tourist and agricultural products
- Extensive development of sustainable modern tourism throughout the year - development of tourism of a regional character in the primary tourist destination Drina - Tara - Mokra Gora - Zlatibor, development of spa and religious tourism and use of opportunities of cultural networks
- Models of destination management
- Strengthening urban-rural links > products and services

threats/risks

- Further endangerment of natural and cultural assets by illegal and excessive construction
- Uncontrolled expansion of settlements and usurpation of agricultural and forest land (Zlatibor and Tara)
- Insufficient connection with the tourist offer of surrounding destinations

needs

- Strengthening and protection of urban identity, better use of underutilised buildings and locations, adequate transformation and reactivation of brownfield locations
- Modernization and rehabilitation of buildings from the socialist heritage
- Changing the image and branding of the Urban area
- Regulating the expansion of the area of urban settlements, ecological and sustainable construction
- Urban and innovative renewal of rural areas - use and conversion of existing buildings

6.2 GREEN AND ENERGY TRANSITION AND MOBILITY

advantages/strengths

- The Joint Action Plan for Sustainable Energy and Climate of the Zlatibor District was adopted
- Four artificial lakes are used for the production of electricity
- Wide use of biomass in the district heating system in the municipality of Priboj - 11 MW of heat capacity
- Forest coverage above the national average and forest quality

- Sources of drinking water of the West Moravian - Uvač regional system for water supply to settlements, subsystem Rzav (planned Roga reservoir)
- A system for responding to the risk (early warning) of flash floods has been established
- The existence of the Duboko regional centre for waste management and the establishment of the Banjica regional sanitary landfill
- Developed traffic network (Požega, Bajina Bašta)
- Multimodal junction (Krčagovo in Užice)
- Public city transport developed (Užice, Priboj)
- Vehicle tracking using the GPS system (Užice), parking control system “Oko sokolovo” (Čajetina)

weaknesses/deficiencies

- Insufficient capacities for electricity distribution (Čajetina, B. Bašta)
- Lack of gas pipeline network (Priboj, Bajina Bašta)
- Insufficient green areas in urban settlements
- Endangerment of water sources, floods (Požega, Bajina Bašta) and landslides (Bajina Bašta)
- Water pollution, excess phosphorus and nitrogen (lake Vrutci), cyanide in drinking water, uncontrolled discharge of blood from slaughterhouses into rivers (Zlatibor)
- Water losses in water supply systems
- Lack of storm sewers (especially in Zlatibor, Užice) and fecal sewage in peripheral areas (Požega, 40% of households) and rural areas (Užice on the edges, Čajetina)
- Lack of waste water treatment facilities (except for the tourist centre Zlatibor)
- Poor communal facilities outside the central zones of urban settlements
- Bad air quality (Užice, Bajina Bašta) i thermal islands (Užice, tourist centre of Zlatibor)
- The problem of unsanitary landfills that are still in use (Priboj) and those that are closed (Užice, Čajetina, Požega, Bajina Bašta)
- The problem of floating waste in the Drina-Lim basin, which largely originates from the cross-border area
- Insufficiently developed traffic network (Čajetina)
- Insufficient parking in urban areas and lack of sidewalks in all areas
- Low coverage (Užice, Čajetina) or lack of (Požega) free internet

potentials/possibilities

- Potentials for using solar power plants and thermo-mineral waters of Pribojska Banja
- Use of other renewable energy sources
- Traffic connectivity and accessibility, completion of the equipment of Ponikve airport which is in operation > multimodal node and pole of development together with the railway
- Development of state infrastructure projects > planned route of highways to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and the rest of Serbia
- Using the circular economy, innovative and green solutions, with the introduction of green-mobility solutions

threats/risks

- Aggravation of climate change, resulting in adverse consequences: flood waves, torrential waters, landslides, dry periods, forest fires
- Threats from uncontrolled pollution of springs and waters from economic activities and slaughterhouse waste
- The price of water is a “social” price
- Lack of monitoring of water sources and drinking water quality
- Greater exploitation of mineral resources

needs

- Development and protection of green infrastructure - defining measures for greening for every intervention in the area, raising awareness of citizens and quality maintenance of greenery
- Improvement and protection of water management infrastructure - strengthening monitoring of water sources, monitoring of drinking water quality, use of green solutions (to reduce stormwater runoff and mitigate urban flooding)
- Coordination of waste collection with the needs of tourist destinations, primary selection and other treatment of waste (recycling) and improvement (expansion and/or introduction of transfer stations) of the Duboko regional landfill
- Improvement of multimodality and traffic infrastructure

6.3 INNOVATIVE AND SMART ECONOMY

advantages/strengths

- A large number of companies in the field of processing industry
- Metal sector, robotics and tools, food industry
- Agricultural sector, cooperation - “BB” juniper, Zarić, Bogdanović (Sokolova rakija), Stara pesma (500-1000 cooperatives)
- Creative industries (Požega) - film and education in that area
- Existence of business support institutions > Regional innovation startup centre, three hubs - regional innovation centres (Užice, Čajetina, Priboj) and others
- Existence of industrial zones and free zones
- A relatively large percentage of exporters from the SME and MSME sector
- Qualified workforce
- Dual education (Požega - CNC machines)

weaknesses/deficiencies

- Mismatch between the needs of the economy and the available workforce
- There are not enough prerequisites for greenfield investments

potentials/possibilities

- Increase in the number of active SMEs
- Relatively high annual growth rate of exports (from 14-18%)
- National and international programs and projects to support the development of entrepreneurship
- Reduction of carbon dioxide emissions from the food industry
- Production of finished products, instead of semi-finished products (e.g. frozen raspberry>juice)
- Production of organic food
- Cooperativeness as an aspect of innovative development
- Models of smart specialization (cooperation with businessmen + NSZZ)
- Freelancers (about 200 work in Užice)
- Provision of broadband access with high data transmission capacity in rural areas

threats/risks

- Population migration (village-city, city to larger cities: Belgrade, Novi Sad)
- Low awareness of the need for innovation
- Volume of daily migrations (Užice)

needs

- Increasing the number of jobs and providing work space for freelancers
- Improvement of infrastructure in order to attract new investments and improve the conditions for the development of brownfield and greenfield investments
- Better use of exports to set standards, improve conditions for entrepreneurship development, innovative, smart, low-carbon and circular economy
- Development of rural economy, processing of waste from agricultural production
- Strengthening the ties between the economy and scientific and technological institutions, by raising awareness of innovations and new technologies (to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, metal and processing industry)

6.4 SOCIAL WELLBEING

advantages/strengths

- favourable employment rate
- Institutional and organizational capacities for the safety of citizens
- City centre for social protection - inclusive centre
- Subsidizing children for private kindergartens (Užice)
- The technical school in Užice was the first to introduce virtual practice (accepted by the Ministry of Education)
- A well-developed health care system
- Cultural institutions of local and regional importance with existing infrastructure and content
- Infrastructural and organizational capacities for sports activities

weaknesses/deficiencies

- Uneven population density
- Lack of housing space in certain urban settlements
- Centralization of services in the field of social protection, difficult access to social protection services in rural areas, especially the provision of help at home
- Small capacities of institutions for the accommodation of the elderly
- The basic conditions for the domain of social innovations - strategies, action plans - are not provided
- Reduction in the number of students due to depopulation and negative natural growth
- Inconsistency of the local education system with the needs of the local and regional labor market
- The principle of dual education is not suitable for small businesses
- Lack of higher education institutions - colleges and faculties
- Inadequately developed health care system in Bajina Bašta
- Centralization of services and cultural content
- Lack of sports infrastructure
- Lack of funds for work and promotion (e.g. youth offices)

potentials/possibilities

- Effective and efficient implementation of national and international programs and projects
- The possibility of inter-municipal connection in the organization of the provision of certain services
- International cooperation in the field of social housing (construction of buildings)
- Regional institution for the management of social housing (> public interest)
- Virtual Practice (Education Programs)
- Dual education adapted to the needs of the economy
- Higher education institutions for attracting young professionals; the project of the integrated university in Užice; use of Erasmus program funds
- Associations, cooperatives and partnerships of the public and civil sectors in the provision of public services
- Office for Youth > local action plan for youth

threats/risks

- A large number of elderly and single households in rural areas with pronounced social risks
- The slow change in the curriculum of formal education
- Lack of staff to provide services

needs

- Apartments for social housing; conversion of buildings for the needs of social housing
- Improvement of services and the network of social protection facilities
- Improvement of services and the network of education facilities
- Availability of primary health care services (Bajina Bašta)

- Decentralization and networking of services and cultural content in the Urban area, development of extracurricular content for young people

6.5 URBAN AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT GOVERNANCE

advantages/strengths

- Multi-level governance > international, national and regional actors through different programs and themes
- Ability to use different types of urban development funding (except Požega)
- The Uzice Development Plan was adopted
- Institutional capacities of LSGs have been established
- Developed capacities for managing regional projects - PUK Duboko for regional landfill management, Regional Tourism Organization
- Cooperation with the Faculty of Education
- A developed system of electronic communication between the administration and citizens
- High transparency of most LSGs (Užice 6th, Požega 25th, Čajetina 39th, Priboj 61st)
- Joint Stock Company “Užice – Gas”

weaknesses/deficiencies

- Prohibition of employment in the public sector and impossibility of remuneration and responsibility
- Bad personnel policy and staff turnover
- Small LSG personnel capacity for implementation of various programs (e.g. Požega - return of funds)
- Obsolete equipment in LSG
- Depreciation of assets and prices of utility companies (due to uneconomic prices of utility services)
- Small transparency of individual LSGs (Bajina Bašta in 108th place)
- Weak (Čajetina) or none (Užice, Požega, Priboj) use of GIS in urban development management

potentials/possibilities

- International and national programs and projects for building and increasing management capacity
- Networking and partnerships with actors on international projects
- Public-private partnerships in various fields > infrastructure, place branding, sustainable mobility and JGP, development of sustainable tourism
- Associations, cooperatives (public services, energy cooperatives - experiences of Croatia)
- Increasing the competences of LSGs while reducing funds from the state level

threats/risks

- Moving away from EU rapprochement and the economic crisis caused by the war in Ukraine > reduced number of EU projects and additional funding sources
- Postponement of reforms of communal activities
- The state appears as an interventionist in the market
- Reduction of government grants (subsidies) to the local level

needs

- Capacity building in the integrated management of urban development
- Improvement of spatial, urban and sectoral planning for sustainable spatial development of the Urban Area
- Strengthening of institutional capacities for inter-municipal cooperation
- Essential participation of citizens and interested parties in the planning process beyond formal forms for quality urban management
- Greater use of ICT tools for integrated urban management between different institutions (collection, consolidation and exchange of data of institutions) and for the participation of citizens and other interested parties

7 VISION, OBJECTIVES, SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES

7.1 VISION

5 MINUTES AND 2 STEPS FROM NATURE

EVERYONE TO OFFER THEIR OWN, ALL TO BENEFIT

UŽICE IS A HEALTHY AND INNOVATIVE URBAN AREA WITH AN ERIC SPIRIT. The leader of the cross-border region, the centre of smart specialization and the carrier of tourism in Western Serbia. The territory of Užice is green, mobile, accessible to everyone, within it primacy is given to the circular economy and renewable energy sources. An area where great urbanity and exceptional nature stand in a harmonious relationship. Užice is a diverse and integrated environment, with a highly educated population, brave in innovation and witty in its approach, to which young people always return.

7.2 THEMATIC OBJECTIVES, SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES

The starting framework for formulating the objectives, specific objectives and measures of the urban area development strategy (SRUP) is 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 Fund⁵² (EC, 2021). 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 transition to clean and fair energy, 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 SRUP 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 most recent, namely: Draft Law on the Establishment and Functioning of the Cohesion Policy Management System, 2023⁵³; Sludge management program in Serbia from 2023 to 2032⁵⁴ (Government of RS, 2023); Low-carbon development strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2023 to 2030 with projections until 2050⁵⁵; Strategy for young people in the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2022 to 2030⁵⁶ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 9/2023); Strategy of

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

53 <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/>

54 <https://www.ekologija.gov.rs/lat/saopstenja/vesti/prvi-put-usvojen-vazan-planski-dokument-%E2%80%93-program-upravljanja-muljem-u-republici-srbiji>

<https://www.srbija.gov.rs/vest/735156/usvojen-program-upravljanja-muljem-u-srbiji-od-2023-do-2032-godine.php>

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

56 <http://www.pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SlGlasnikPortal/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/strategija/2023/9/1/reg>

deinstitutionalization and development of social protection services in the community for the period 2022-2026. year⁵⁷ ("Official Gazette of the RS", no. 12/2022); Air protection program in the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2022 to 2030 with an action plan⁵⁸ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 140/2022); Circular economy development program in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2022-2024. year⁵⁹ ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 137/2022); Waste management program in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2022-2031. year⁶⁰ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 12/2022); Draft Program for Adaptation to Changed Climate Conditions with Action Plan⁶¹; Draft Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 to 2035⁶²; Strategic priorities for the development of the culture of the Republic of Serbia from 2021-2025. year⁶³ (Ministry of Culture and Information of the RS, 2021); Integrated national energy and climate plan of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2021 to 2030 with a vision until 2050⁶⁴; Strategy for the development of information society and information security in the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2021 to 2026⁶⁵ ("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"⁶⁶ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 10/2021); Strategy for the development of the startup ecosystem of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2021 to 2025⁶⁷ ("Official Gazette of RS", number 125/2021); Industrial policy strategy of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 to 2030⁶⁸ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 35/2020); Employment strategy in the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2021 to 2026⁶⁹ ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 18/2021, 36/2021); Strategy for the development of education and upbringing in Serbia until 2030⁷⁰ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 107/2021); Strategy of smart specialization in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2020-2027. year⁷¹ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 21/2020); Strategy of sustainable urban development of the Republic of Serbia until 2030⁷² ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 47/2019); Artificial intelligence development strategy in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2020-2025 year⁷³ ("Official Gazette of the RS", no. 96/2019); Public health strategy in the Republic of Serbia 2018-2026. year⁷⁴ ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 61/2018); Tourism development strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2016 to 2025⁷⁵ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 98/2016); Strategy of agriculture and rural development of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2014-2024. year⁷⁶ ("Official Gazette of RS",

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

58 <https://www.pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SlGlasnikPortal/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/drugiakt/2022/140/1>

59 <https://www.pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SlGlasnikPortal/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/drugiakt/2022/137/1>

60 http://demo.paragraf.rs/demo/combined/Old/t/t2022_02/SG_012_2022_010.htm

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

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

63 <https://www.kultura.gov.rs/extfile/sr/6132/Strate%C5%A1ki%20prioriteti%20razvoja%20kulture.pdf>

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

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

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

67 http://demo.paragraf.rs/demo/combined/Old/t/t2021_12/SG_125_2021_011.htm

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 85/2014); Strategy for supporting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, entrepreneurship and competitiveness for the period from 2015 to 2020⁷⁷ ("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 and
- 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 and strategy councils, 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 made. The following text presents the objectives, specific objectives and measures for the urban area.

Table 2: *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 repurposing of underutilised buildings, zones and units
M 1.1.2 Urban regeneration of parts of the settlement that are exposed to devastation processes through an innovative approach
M 1.1.3 Arrangement, preservation and connection of public spaces (surfaces and buildings) in accordance with the concept of accessibility
M 1.1.4 Establishing measures to improve management and maintenance, and raising the culture of housing in residential communities (multi-apartment buildings)
M 1.1.5 Improving security in urban settlements
SO 1.2 Encouraging the protection of cultural and architectural heritage and promotion of sustainable construction
M 1.2.1 Active protection of cultural heritage and recommendations for the type and intensity of acceptable activities in urban development planning and identity preservation

⁷⁷ <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 units of architectural and urban heritage that are not protected cultural assets (traditional types, vernacular architecture, industrial buildings, architecture and urbanism after World War II, etc.)
M 1.2.3 Preservation of cultural landscape diversity
M 1.2.4 Promotion of ecologically sustainable construction
SO 1.3 Encouraging the development of sustainable tourism and a unified tourist offer
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
M 1.3.2 Branding of the urban area
SO 1.4 Encouraging an integrated and sustainable approach in remediation of illegal construction and its prevention
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, renovation and repurposing 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 structures in zones under protection regimes (sanitary protection of sources of drinking water, floodplains, wetlands, protected cultural and natural assets,...)
SO 1.5 Strengthening and improving the management of urban-rural links
M 1.5.1 Development of public service services, traffic and technical infrastructure, suburban public transport (bus and railway) and communal activities in the urban area
M 1.5.2 Identification projects and monitoring programs of ecosystem services that rural areas provide to urban settlements
M 1.5.3 Renovation of underutilised buildings (in different forms of ownership) in rural areas and their conversion into multifunctional centres, tourism facilities, art/craft communities - colonies, social housing, sports, etc.

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 energy efficiency and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
M 2.1.1 Reducing energy consumption by applying energy efficiency measures and applying norms and innovative materials for environmental protection and reducing harmful effects on the climate
SO 2.2 Encouraging the use of renewable energy sources
M 2.2.1 Integration of the use of renewable energy sources (electrical and thermal energy)
SO 2.3 Development of smart energy systems, networks and storage
M 2.3.1 Smart networks, advanced systems for energy storage and distribution, energy efficiency monitoring, 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 New or improved risk monitoring, preparedness, warning and response systems for natural disasters and natural hazards

M 2.4.2 Protection measures against natural disasters related to climate change (except floods and forest fires)
M 2.4.3 Protection against flooding by external waters (rivers and lakes)
M 2.4.4 Newly built or reinforced protection against landslides and landslides
M 2.4.5 Built or improved green infrastructure to adapt to climate change
M 2.4.6 Protection measures against forest fires
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 Improvement of the waste management system
M 2.6.2 Primary selection of waste and support for incentive measures for households and the economy in the Urban area
SO 2.7. Strengthening the protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, and reducing all forms of pollution
M 2.7.1 Green and blue infrastructure
M 2.7.2 Identification of areas in preparation for NATURA 2000 networks and protection measures
M 2.7.3 Improvement of existing and establishment of new green areas
M 2.7.3 Reclaimed land (for green areas, housing support, economic or other purposes)
M 2.7.4 Areas covered by the installation of air quality monitoring systems
M 2.7.5 Areas covered by the protection of major chemical accidents and the limitation of 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 New or renewed and modernised lines of rail systems (to Požega and Priboj)
M 2.8.2 Development and improvement of public transport
M 2.8.3 Environmentally acceptable vehicles for collective public transport
M 2.8.4 Infrastructure intended for bicycle traffic
M 2.8.5 Infrastructure for the supply of alternative fuels
M 2.8.6 A new or modernised digitised urban transport system
SO 2.9 Development of a smart, safe, sustainable and multimodal 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 Urban Areas with the development of a traffic network of international and national importance
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
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 New and modernised multimodal connections

O 3. Promoting innovative and smart economic transformation, circular and low-carbon economy and ICT integration
SO 3.1 Development and strengthening of research and innovation capacities and application of advanced technologies
M 3.1.1 Supporting businesses and creating jobs, strengthening innovation capacities and applying advanced technologies in micro, small, medium and large enterprises
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 in innovation
SO 3.2 Using the benefits of digitization for citizens, businesses, research institutions and public administration bodies
M 3.2.1 Improvement of citizens' digital knowledge and skills, raising the capacity of employees in the public and private sector to use new technologies and digital improvement infrastructure in educational institutions
M 3.2.2 Digitization of services and business in the public and private sector
M 3.2.3 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
M 3.3.2 Formation of clusters at the local - inter-municipal level
M 3.3.3 Training centre for innovation support
SO 3.4 Development of competences for smart specialization 4S, industrial transition and entrepreneurship, within the quadruple spiral of innovation (economy, education, science, public and civil sector - institutional participants)
M 3.4.1 Developing the competences of SMEs and institutional participants oriented towards innovation and entrepreneurship
M 3.4.2 Participation of SMEs and institutional participants in competitive calls
M 3.4.3 Connecting to a platform for the promotion of services, technologies and products in the areas of digital, innovative and creative activities
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 connection with other actors in the process of transition to a circular economy (new capacities for waste recycling, investments in facilities for separate waste collection, waste processed for reuse)
SO 3.7 Encouraging and promoting the transition to a net zero carbon economy
M 3.7.1 Encouraging investments in low-carbon economy solutions as a generator of growth, more efficient use of material resources and energy efficiency
M 3.7.2 Involvement of the private sector in the provision of public utility services in the circular economy process

O 4. Improvement of social wellbeing

SO 4.1 Improving the effectiveness and inclusiveness of the labor market and access to quality employment and dignified work and encouragement of social entrepreneurship
M 4.1.1 Development of new or modernization of existing employment services and encouragement of social entrepreneurship
SO 4.2 Development of social infrastructure and services and encouragement of social inclusion and social innovation
M 4.2.1 Improved access and expansion of the network of social services and social innovations in the community
M 4.2.2 Development of new or modernization of existing facilities for temporary reception and intervention care (homeless, begging children, victims of violence, migrants, etc.)
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
SO 4.4 Improving equal access to inclusive and quality education services
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 higher education institutions
SO 4.5 Ensuring equal access to health care and fostering health system resilience
M 4.5.1 Development of new or modernization of existing health and social care services
SO 4.6 Ensuring equal access to cultural services, programs and facilities
M 4.6.1 Establishment of continuous cooperation of cultural institutions and exchange of cultural contents in the Urban area
SO 4.7 Ensuring equal access to sports and recreation services, contents and facilities
M 4.7.1 Improving the quality of life through playing sports as an element of essential importance for the development of personality and a healthy lifestyle
M 4.7.2 Construction of sports fields in urban and rural settlements

SO 4.8 Creating a stimulating environment for youth initiatives and activities
M 4.8.1 Designing and organizing the offer of programs and content for the quality use of young people's free time
M 4.8.2 Development of the "Youth Club" model
M 4.8.3 Encouraging young people to volunteer in various fields

O 5. Improving the urban/territorial development governance
SO 5.1 Encouraging development management at multiple levels - local, national, international, EU, etc.
M 5.1.1 Establishment of a unit for the implementation of strategy and other public policies
M 5.1.2 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 5.1.3 Synchronization of activities for coordination in the process of construction (maintenance of infrastructure) at the level of municipal and inter-municipal cooperation
SO 5.2 Encouraging a multi-stakeholder approach – economy, education, science, 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 Introduction of a support model for the local community by large systems (hydroelectric plants, national parks)
M 5.2.3 Improving the implementation of public policies (plans, strategies, etc.), monitoring and evaluation
SO 5.3 Improvement of inter-municipal cooperation through institutional cooperation
M 5.3.1 Regional sector strategies (tourism, infrastructure, etc.)
SO 5.4 Encouraging a participatory approach and community-led initiatives involving local actors
M 5.4.1 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 5.4.2 Directing participation towards strengthening social responsibility and balancing public and private interests in decision-making processes
M 5.4.3 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 ⁷⁸ and standards of open administration
SO 5.5 Encouraging mixing (blending) urban development funding from different types of funding (domestic and international)
M 5.5.1 Support for the use of various sources of funding for the priority areas of intervention of the strategy of urban development
M 5.5.2 Application of EU Cohesion Policy instruments and others. - integrated territorial investments (IN - Integrated Territorial Investment), sustainable urban development (SUD – Sustainable Urban Development), local development managed by LSGs (CLLD – Community Led Local Development)
M 5.5.3 Support to LAGs (Local Action Groups)
M 5.5.4 Public-private partnerships (introduction of the public-private partnership model in all services)

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SO 5.6 Strengthening the transparency of decision-making at the level of the Urban area
M 5.6.1 Development of information systems for the needs of territory development management (monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the strategy of urban development)
M 5.6.2 Establishment of registers (registries/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.)
M 5.6.3 Establishment of a single service centre
M 5.6.4 Development of GIS

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

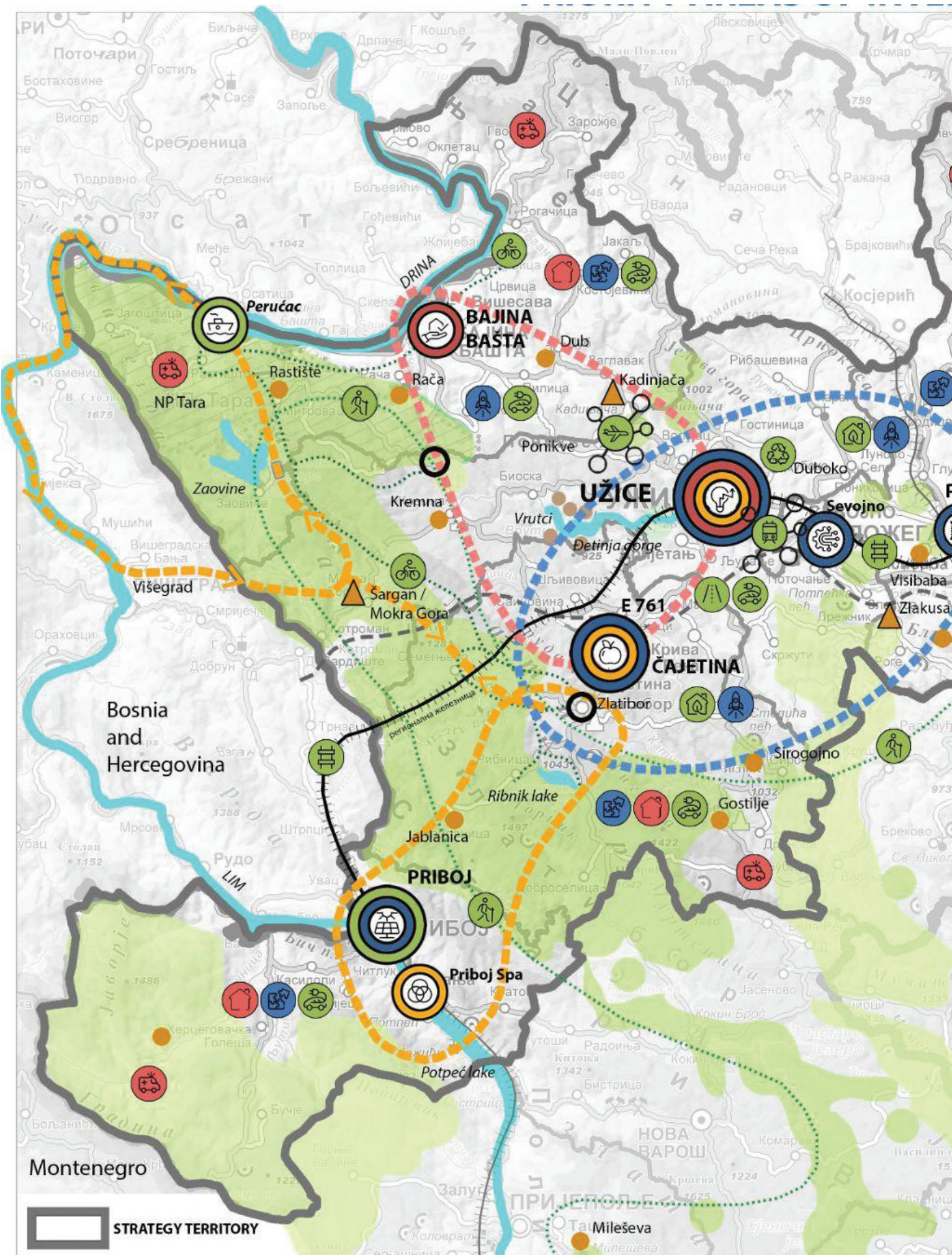
the most important. Knowledge is exchanged in numerous dialogue spaces of local communities, and this knowledge, rooted in everyday activities, is an invaluable resource.

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 objectives 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.



Y OF UŽICE AND BAJINA BAŠTA, POŽEGA, PRIBOJ AND ČAJETINA URBAN AREA



DEVELOPMENT GENERATORS

UŽICE - center of innovative economic development, university center, regional center for training and retraining, social welfare center (health center, daily residence, art studios), renovation and modernization of socialist heritage buildings

BAJINA BAŠTA - service center, youth center, safe house, shelter, respite service

PERUČAC - tourist and recreational center (marina, pier, pedestrian and competition fishing trail), bicycle route Perućac - Bajina Bašta - Rogačica

ČAJETINA - support for rural development: regional expansion of the business model "Eco-agrarian Čajetina" (socio-economic concept), development of sports and recreational tourism

SEVOJNO - the center of development of machines and production processes of the future

POŽEGA - the center of creative industries

PRIBOJSKA BANJA - center of health and sports tourism

PRIBOJ - application of renewable energy sources, free zone and sports center

PRIORITY AREAS

ZONE OF SMART SPECIALIZATION: machines and production processes of the future (Užice-Sevojno), creative industries (Požega), food for the future (Čajetina)

ZONE OF INTEGRATION OF SOCIAL SERVICES: Bajina Bašta - Užice - Čajetina

ZONE OF SUSTAINABLE TOURIST OFFER: Priboj - Pribojska Banja - Zlatibor

TOURIST RING: Tara - Perućac - Bajina Bašta - Višegrad - Mokra Gora - Zlatibor

PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT ZONES

Green infrastructure: zones and individual locations

Blue infrastructure

Areas threatened by illegal building

Prevention of the construction area expansion

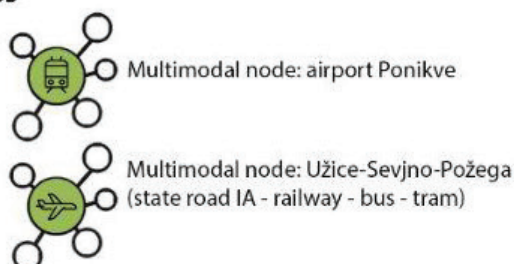
DEVELOPMENT ROUTES AND HUBS

State road of the IA order

Regional and city railway

Pedestrian corridor E7

Cycling routes



DEVELOPMENT NODES AND NETWORKS

LANDMARKS AND NATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE OF GREAT / EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTANCE

UNUSED BUILDINGS - renovation and reuse for tourism, art/craft facilities, communities, affordable housing, etc.

MOBILE SERVICES: HEALTH AND SOCIAL - mobile clinics (specialist and general inspections), help in the house, national kitchens etc.

ENERGY RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS - green roofs and installation of solar panels on public facilities

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES, FREE WIFI

COOPERATIVES AND CLUSTERS OF FOOD PRODUCERS

INNOVATION START-UP CENTRES AND BUSINESS INCUBATORS

REGIONAL LANDFILL AND RECYCLING CENTER

8.3 LIST OF STRATEGIC PROJECTS

8.3.1 Identity of the urban area

1. Arrangement of public spaces through the application of a unique design, adapted to people with reduced mobility
2. Construction of a park on the stretch of the old barracks in Krčagov and arrangement of public space
3. Restoration and protection of the traditional architectural heritage of the territory covered by the strategy, with an emphasis on the Dinaric house type
4. Adequate transformation and revitalization of public buildings in villages, with the possibility of conversion
5. Modernization and rehabilitation of buildings from the socialist heritage
6. The connection of the City of Užice with the natural asset of Jelova Gora and the cultural asset of Kadinjača
7. Revitalization of the tourist ring project (Bajina Bašta - Višegrad: ship; Visegrad - Mokra gora: train; Mokra gora - Tara: bus, bicycle, motorcycle, footpaths; Tara - Perućac)
8. Construction of a motorhome on the banks of the Drina, at the location of the old school in Beserovina

8.3.2 Green and energy transition and urban mobility

1. Energy rehabilitation of buildings and replacement of heating devices and encouraging the application of the results of examples of good practice in the use of renewable energy sources
2. Improvement of the centre for secondary waste selection "DuboToo"
3. Improvement and protection of water infrastructure - strengthening monitoring of water sources, monitoring of drinking water quality, use of green solutions
4. Construction of a facility for municipal wastewater treatment on the entire urban area
5. Introducing innovative rainwater management systems in urban areas (infiltration, retention, rain gardens,...)
6. Land protection from landslides and floods
7. Establishment of a system for continuous monitoring of air quality
8. Improvement of existing and establishment of new green areas
9. Putting Ponikve airport into operation for passenger and cargo traffic and networking with green highways
10. Establishing a suburban railway, introducing an urban tram (Užice - Sevojno along the route of the old railway), strengthening the regional railway and encouraging multimodality

8.3.3 Innovative and smart economy

1. Establishment of a science and technology park
2. Establishing a network of innovation startup centres
3. Formation of a training centre for digital transformation and improvement of technological development of the private, public and civil sectors

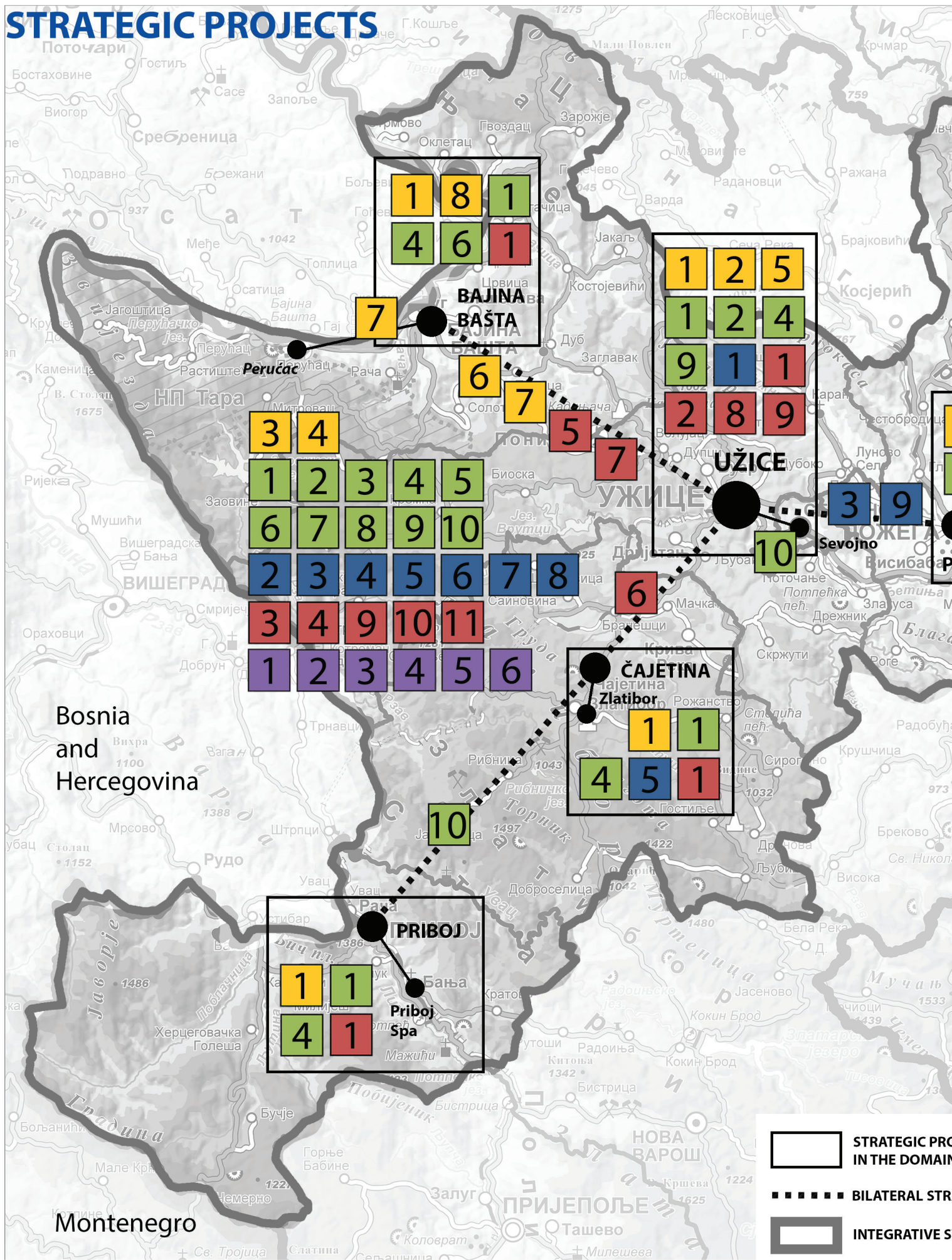
4. Competence development for smart specialization and service platforms
5. Expansion of the “Eco agrarian Čajetina” business model to the entire urban area
6. Formation of clusters of food producers (prosciutto, dairy products, blackberry fruit, brandy)
7. Encouraging the application of the framework of the quadruple spiral of innovation in the metal sector (economy, academia, public and civil sector)
8. Encouraging the circular economy - construction of plant and animal waste processing facilities to create added value
9. Further development of creative industries (example of Požega - Film Art, area of film and visual arts)

8.3.4 Social wellbeing

1. Affordable housing for young married couples/families
2. Transformation of part of the old barracks into a Social Welfare centre (home and day care for the elderly, art studios, university centre, health centre - extended unit...)
3. Establishing a mobile healthcare system
4. Free mental health counselor in all LSGs
5. Day care for adults and the elderly and persons with developmental disabilities - a shelter and permanent accommodation for the care of the most vulnerable persons
6. Safe house - regional social protection service
7. Respite accommodation - social protection service Andand regional type
8. Formation of the Children’s Cultural centre
9. Formation of the University of Užice with separate departments in the LSG
10. Formation of a training centre to support innovation and dual education
11. Creating a stimulating environment for youth initiatives and activities and voluntarism, designing and organizing program offerings and contentA

8.3.5 Management of urban and territorial development

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 sources of funding
3. Developing a strategy for smart specialization of the territory
4. Establishing different models of dialogue and cooperation with different institutions and decision makers
5. Creation of the “My Territory” platform as an instrument for citizen participation
6. Establishment of a single administrative office in all LSGs



OF UŽICE AND BAJINA BAŠTA, POŽEGA, PRIBOJ AND ČAJETINA URBAN AREA



URBAN AREA IDENTITY

- 1 Rehabilitation of public spaces through application of unified design, adapted to persons with reduced mobility (accessible public spaces)
- 2 Construction of an urban park in the area of the old Army barracks in Krčagovo and design of public space
- 3 Reconstruction and protection of traditional built heritage of the territory within the Strategy scope, with the focus on the Dinaric house type
- 4 Adequate transformation and revitalisation of public buildings in rural areas, with the possibility of conversion
- 5 Modernization and rehabilitation of building from Socialist heritage
- 6 Connectivity of the urban area Užice with the natural area Jelova Gora and cultural monument Kadinjača
- 7 Reviving of the project of the tourist ring (Bajina Bašta – Višegrad by ship, Višegrad – Mokra Gora by train, Mokra Gora – Tara by bus, bicycle, motorcycle, pedestrian routes, Tara – Perućac)
- 8 Construction of auto-camp on the riverbank of Drina, at the location of the old school in Beserovina

GREEN AND ENERGY TRANSITION AND URBAN MOBILITY

- 1 Energy rehabilitation of buildings and replacement of combustion devices and encouraging the application of the results of examples of good practice in the use of renewable energy sources
- 2 Improvement of the Centre for secondary waste selection "Duboko"
- 3 Improvement and protection of water supply infrastructure – strengthening of water source monitoring, potable water quality monitoring, usage of green solutions
- 4 Construction of Wastewater Treatment Plant for the whole urban area
- 5 Introduction of innovative stormwater management systems in urban areas (infiltration, retentions, rain gardens...)
- 6 Protection of land from landslides and flooding
- 7 Establishment of the system for continuous monitoring of air quality
- 8 Improvement of existing and development of new green areas
- 9 Activation of airport "Ponikve" for passenger and freight traffic and connecting with green motorways
- 10 Establishment of suburban railroad, introduction of urban tramway (Užice – Sevojno on the old railroad track), strengthening of regional railroad and encouragement of multimodality

INNOVATIVE AND SMART ECONOMY

- 1 Foundation of Science and Technology Park
- 2 Establishment of a network of innovation start-up centres
- 3 Establishment of training centre for digital transformation and improvement of technological development of private, public and civil sectors
- 4 Development of competencies for smart specialisation and development of services platform
- 5 Expansion of the business mode "Eco Agriculture Čajetina" to the whole urban area
- 6 Creation of clusters of food manufacturers (prosciutto, dairy products, berry fruits, rakija)
- 7 Encouraging the application of the framework of quadruple spiral of innovation in the metal processing sector (industry, academia, public and civil sector)
- 8 Encouraging circular economy – construction of facilities for waste treatment from plant and animal sources to create added values
- 9 Further development of creative industries (i.e. Požega – Film Art, field of film and visual arts)

SOCIAL WELL-BEING

- 1 Affordable housing for young couples / families
- 2 Transformation of part of the old Army barracks into a Centre of social well-being (shelter and daycare for elderly, artistic ateliers, university centre, health care centre – extended community...)
- 3 Establishment of the system of mobile health care services
- 4 Free counsellor for mental health in all local administrative units
- 5 Daycare for adults and elderly and persons with developmental disabilities – shelter and permanent residence for the most vulnerable persons
- 6 Safe house – regional social service
- 7 Short term and temporary shelter – regional social service
- 8 Establishment of Children's cultural centre
- 9 Establishment of the University of Užice with department in other municipalities
- 10 Establishment of training centre for innovation support and dual education
- 11 Creation of supportive environment for initiatives and activities and voluntarism of young people, development and organisation of an offer of programs and activities

URBAN/TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

- 1 Improving the capacity for managing integral territorial investments, including the formation of a project coordination unit
- 2 Creation of integral projects and training on the application of various sources of financing
- 3 Development of smart specialisation strategy for the territory
- 4 Establishment of various models of dialogue and cooperation with different institutions and decision makers
- 5 Development of the platform "My territory" as an instrument for citizen participation
- 6 Establishment of a unified administrative place in all municipalities

JECTS
OF LSG

ATEGIC PROJECTS

TRATEGIC PROJECTS

9 SOURCES OF FUNDING

Urban and territorial development requires significant financial resources for project implementation. Currently available financial 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 Finance⁷⁹; Ministry of Economy⁸⁰; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management⁸¹, Ministry of Environmental Protection⁸²; Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure⁸³; Ministry of Mining and Energy⁸⁴; Ministry of Internal and Foreign Trade⁸⁵; Ministry of Justice⁸⁶; Ministry of State Administration and Local Self-Government⁸⁷; Ministry for Human and Minority Rights and Social Dialogue⁸⁸; Ministry for European Integration⁸⁹; Ministry of Education⁹⁰; Ministry of Health⁹¹; Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs⁹²; Ministry of Family Care and Demography⁹³; Ministry of Sports⁹⁴; Ministry of Culture⁹⁵; Ministry of Rural Care⁹⁶; Ministry of Science, Technological Development and Innovation⁹⁷; Ministry of Tourism and Youth⁹⁸; Ministry of Information and Telecommunications⁹⁹; Ministry of Public Investments¹⁰⁰; The cabinet of the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

88 <https://www.minljpdd.gov.rs/>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

minister without portfolio in charge of improving the development of underdeveloped municipalities¹⁰¹; 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 diaspora¹⁰²; Cabinet of the minister without portfolio in charge of balanced regional development¹⁰³), 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 Serbia¹⁰⁴; Port Management Agency¹⁰⁵) and funds (Development Fund of the Republic of Serbia¹⁰⁶; Fund for innovation activity¹⁰⁷; Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia¹⁰⁸;

- The local budget, as well as loans from commercial banks (Erste Bank A.D.¹⁰⁹; UniCredit bank¹¹⁰; Banca Intesa¹¹¹; NLB Komercijalna banka¹¹²; Bank Poštanska štedionica¹¹³; ProCredit bank¹¹⁴) 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 assistance¹¹⁵ (2021-2027; 2014-2020; 2007-2013), Programs of European territorial cooperation in the Republic of Serbia 2021-2027¹¹⁶, Investment framework for the Western Balkans¹¹⁷ (Western Balkans Investment Framework - WBIF), IPARD III¹¹⁸, a multi-user IPA¹¹⁹;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

117 <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/>

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

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

- EU programs¹²⁰ (Digital Europe¹²¹, 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 funds¹²² (New Cohesion Policy 2021-2027, MADAD, EU Solidarity Fund, Regional Housing Program) and the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans¹²³;
- International financial instruments-banks¹²⁴ (Council of Europe Development Bank - CEB, European Investment Bank - EIB, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development - EBRD, World Bank - WB¹²⁵, German Development Bank - KfW);
- Bilateral and multilateral cooperation, donor programs (United Nations Team in Serbia¹²⁶, German Agency for Technical Cooperation - GIZ¹²⁷, French Development Agency¹²⁸, 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.

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

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

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

123 <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/>

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3: Funding sources (as of July 2023)

N A T I O N A L R E S O U R C E S	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		
I N T E R N A T I O N A L S O U R C E S	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		
	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 funding 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 4: 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 funding	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 program for security forces Ministry of Public Investments	IPA European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Bank of the Council of Europe CEB Regional housing program 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
Settlements with IMC 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 7: *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 modernised public transport - Annual number of users of new or modernised 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 modernised 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 modernised 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)	- Internships made possible by grants in SMEs - SME staff completing skills training for smart specialisation, industrial transition and entrepreneurship (by skill type: technical, managerial, entrepreneurial, green, other)	Number of people	RCR 97 RCR 98 SPSRS SOURRS SNTRRS SRVIRS SIPRS SRSERS
SO 3.5 Strengthening digital connectivity	- Residential buildings with a subscription to broadband access to a network of very high capacity	Number of apartments	RCR 53 RCR 54 SRIDIB SNTRRS
	- Businesses with a subscription to broadband access to a very high capacity network	Company number	
SO 3.6 Encouraging and promoting the transition to a circular and resource-efficient economy	- Waste used as raw material	Increase (t)	RCR 48 SNURRS PRCERS SIPRS PUMS

SO 3.7 Encouraging and promoting the transition to a net zero carbon economy	- Estimated greenhouse gas emissions	Reduction of t CO2	RCR 29 RCR 105 RCO 59 SNURRS SIPRS
	- Estimated greenhouse gas emissions by boilers and heating systems converted from solid fossil fuels to gas	Reduction of t CO2	
	- Infrastructure for alternative fuels (filling/refueling points)	Number of points	
	- Afforestation	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	- Area of new or modernised facilities for employment services	m²	RCO 61 RCR 65 SZRS
	- Annual number of users of new or modernised facilities for employment services	Number of users	
SO 4.2 Development of social infrastructure and services and encouragement of social inclusion and social innovation	- Annual number of users of new or modernised social protection facilities - 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	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	- Annual number of users of new or modernised social housing	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 modernised childcare facilities - Annual number of users of new or modernised 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 modernised e-healthcare services - Annual number of users of new or modernised health care facilities	Number of users	RCR 72 RCR 73 SJZRS
SO 4.6 Ensuring equal access to cultural services, programmes and facilities	- Annual number of users of new or modernised 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 modernised 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 modernised 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 (blending) 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	SDG
Law on Gender Equality, 2021	ZRR
Sludge management programme 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

Implementation of the Strategy begins immediately after its adoption. The implementation contains very demanding obligations in terms of management, namely:

- preparation and determination of priority projects,
- preparation and publication of calls for proposals for projects and approval of operations,
- obtaining projects for construction / implementation,
- implementation and closure of projects,
- leading and managing/maintaining projects.

All these functions will certainly lead to the fact that the existing structures and institutions of the City of Užice and the municipalities of Arandjelovac, Batočina, Knić, Lapovo, Rača and Topola (LSG) will be under pressure (and taking into account the existing capacities), even more, and that there where coordination and establishment of inter-municipal procedures are needed cooperation between several LSGs. At this stage, LSGs do not have adequate capacities, resources and knowledge to effectively perform all the mentioned functions. For this reason, a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be established to support LSGs in implementing this Strategy and establishing a systemic change in planning and implementation.

The current management structure for the Strategy development process includes:

- A working group that also acts as a committee of actors and social partnerships,
- The Council for Development, which also acts as a political coordination committee.

The scope of work of the Development Council already covers the political aspects of project selection and the implementation of the Strategy. Therefore, the management of procedures should be added to this scope of work in order to enable the implementation of the Strategy. The working group has the task of supporting the Council during the development of the Strategy and will be dissolved after its adoption. Therefore, the Unit for Project Coordination (that is, the Unit for Project Coordination and Inter-Municipal Cooperation in the case of a wider territory) follows the steps of the Working Group in order to:

- Support to the Council for Development in the project identification process that takes place between various interested parties (Urban Planning Department under the LSG administration, administrative authority/intermediary authority, European Investment Bank EIB, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development EBRD, etc.).
- Cross-sector coordination of all necessary studies in order for the project and the business planning process to “mature”, through the involvement of other departments/units of local self-government, as needed. In addition, it provides support for coordination between different local policies - the integrated territorial investment plan and the municipal capital investment program, as well as the LSG development plan, spatial planning documentation and other sectoral strategies, programs and action plans. The project coordination unit will not be directly responsible for planning and programming at the LSG level, but will closely cooperate with the relevant sectors and all other competent authorities. In coordination with the procurement services (budget and finance department) of the LSG, the PUC will support the effective establishment and

approval of contracts with suppliers and consultants on each project, including studies/surveys required for application submission, approval, permits (e.g. impact assessment for life environment and strategic impact assessment, traffic survey, etc.).

- Contract administration, which is the duty of each sector within which the project is implemented (e.g. cleaning and recycling department/company for waste management contracts, etc.). The PUC is involved in coordinating and supporting the administration of service contracts and contracts with different sectors (and consultants).
- Liaising with administrative authorities that issue permits and with consultants during the process of drafting and submitting applications for approval/permits, in order to meet the needs of issuing permits/licenses and obtain the necessary approvals/permits/licenses.
- Support the urban planning authority/department and the administrative authority/intermediary authority in the management of the project fund to prepare the necessary financial and technical documents/studies/expertise for disbursement requests and financial systems. This function should be coordinated with the financial management of the entire LSG.
- Project management, to ensure that the projects meet the planned objectives. The project coordination unit should carry out the following tasks as a minimum: ensure that the projects meet the general objectives of the program (urban planning as well as business planning) and specific key performance indicators determined by the framework of integrated territorial investment policies; coordination of regular meetings to monitor progress at the local and regional level, as well as with financiers and consultants; taking care of the related administrative functions of (EU-funded) project management, from project identification and evaluation to final project completion reports.
- Ensuring an efficient and effective mechanism for strengthening and building capacity to achieve set goals. This capacity building is for the employees of the Project Coordination Unit in some specific areas, who deal with the management and coordination of the Unit's duties. In a broader context, capacity development is also for other relevant parties/actors who are involved in the investment program, and where the need for capacity development is recognised.
- Ensuring that the necessary activities related to PR, publicity and communication are fulfilled, in coordination with and with the support of the communication service and work with the LSG community. These activities should include appropriate communication and engagement with the community (private, public, civil, educational and research sectors), taking into account project planning and implementation, to ensure participation and long-term sustainability of projects.
- Management of the database for monitoring and preparation of all necessary reports for the administrative body/intermediate body. The project coordination unit will be responsible for: monitoring the results of the projects, during their implementation and after completion. The completion of the project is in accordance with the standards of the Republic of Serbia and the EU. Socio-economic impact assessments detailing how the investment program impacted communities and municipalities in terms of competence development, community involvement, municipal partnerships, local economic and inter-municipal development, and how the quality of life in communities was improved.

Conducting such studies is recommended. Facilitating the implementation and support of the necessary studies and expertise (such as assessments of the impact of projects on the population and the environment, i.e. risk assessment studies, etc.).

To that end, the City of Užice has one of the following three options for establishing a Project Coordination Unit:

- a) Establishment of the PUC as a special working group that will use the existing employees, who will be transferred to the PUC. In that case, the PUC will “borrow” human and other resources from the existing LSG administrative units.
- b) Establishment of PUC as a new administrative unit within the LSG structure. In that case, new personnel would be hired to fill the Unit, but existing personnel and resources could be transferred to the new unit. It should be pointed out that there is a great risk due to the outflow of personnel, insufficient number of employees for daily legal obligations, as well as the acquisition of new responsibilities by municipalities in the process of decentralization and entry into the EU.
- c) Establish a PUC in an existing administrative unit whose scope of work could be adapted appropriately, so that it also covers the tasks and functions of the PUC. As in the previous variant, there is a great risk due to the outflow of personnel, insufficient number of employees for daily legal obligations, as well as the acquisition of new competences by municipalities in the process of decentralization and entry into the EU.

In any case, the Project Coordination Unit should have a clear mandate from the mayor and report directly to the mayor’s cabinet. The following personnel are needed as a minimum within the municipality for the functions of the Project Coordination Unit:

- Head of the Project Coordination Unit;
- project manager;
- engineer/expert for project implementation;
- procurement officer;
- financial manager or administrator;
- IT specialist for data collection;
- Community Officer and Liaison and Communications Officer;
- policy and sector coordination officer.¹²⁹

After closing the project, the City of Užice should manage and maintain the created elements. In the case of “soft” projects, the local self-government should consider the implementation of the exit strategy of the project. Normally, this would mean that the existing LSG service would be taken over or a separate unit would be created, or the responsibility would be transferred to a civil society/CSO or RRA, which are institutional mechanisms established by municipalities for inter-municipal cooperation. It is therefore imperative that management and maintenance as well as exit strategies receive due consideration when conducting feasibility studies for any project, and that LSGs use the project implementation period to establish systems and institutions that

¹²⁹ This person will facilitate alignment between policies, strategies, projects and funding sources. It would support the Council for the Development of the Urban Area through the work/identification of projects. It would also enable cross-sectoral coordination and coordination of the integrated territorial investment plan and the municipal capital investment plan, in the context of the objectives of the EU cohesion policy.

would ensure the long-term functioning of projects. The project coordination unit would have the responsibility to ensure that the LSG has the resources to fulfill its obligations in relation to the management and maintenance of all capital projects. The Project Coordination Unit will assist directly or indirectly wherever possible in relation to the running and maintenance of the programme.

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13 ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 - DECISION ON ACCESS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIAL STRATEGY OF UŽICE AND BAJINA BAŠTA, POŽEGA, PRIBOJ AND ČAJETINA URBAN AREA

Aleksandar Miskic



A. 136

РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
ГРАД УЖИЦЕ

СКУПШТИНА ГРАДА
I Број 350-51/22
Датум: 9. јун 2022. године

У складу са чланом 12. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 30/2018), чланом 13. став 6, и 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), чланом 20. Закона о територијалној организацији Републике Србије ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 129/2007, 18/2016, 47/2018 и 9/2020 - др. закон), чланом 33. и 39. Закона о регионалном развоју ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 51/2009, 30/2010 и 85/2015 - др.закон), Правилником о смерницама добре праксе за остваривање учешћа јавности у припреми нацрта закона и других прописа и аката ("Службени гласник РС", број 51/2019), Стратегијом одрживог урбаног развоја Републике Србије до 2030. године ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 47/2019), чланом 60. став 1. тачка 5. Статута града Ужица ("Службени лист града Ужица" број 4/19) и Меморандумом о разумевању, закљученог између носиоца израде Стратегије, града Ужица, и Канцеларије Уједињених нација за пројектне услуге, дана 19. маја 2022. године, којим се дефинише техничка подршка Програма Европске уније за локални развој ЕУ ПРО Плус у изради и спровођењу Стратегије урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта,

Скупштина града Ужица на седници одржаној 9. јуна 2022. године, доноси

ОДЛУКУ О ПРИСТУПАЊУ ИЗРАДИ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ РАЗВОЈА УРБАНОГ ПОДРУЧЈА ГРАДА УЖИЦА И ОПШТИНА ЧАЈЕТИНА, ПОЖЕГА, ПРИБОЈ И БАЈИНА БАШТА

Члан 1.

Град Ужице приступа изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта.

Члан 2.

Под Стратегијом развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта (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 подстицању: иновативне, паметне, нискоугљеничне и циркуларне економије; прелаза на чисту и праведну енергију, зелених и плавих улагања, ублажавања и прилагођавања климатским променама, спречавања и управљања ризицима, бољег снабдевања водом и управљања отпадом, одрживе и мултимодалне урбане мобилности; јачања социјалне компоненте у домену запошљавања, образовања, социоекономске укључености и

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интеграције, становања, социјалне и здравствене заштите, јавног здравља, културе, одрживог туризма, социјалних иновација и иновација у области дигиталних технологија; примене интегралног и партиципативног приступа развоју друштва и привреде, развоју предела, културног и градитељског наслеђа, природне баштине, одрживог туризма, и јачању урбано-руралних веза. Стратегија поставља приоритете одрживог територијалног развоја, доприноси максимизирању вредности финансирања и развијању веза унутар и изван окружења.

Члан 4.

Полазну основу за формулисање Стратегије представљају дефинисани правни развоја Републике Србије и Европске уније и територије урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта, кроз сагледавање Европских, националних и локалних развојних докумената и докумената јавних политика, и програма и пројекта који се реализују на територији урбаног подручја.

Члан 5.

Кроз процесе 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 Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта (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, предложено од стране Радне групе, даје мишљење на предложени нацрт, прибавља мишљења релевантних институција и упућује коначни нацрт Стратегије на усвајање. Затим, Савет координира процес спровођења Стратегије и даје предлог за реализацију одређених стратешких пројеката важних за развој урбаног подручја.

Чланови Савета су градоначелник града Ужица и председници општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта које су у саставу урбаног подручја обухваћеног Стратегијом, као и представници Регионалне развојне агенције Златибор, док су заменици чланова Савета су заменици градоначелника односно председника општина.

Радом Савета руководи председник Савета који се бира на првој седници Савета.

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

Члан 9.

Регионална развојна агенција Златибор пружа стручну и техничку подршку и административно-техничку помоћ Радној групи током израде Стратегије, кроз обезбеђење простора за рад у сарадњи са градском управом, и административно-техничку помоћ током израде Стратегије, прикупљање и достављање свих званичних релевантних података и др.

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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 задужене су организационе јединице градских управа и општина надлежне 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 јединица 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 Ужица" и Службеним листовима општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта.



ПРЕДСЕДНИК СКУПШТИНЕ
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У складу са чланом 12. Закона о планском систему ("Службени гласник Републике Србије " , број 30/2018) ,чланом 13. став 6, и 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) , чланом 20. Закона о територијалној организацији Републике Србије ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 129/2007, 18/2016, 47/2018 и 9/2020 -др. закон) ,чланом 33 и 39 Закона о регионалном развоју ("Службени гласник Републике Србије, број 51/2009, 30 /2010 и 85/2015-др. закон) , Правилник о смерницама добре праксе за остваривање учешћа у припреми нацрта закона и других прописа и акта ("Службени гласник РС" , број 51/2019) ,Стратегија одрживог урбаног развоја Републике Србије до 2030. године ("Службени гласник Републике Србије, број 47/2019) ,чланом 40. Статута општине Чајетина (" Службени лист општине Чајетина " , број 2/2019) и Меморандумом о разумевању, закљученог између града Ужице и Канцеларије Уједињених нација за пројектне услуге, дана 19., маја 2022. године , којим се дефинише техничка подршка Програма Европске уније за локални развој ЕУ ПРО Плус у изради и спровођењу Стратегије урбаног подручја града Ужице и општине Чајетина , Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта, Скупштина општине Чајетина на седници одржаној 25. августа 2022. године , доноси

ОДЛУКУ О ПРИСТУПАЊУ ИЗРАДИ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ РАЗВОЈА УРБАНОГ ПОДРУЧЈА ГРАДА УЖИЦА И ОПШТИНА ЧАЈЕТИНА, ПОЖЕГА, ПРИБОЈ И БАЈИНА БАШТА

Члан 1.

Општина Чајетина приступа изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Ужице и општине Чајетина , Пожега , Прибој и Бајина Башта.

Члан 2.

Под Стратегијом развоја урбаног подручја града Ужице и општина Чајетина, Пожега , Прибој и Бајина Башта (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 развоја територије заснованом на подстицању: иновативне, паметне , нискоугљеничне и циркуларне економије; прелаза на чисту и праведну енергију, зелених и плавих улагања, ублажавања и прилагођавања климатским променама, спречавања и управљања ризицима , бољег снабдевања водом и управљања отпадом , одрживе и мултимодалне урбане мобилности; јачања социјалне компоненте у домену

запошљавања, образовања, социоекономске укључености и интеграције, становања, социјалне и здравствене заштите, јавног здравља, културе, одрживог туризма, социјалних иновација и иновација у области дигиталних технологија; примене интегралног и партиципативног приступа развоју друштва и привреде, развоју предела, културног и градитељског наслеђа, природне баштине, одрживог туризма и јачању урбано-руралних веза. Стратегија поставља приоритете одрживог територијалног развоја, доприноси максимизирању вредности финансирања и развијању веза унутар и изван окружења.

Члан 4.

Полазна основа за формулисање Стратегије представљају дефинисани правци развоја Републике Србије и Европске уније и територије урбаног подручја града Ужице и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта кроз сагледавање Европских, националних и локалних развојних докумената и докумената јавних политика, и програма и пројекта који се реализује на територији урбаног подручја.

Члан 5.

Кроз процесе израда Стратегије промовисаће се интегрални и партиципативни наступ планирању развоју, међусекторска сарадња и размена информација, укључивање координација јавног, приватног, цивилног сектора и научно-истраживачког сектора у процесу одлучивања, партнерство међу институцијама.

Члан 6.

У циљу спровођења ове одлуке и израде Стратегије, образоваће се Савет за развој урбаног подручја града Ужице и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта (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, предложеној од стране Радне групе, даје мишљење на предложени нацрт, прибавља мишљење релевантних институција и упућује коначни нацрт Стратегије на усвајање. Затим, савет координира процес спровођења Стратегије и даје предлог за реализацију одређених стратешких пројеката важних за развој урбаног подручја.

Чланови Савета су градоначелник града Ужице и председници општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта које су у саставу урбаног подручја обухваћеног Стратегијом, као и представници Регионалне развојне агенције Златибор, док су заменици чланови Савета су заменици градоначелника односно председника општина.

Радам Савета руководи председник Савета који се бира на првој седници Савета.

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

Члан 8.

Радна група има задатак да спроводи све фазе у процесу израде Стратегије, дефинише кључне циљеве и приоритете развоја и предлаже стратешке пројекте Савету. Чланови и координатора Радне групе именује градоначелник.

Члан 9.

Регионална развојна агенција Златибор пружа стручну и техничку подршку и административно- техничку помоћ Радној групи током израде Стратегије , кроз обезбеђење простора за рад у сарадњи са градском управом, административно- техничку помоћ током израде Стратегије , 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 задужене су организационе јединице градских и општинских управа надлежних за послове урбанизма.

Члан 13.

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 одука ступа на снагу осмог дана од дана објављивања у " Службеном листу града Ужице" и Службеним листовима општине Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта.

СКУПШТИНА ОПШТИНЕ ЧАЈЕТИНА
Број: 02-54/2022-01 од 25. августа 2022. године

**ПРЕДСЕДНИК**
Скупштине општине,
Арсен Булић

Република Србија
ОПШТИНА БАЈИНА БАШТА
Општинско веће
01 Број: 06-33/2022
02. септембар 2022. године
БАЈИНА БАШТА

На основу члана 46. тачка 1. Закона о локалној самоуправи (*Сл. гласник РС*, бр. 129/07, 83/014-др. закон, 101/016-др. закон, 47/018 и 111/2021-др. закон) и члана 72. тачка 1. Статута општине Бајина Башта (*Сл. лист општине Бајина Башта*, бр. 2/019), Општинско веће општине Бајина Башта, на седници одржаној дана 02. септембра 2022. године, донело је

ЗАКЉУЧАК

ПРЕДЛАЖЕ СЕ Скупштини општине Бајина Башта доношење:

- Одлуке о приступању изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта,
- Одлуке о одузимању непокретности и престанку права коришћења,
- Закључка о прихватању Извештаја о степену усклађености планираних и реализованих активности из програма пословања за период 01.01-30.6.2022. године ЈКП *Дубоко* Ужице.

Доставити:
- Скупштини,
- а/а

ПРЕДСЕДНИК ОПШТИНСКОГ ВЕЋА
ПРЕДСЕДНИЦА ОПШТИНЕ

Весна Турин



У складу са чланом 12. Закона о планском систему ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 30/2018), чланом 13. став 6, и 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), чланом 20. Закона о територијалној организацији Републике Србије ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 129/2007, 18/2016, 47/2018 и 9/2020 - др. закон), чланом 33. и 39. Закона о регионалном развоју ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 51/2009, 30/2010 и 85/2015 - др.закон), Правилником о смерницама добре праксе за остваривање учешћа јавности у припреми нацрта закона и других прописа и аката ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 51/2019), Стратегијом одрживог урбаног развоја Републике Србије до 2030. године ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 47/2019), чланом 40. став 1. тачка 4. Статута општине Бајина Башта ("Службени лист општине Бајина Башта", број 2/2019) и Меморандумом о разумевању, закљученом између носиоца израде Стратегије, града Ужица и Канцеларије Уједињених нација за пројектне услуге, дана 19. маја 2022. године, којим се дефинише техничка подршка Програма Европске уније за локални развој ЕУ ПРО Плус у изради и спровођењу Стратегије урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта, Скупштина општине Бајина Башта, на седници одржаној дана _____ 2022.године, донела је

ОДЛУКУ О ПРИСТУПАЊУ ИЗРАДИ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ РАЗВОЈА УРБАНОГ ПОДРУЧЈА ГРАДА УЖИЦА И ОПШТИНА ЧАЈЕТИНА, ПОЖЕГА, ПРИБОЈ И БАЈИНА БАШТА

Члан 1.

Општина Бајина Башта приступа изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта.

Члан 2.

Под Стратегијом развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта (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 подстицању: иновативне, паметне, нискоугљеничне и циркуларне економије; прелаза на чисту и праведну енергију, зелених и плавих улагања, ублажавања и прилагођавања климатским променама, спречавања и управљања ризицима, бољег снабдевања водом и управљања отпадом, одрживе и мултимодалне урбане мобилности; јачања социјалне компоненте у домену запошљавања, образовања, социоекономске укључености и интеграције, становања, социјалне и здравствене заштите, јавног здравља, културе, одрживог туризма, социјалних иновација и иновација у области дигиталних технологија; примене интегралног и партиципативног приступа развоју друштва и привреде, развоју предела, културног и градитељског наслеђа, природне баштине, одрживог туризма, и јачању урбано-руралних веза. Стратегија поставља приоритете одрживог територијалног

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 територије урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта, кроз сагледавање Европских, националних и локалних развојних докумената и докумената јавних политика и програма и пројеката који се реализују на територији урбаног подручја.

Члан 5.

Кроз процесе 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 Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта (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, предложеној од стране Радне групе, даје мишљење на предложени нацрт, прибавља мишљења релевантних институција и упућује коначни нацрт Стратегије на усвајање. Затим, Савет координира процес спровођења Стратегије и даје предлог за реализацију одређених стратешких пројеката важних за развој урбаног подручја.

Чланови Савета су градоначелник града Ужица и председници општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта, које су у саставу урбаног подручја обухваћеног Стратегијом, као и представници Регионалне развојне агенције Златибор, док су заменици чланова Савета заменици градоначелника, односно председника општина.

Радам Савета руководи председник Савета, који се бира на првој седници Савета.

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

Члан 9.

Регионална развојна агенција Златибор пружа стручну и техничку подршку и административно-техничку помоћ Радној групи током израде Стратегије, кроз обезбеђење простора за рад у сарадњи са градском управом и административно-техничку помоћ током израде Стратегије, прикупљање и достављање свих званичних релевантних података и друго.

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 задужене су организационе јединице градских управа и општина надлежне 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 јединица локалне самоуправе.

Члан 14.

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

Ова Одлука ступа на снагу осмог дана од дана објављивања у Службеном листу општине Бајина Башта и службеним листовима општина Чајетина, Пожега и Прибој.

01 Број: 06-___/2022

Бајина Башта, дана _____ 2022. године
СКУПШТИНА ОПШТИНЕ БАЈИНА БАШТА

ПРЕДСЕДНИК СКУПШТИНЕ ОПШТИНЕ
Младен Лукић

У складу са чланом 12. Закона о планском систему ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 30/2018), чланом 13. став 6, и 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), чланом 20. Закона о територијалној организацији Републике Србије ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 129/2007, 18/2016, 47/2018 и 9/2020 - др. закон), чланом 33. и 39. Закона о регионалном развоју ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 51/2009, 30/2010 и 85/2015 - др.закон), Правилником о смерницама добре праксе за остваривање учешћа јавности у припреми нацрта закона и других прописа и аката ("Службени гласник РС", број 51/2019), Стратегијом одрживог урбаног развоја Републике Србије до 2030. године ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 47/2019), чланом 38. став 1. тачка 7. Статута Општине Пожега ("Службени лист Општине Пожега" број 1/2019), а у вези са чланом 2. Меморандума о разумевању, закљученог између Града Ужица и Канцеларије Уједињених нација за пројектне услуге (УНОПС), дана 19. маја 2022. године, и „Annex C-Statement of the Applicant and Co-Applicants“ потписаним 08.12.2021. године којим се дефинише техничка подршка Програма Европске уније за локални развој ЕУ ПРО Плус у изради и спровођењу Стратегије урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта, Скупштина општине Пожега, на седници одржаној 25.11.2022. године, доноси

ОДЛУКУ О ПРИСТУПАЊУ ИЗРАДИ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ РАЗВОЈА УРБАНОГ ПОДРУЧЈА ГРАДА УЖИЦА И ОПШТИНА ЧАЈЕТИНА, ПОЖЕГА, ПРИБОЈ И БАЈИНА БАШТА

Члан 1.

Општина Пожега приступа изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Прибој и Бајина Башта.

Члан 2.

Под Стратегијом развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта (у даљем тексту: Стратегија), у смислу ове Одлуке, подразумева се плански документ развоја, а у складу са правилима Европске Уније¹.

Члан 3.

Циљ израде Стратегије је да допринесе одрживом развоју територије заснованом на подстицању: иновативне, паметне, нискоугљеничне и циркуларне економије; прелаза на чисту и праведну енергију, зелених и плавих улагања, ублажавања и прилагођавања климатским променама, спречавања и управљања ризицима, бољег снабдевања водом и управљања отпадом, одрживе и мултимодалне урбане мобилности; јачања социјалне компоненте у домену запошљавања, образовања, социоекономске укључености и интеграције, становања, социјалне и здравствене заштите, јавног здравља, културе, одрживог туризма, социјалних иновација и иновација у области дигиталних технологија; примене интегралног и партиципативног приступа развоју друштва и привреде, развоју предела, културног и градитељског наслеђа, природне баштине, одрживог туризма, и јачању урбано-руралних веза. Стратегија поставља приоритете одрживог територијалног 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 територије урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта, кроз сагледавање Европских, националних и локалних развојних докумената и докумената јавних политика, и програма и пројекта који се реализују на територији урбаног подручја.

Члан 5.

Кроз процесе 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 Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта (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, предложеној од стране Радне групе, даје мишљење на предложени нацрт, прибавља мишљења релевантних институција и упућује коначни нацрт Стратегије на усвајање. Затим, Савет координира процес спровођења Стратегије и даје предлог за реализацију одређених стратешких пројеката важних за развој урбаног подручја.

Чланови Савета су градоначелник града Ужица и председници општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта које су у саставу урбаног подручја обухваћеног Стратегијом, као и представници Регионалне развојне агенције Златибор, док су заменици чланова Савета су заменици градоначелника односно председника општина.

Радом Савета руководи председник Савета који се бира на првој седници Савета.

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

Члан 9.

Регионална развојна агенција Златибор пружа стручну и техничку подршку и административно-техничку помоћ Радној групи током израде Стратегије, кроз обезбеђење простора за рад у сарадњи са градском управом, и административно-техничку помоћ током израде Стратегије, 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 задужене су организационе јединице градских и општинских управа надлежних 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 јединица локалне самоуправе.

Члан 14.

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

Ова Одлука ступа на снагу осмог дана од дана објављивања у "Службеном листу града Ужица" и Службеним листовима општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта.

Скупштина општине Пожега
01 Број: 011-40/22



ПРЕДСЕДНИК СКУПШТИНЕ ОПШТИНЕ
Савица Симовић

У складу са чланом 12. Закона о планском систему ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 30/2018), чланом 13. став 6, и 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), чланом 20. Закона о територијалној организацији Републике Србије ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 129/2007, 18/2016, 47/2018 и 9/2020 - др. закон), чланом 33. и 39. Закона о регионалном развоју ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 51/2009, 30/2010 и 85/2015 - др.закон), Правилником о смерницама добре праксе за остваривање учешћа јавности у припреми нацрта закона и других прописа и аката ("Службени гласник РС", број 51/2019), Стратегијом одрживог урбаног развоја Републике Србије до 2030. године ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 47/2019), чланом 44. став 1. тачка 4. Статута Општине Прибој ("Службени лист Општине Прибој" број 1/2019) и Меморандумом о разумевању, закљученог између града Ужица и Канцеларије Уједињених нација за пројектне услуге, дана 19. маја 2022. године, којим се дефинише техничка подршка Програма Европске уније за локални развој ЕУ ПРО Плус у изради и спровођењу Стратегије урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта, Скупштина општине Прибој на седници одржаној 05.07. 2022.године, доноси

ОДЛУКУ О ПРИСТУПАЊУ ИЗРАДИ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ РАЗВОЈА УРБАНОГ ПОДРУЧЈА ГРАДА УЖИЦА И ОПШТИНА ЧАЈЕТИНА, ПОЖЕГА, ПРИБОЈ И БАЈИНА БАШТА

Члан 1.

Општина Прибој приступа изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта.

Члан 2.

Под Стратегијом развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта (у даљем тексту: Стратегија), у смислу ове Одлуке, подразумева се плански документ развоја, а у складу са правилима Европске Уније¹.

Члан 3.

Циљ израде Стратегије је да допринесе одрживом развоју територије заснованом на подстицању: иновативне, паметне, нискоугљеничне и циркуларне економије; прелаза на чисту и праведну енергију, зелених и плавих улагања, ублажавања и прилагођавања климатским променама, спречавања и управљања ризицима, бољег снабдевања водом и управљања отпадом, одрживе и мултимодалне урбане мобилности; јачања социјалне компоненте у домену запошљавања, образовања, социоекономске укључености и интеграције, становања, социјалне и здравствене заштите, јавног здравља, културе, одрживог туризма, социјалних иновација и иновација у области дигиталних технологија; примене интегралног и партиципативног приступа развоју друштва и привреде, развоју предела, културног и градитељског наслеђа, природне баштине, одрживог туризма, и јачању урбано-руралних веза. Стратегија поставља приоритете одрживог територијалног 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 територије урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта, кроз сагледавање Европских, националних и локалних развојних докумената и докумената јавних политика, и програма и пројекта који се реализују на територији урбаног подручја.

¹

Члан 5.

Кроз процесе 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 Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта (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, предложеној од стране Радне групе, даје мишљење на предложени нацрт, прибавља мишљења релевантних институција и упућује коначни нацрт Стратегије на усвајање. Затим, Савет координира процес спровођења Стратегије и даје предлог за реализацију одређених стратешких пројеката важних за развој урбаног подручја.

Чланови Савета су градоначелник града Ужица и председници општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта које су у саставу урбаног подручја обухваћеног Стратегијом, као и представници Регионалне развојне агенције Златибор, док су заменици чланова Савета су заменици градоначелника односно председника општина.

Радам Савета руководи председник Савета који се бира на првој седници Савета.

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

Члан 9.

Регионална развојна агенција Златибор пружа стручну и техничку подршку и административно-техничку помоћ Радној групи током израде Стратегије, кроз обезбеђење простора за рад у сарадњи са градском управом, и административно-техничку помоћ током израде Стратегије, 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 задужене су организационе јединице градских и општинских управа надлежних 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 јединица локалне самоуправе.

Члан 14.

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

Ова Одлука ступа на снагу осмог дана од дана објављивања у "Службеном листу града Ужица" и Службеним листовима општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта.

СКУПШТИНА ОПШТИНЕ ПРИБОЈ
01 Број: 350-23 од 05.07. 2022. године



ПРЕДСЕДНИК СКУПШТИНЕ ОПШТИНЕ
Борис Мрдовић, дипл. правник

ANNEX 2 - LIST OF PROJECT IDEAS

O 1. IDENTITY OF THE URBAN AREA	
1.	Activation of brownfield sites for the purposes of affirming the industrial heritage and for other non-industrial purposes
2.	Arrangement of public spaces through the use of urban furniture and materials adapted to people with reduced mobility
3.	Restoration and protection of the traditional architectural heritage in the urban area, with an emphasis on the Dinaric house type
4.	Modernization and rehabilitation of buildings from the socialist heritage
5.	Reconstruction of the old shooting range into a multi-functional centre
6.	Changing the image and branding of the urban area
7.	Promotion of ecologically sustainable construction
8.	Improving the functioning of the tourist organization of the Western Serbia region (mutual coordination)
9.	Regeneration of the Priboj spa, expansion of the offer for health and sports tourism and its connection with the tourist offer of Zlatibor and Tara
10.	Diversification of the tourist offer and increase in the number of foreign tourists
11.	Realization of the tourist ring project: Bajina Bašta - Visegrad: boat; Visegrad - Mokra gora: train; Mokra gora - Tara: bus, bicycle, motorbike, hiking trails; Tara - Perućac: panoramic gondola
12.	Mapping of potential tourist rural areas - renovation and repurposing of existing facilities
13.	Realization of the plan for tourist development of the coast of Lake Perućac: marina for boats, pier for ships, hiking trail, fishing trail
14.	Construction of a car camp on the banks of the Drina river, at the location of the old school in Beserovina
O 2. GREEN AND ENERGY TRANSITION AND MOBILITY	
15.	Energy rehabilitation of buildings
16.	Replacement of heating devices
17.	Building capacities for energy production from renewable sources
18.	Regional logistics centre for biomass
19.	Establishment of meteorological stations in the urban area
20.	Improving flood defenses
21.	Land protection from landslides and floods
22.	Strengthening of voluntary fire brigades
23.	Protection of sources of drinking water
24.	Reduction of water losses from water supply systems

25.	Reconstruction and extension of the water supply network
26.	Innovative rainwater management systems in urban areas (infiltration, retention, rain gardens,...)
27.	Construction of a facility for municipal wastewater treatment
28.	Improvement of existing and establishment of new green areas
29.	Construction of a park on the stretch of the old barracks in Krčagov, arranging the existing furniture and putting it into operation
30.	Arrangement of the banks of the Đetinjinja River and other rivers for outdoor activities
31.	The construction of the green path - the path of light through the Đetinja river canyon from Staparska Banja to Vrutci Dam and the connection of Sta-park with Rujan Monastery, the route of the old railway
32.	Improvement of the waste management system
33.	Regional cooperation on primary waste selection
34.	Establishment of a system for continuous monitoring of air quality
35.	Regional shelter for dogs and cats
36.	Activation of Ponikve airport
37.	Construction of the Kaluđerske Bare - Ponikve Airport road
38.	Relocation of transit traffic from the centre of Bajina Bašta to the Drina through Splavarski Street
39.	Connecting the settlements of Mitrovac - Krnja Jela on Tara and the construction of sidewalks
40.	Development and improvement of public transport
41.	Developing corridors for bicycle traffic
42.	Construction of a bicycle path by the river Drina: Perućac-Bajina Bašta-Rogatica
43.	Mapping of regional pedestrian and bicycle paths
44.	Improvement of the pedestrian path E7 in the urban area
45.	Formation of pedestrian zones
O 3. INNOVATIVE AND SMART ECONOMY	
46.	Inter-municipal cooperation for the needs of solving workforce issues
47.	Improvement and promotion of self-employment programmes
48.	Training centre for innovation support
49.	Networking of innovative start-up centres
50.	Regional centre for Training and Retraining
51.	Regional expansion of the "Eco Agrara Čajetina" business model (support for rural development - socio-economic concept)
52.	Formation of clusters of food producers (prosciutto, cheese, blackberry fruit, brandy)

53.	Higher degree of finalization of agricultural products
O 4. SOCIAL WELLBEING	
54.	Respite accommodation - regional social protection service
55.	Regional social protection service - Safe house
56.	Day care for adults and the elderly with developmental disabilities
57.	Shelter and permanent accommodation for the care of the most vulnerable people
58.	Subsidised and free transportation of children with disabilities and children from socially disadvantaged families
59.	Collection and distribution of food to the most vulnerable families (cooperation of trade, catering and civil sector)
60.	Affordable housing for young married couples/families in rural areas (purchase of abandoned houses)
61.	Reconstruction of schools in rural areas and conversion into cultural / multifunctional centres
62.	Organization of informal education of young people in Bajina Bašta
63.	Educational centre for professions in social activities
64.	Formation of the University of Užice with separate departments in the LSG
65.	Mobile clinics (general and specialist examinations)
66.	Free youth mental health counseling centres in all LSGs, where young people can go directly for help
67.	A programme of cooperation between public institutions to promote the exchange of cultural content
68.	Establishment of art/craft communities (colonies) in abandoned buildings in public ownership (work and housing)
69.	Transformation of part of the old barracks into a Social Welfare centre (home and day care for the elderly, art studios, university centre, health centre - extended unit...)
70.	Children's cultural centre
71.	Construction of courts for individual sports (basketball, volleyball, handball, outdoor gyms, tennis, athletics/exercise tracks...) as a place to connect users of different ages
72.	Construction of fields for soccer and indoor soccer (identity of the area)
73.	Reconstruction of facilities for sports tourism in Priboj
74.	The conversion of the old school building in the village of Beserovina and its transformation into a sports centre
75.	Creating a platform and establishing different models within which young people will be able to connect with institutions, express their needs and collaborate with decision makers

O 5. URBAN/TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT GOVERNANCE

76.	Establishment of a single administrative office in all LSGs
77.	Developing a strategy for smart specialization of the territory
78.	Development of software with the presentation of all locations attractive for urban development
79.	Development of a platform for the presentation of current projects
80.	Reconstruction - establishment of a service centre in Bajina Bašta
81.	Formation of working bodies for the coordination of projects of importance for the city

ANNEX 3 – PARTICIPANTS IN DEVELOPING THE STRATEGY

Participants in the Strategy development process

Marina Vasić, Radmila Bačković Šojić, Milijana Jovanović, Mirjana Radivojčević, Ana Dimitrijević Ljubičić, Vesna Jovanetic, Ivana Koprivica, Vojo Đoković, Ratko Trmčić, Filip Baralić, Mladen Katanić, Milica Dodić, Ana Ilijašević, Milica Jeličić, Jovan Pavlović, Marko Janjušević, Jasmina Dizdarević, Malina Stanojević, Zvonko Prijović, Zoran Polić, Dejan Filipović, Vladan Rosić, Nikola Nikolić, Dušan Crnić, Marina Katarac, Kristina Ratković, Ljiljana Pantelić, Ana Lapčević, Vladimir Misailović, Dušanka Selaković, Miroslav Radjen, Julija Djoković, Jelena Žunić Cicvarić, Biljana Subotic, Ljiljana Trumbulović, Slobodanka Stankov, Nemanja Ranković, Marijana Zorzić Petrović, Vladimir Tajić, Mihailo Trnavčević, Predrag Bakić.

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 SERBIA¹³⁰

1.1.1 MINISTRY OF FINANCE¹³¹

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following programme 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 ECONOMY¹³²

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

- Financial support programme - use of standards to more competitive products. The programme 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 organisation, 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 programme 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. Programme 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;
- Support programme 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,

¹³⁰ <https://www.srbija.gov.rs/link/2497>

¹³¹ <https://www.mfin.gov.rs/>

¹³² <https://privreda.gov.rs/>

improving and improving their business and internationalization, as well as creating new jobs. The programme is a combination of grants from the budget (25%), loans from commercial banks and leasing companies (70%) and the client's own funds (5%);

- Programme 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 programme 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 programme 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 programme for industrial economic entities for the procurement of first generation technological equipment;
- Infrastructure development support programme 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 Programme - 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 LGUs 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 MANAGEMENT¹³³

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following programme 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 Organisations, 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 programmes related to the preparation and implementation of local strategies for rural development (LSRR).
- Incentives include support for programmes, 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

133 <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 programme, 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.
- Programme 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 programme 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 PROTECTION¹³⁴

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following programme 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

¹³⁴ <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 programmes of protected natural assets of national interest - co-financing of management programmes 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 organisations, 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 INFRASTRUCTURE¹³⁵

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following programme 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.
- Programme 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.
- Programme of integrated solid waste management in Serbia - improvement of municipal infrastructure for efficient management of municipal solid waste in selected cities.

135 <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 ENERGY¹³⁶

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

- Public call for the allocation of funds for the financing of the Programme 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.

¹³⁶ <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 TRADE¹³⁷

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following programme 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 programmes of consumer associations and out-of-court settlement of consumer disputes - financing or co-financing of programmes 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 JUSTICE¹³⁸

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following programme 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, organisations, public institutions, entrepreneurs, associations, funds, humanitarian organisations, which realize the public interest in the field of health, culture, education, humanitarian work.

1.1.9 MINISTRY OF STATE ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT¹³⁹

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following programme 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 LGUs 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 organisational models, building and strengthening the capacities of LGUs, development and improvement of inter-municipal cooperation through the Fund for Inter-Municipal Cooperation.

¹³⁷ <https://must.gov.rs/>

¹³⁸ <https://www.mpravde.gov.rs/>

¹³⁹ <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 Programme for Local Self-Governments - improvement of infrastructure, work efficiency and quality of life in LGUs.
- 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 LGUs 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 LGU 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 LGUs to implement programme budgeting in accordance with the methodology for programme budgeting through the creation of instructional documents for the preparation of the programme budget, the organisation of 24 regional trainings for all LGUs and direct technical support for 12 LGUs 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 LGU representatives.
- Empowerment of civil society organisations - competition for the allocation of funds from the Budget Fund for National Minorities for programmes and projects from a specific priority area of funding.

1.1.10 MINISTRY OF HUMAN AND MINORITY RIGHTS AND SOCIAL DIALOGUE¹⁴⁰

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

- The rights of national minorities to self-governance - strengthening of civil society organisations and business companies by announcing tenders for financing programmes and projects of organisations 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 organisations in order to improve mutual cooperation.
- Public competition for financing programmes of associations that contribute to greater involvement of civil society organisations in the creation of gender-responsive policies.
- Competition for civil society organisations, 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.
- Programmes and projects by which Roma men and women are informed and educated on the topic of access to rights and preservation of identity.
- Training programmes that include the topics of gypsyism as a form of racism and discrimination for employees of LGUs.
- 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 programme 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 LGUs, preschool institutions and CSOs in the implementation of programmes to encourage the development and learning of children, as well as the development of parenting skills in the community.

¹⁴⁰ <https://www.minijmpdd.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 programmes - IPA programme funds. Providing financial support to associations and other civil society organisations for the implementation of projects previously approved by the European Union.

1.1.11 MINISTRY OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION¹⁴¹¹⁴²

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following programme 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) Programme Bulgaria-Serbia 2021-2027.

1.1.12 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION¹⁴³

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances and co-finances the following programme 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 programme 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 programmes 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 programme, funds of the European Investment Bank;
- 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;

¹⁴¹ <https://www.mei.gov.rs/>

¹⁴² <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/pozivi/165/detaljnije/w/0/raspisan-prvi-poziv-za-projektne-ideje-iz-teritorijalne-strategije/>

¹⁴³ <https://prosveta.gov.rs/>

- 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 organisations, the innovative economy, as well as the Fund for Science and the Fund for Innovation Activities.

The SAIGE project provides support to the competitive programmes 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 programmes, the Special Programme for Research on COVID-19 and IDEA.

Through the Programme 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 programme 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 programmes 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 programme.

Through this programme 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 programme 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 organisations 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. Programme 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 Programme of institutional financing of institutes of national importance for the Republic of Serbia.

The programmes 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 programmes including the rights and obligations of researchers at accredited faculties regarding the establishment and duration of the employment relationship.

The aim of these programmes 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 HEALTH¹⁴⁴

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following programme 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.

¹⁴⁴ <https://www.zdravlje.gov.rs/>

- 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 organisation 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,
- Programmes 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 programme 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 programme 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 programme 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
- Programme "Interreg" IPA Romania - Serbia 2021-2027.

1.1.14 MINISTRY OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT, VETERANS AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS¹⁴⁵

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following programme 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.

¹⁴⁵ <https://www.minrzs.gov.rs/sr>

- 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 programme 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 programmes implemented by citizens' associations registered on the territory of the Republic of Serbia.
- Public competition for submitting programme proposals to the Programme 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 programmes 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 programmes, interests and activities 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 programme 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 Programme.

1.1.15 MINISTRY OF FAMILY CARE AND DEMOGRAPHY¹⁴⁶

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following programme 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 programmes and activities of public interest in the field of family and child protection.
- Public call for submission of programme 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 organisations for projects of family law protection, citizens, support for families and children.
- Public competition for submitting programme 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 organisations for projects of family law protection of citizens, coordination and policy implementation in the field of demography.
- Public call for submission of programme proposals to the permanently open call for grants intended for projects of family law protection of citizens, coordination and implementation of population policy - for the use of grants to non-governmental organisations for projects of family law protection of citizens, coordination and implementation of population policy.
- Public call for submission of programme 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 organisations for projects of family law protection of citizens, support for associations in the field of family protection.

¹⁴⁶ <https://minbpd.gov.rs/>

1.1.16 MINISTRY OF SPORTS¹⁴⁷

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

- Special programmes in the field of sports - financing the activities of organisations 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 programme 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 programme 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 CULTURE¹⁴⁸

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

- Support for improving the capacity of the cultural sector at the local level - Co-financing of the Cities in Focus programme 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.
- 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.

¹⁴⁷ <https://www.mos.gov.rs/>

¹⁴⁸ <https://www.kultura.gov.rs/>

- 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 programmes 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 programme 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 programmes 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 programmes 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 programmes 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 CARE¹⁴⁹

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following programme 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 organisation of events in the villages of the Republic of Serbia - a public competition for the implementation of the grant award programme 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 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 organisation of the event called "Miholjski susreti village".

1.1.19 MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION¹⁵⁰

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following programme 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

¹⁴⁹ <https://www.mbs.gov.rs/>

¹⁵⁰ <https://nitra.gov.rs/>

and the construction of innovative organisations for infrastructural support of innovation activities.

- Support for the digitization programme 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 programmes
- IPA 2019 - Competitiveness and Innovation

1.1.20 MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND YOUTH¹⁵¹

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

- Support of LGUs 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 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.
- Programmes and projects supporting young people in education, upbringing, safety, health and participation - funding or co-financing of programmes 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.
- Programmes 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.

¹⁵¹ <https://www.mto.gov.rs/>

- 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 TELECOMMUNICATIONS¹⁵²

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following programme 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 organisations 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.
- 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 INVESTMENTS¹⁵³

From the RS budget, the Ministry finances the following programme 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.

¹⁵² <https://mit.gov.rs/>

¹⁵³ <https://www.obnova.gov.rs/>

- 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 MUNICIPALITIES¹⁵⁴

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

- Public call for submission of project proposals to the Programme 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 Programme 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.

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 DIASPORA¹⁵⁵

From the RS budget, the Cabinet of Ministers without portfolio finances the following programme 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 organisation of schools, camps (programmes 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.

¹⁵⁴ <https://rnro.gov.rs/javni-konkursi/>

¹⁵⁵ <https://www.mbpdijaspora.gov.rs/>

1.1.25 CABINET OF THE MINISTER WITHOUT A PORTFOLIO IN CHARGE OF EVEN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT¹⁵⁶

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

- Public call for applications for projects for the Regional Growth Promotion Programme 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 LGUs and regional areas has one or more LGUs and ARRA or LGUs independently, who participate in projects together.

1.2 AUTHORITIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

1.2.1 CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION¹⁵⁷

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

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

1.2.2 ADMINISTRATION FOR FREE ZONES¹⁵⁸

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 DIRECTORATE¹⁵⁹

From the RS budget, the Directorate finances the following programme 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

¹⁵⁶ <https://rrrz.gov.rs/extfile/sr/472/%D0%88avni%20poziv.pdf>

¹⁵⁷ <https://www.carina.rs/>

¹⁵⁸ <https://www.usz.gov.rs/>

¹⁵⁹ <https://rdvode.gov.rs/>

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 Programme 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, Pirot Leskovac, Paraćin, Knjaževac, Vrbas and Kikinda.

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

- Environment and climate - funds of the IPA Programme, 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 FORESTS¹⁶⁰

From the RS budget, the Administration finances the following programme 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 programme 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 Programme 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.

¹⁶⁰ <https://upravazasume.gov.rs/>

1.2.5 ADMINISTRATION FOR AGRARIAN PAYMENTS¹⁶¹

From the RS budget, the Administration finances the following programme 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 programmes, in order to achieve breeding goals in animal husbandry, as well as incentives for the 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 ADMINISTRATION¹⁶²

From the RS budget, the Administration finances the following programme 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 programmes, projects and study research works of importance for LGUs and the Republic of Serbia.

¹⁶¹ <https://uap.gov.rs/>

¹⁶² <https://upz.minpolj.gov.rs/sadrzaj/>

1.2.7 NATIONAL ACADEMY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION¹⁶³

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

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

1.2.8 DEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF SERBIA¹⁶⁴

- Public call for participation in the competitiveness development support programme - financing of projects to increase the level of use of standards in production and business organisation, product certification, management systems and increase the use of other services in the field of quality infrastructure.
- Public call for participation in the Programme 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.
- 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 AGENCY¹⁶⁵

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

- Public call within the cross-border and transnational cooperation programme “Transnational Danube Programme” (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 SERBIA¹⁶⁶

- 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.

¹⁶³ <https://www.napa.gov.rs/>

¹⁶⁴ <https://ras.gov.rs/>

¹⁶⁵ <https://www.aul.gov.rs/>

¹⁶⁶ <https://fondzarazvoj.gov.rs/cir>

1.3.2 FUND FOR INNOVATION ACTIVITY¹⁶⁷

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 programme in the 4S areas** - The “Innovation Vouchers” programme 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 programme in the areas of 4S** - aims to advance industrial research by encouraging private sector enterprises and public sector (majority state-owned) scientific research organisations to carry out joint research and 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 organisation, and may have a maximum of five members. Through this programme, 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.
- **Programme for financing development and innovation projects of companies in the areas of 4S** - the innovation co-financing programme 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 programme 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 subprogramme intended for startups in the 4S area** - the programme will consist of two components: one for the early stage (idea) and the other for companies

¹⁶⁷ <http://www.inovacionifond.rs/cir/>

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 programmes 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, programme for researchers from scientific research organisations** - this measure is intended to support innovations from the earliest stages of development, created in scientific research organisations. This program provides financial and mentoring support to determine the emergence of a new product, process or technology with commercial potential. Thanks to this programme, 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 Programme** - 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 SERBIA¹⁶⁸

The primary goal of establishing the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia, as a special organisation, 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 organisations in the realization of scientific projects within the programme announced by the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia. Programme activities of the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia are implemented through the following published programmes:

- **Programme 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 programme to support the development of projects in the field of artificial intelligence is designed to encourage

¹⁶⁸ <https://fondzanauku.gov.rs/>

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

All programmes 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)¹⁶⁹

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).

¹⁶⁹ <https://www.cpn.edu.rs/>

1.4 BANKS

1.4.1 Erste Bank A.D.¹⁷⁰

- 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 programmes for small and medium-sized enterprises to open and maintain sustainable businesses.

1.4.2 UniCredit bank¹⁷¹

- 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.
- The COSME programme 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 Intesa¹⁷²

- 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 banka¹⁷³

- 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 štedionica¹⁷⁴

- 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.

¹⁷⁰ [HTTPS://www.erstebank.rs/sr/Pravna-lica](https://www.erstebank.rs/sr/Pravna-lica)

¹⁷¹ <https://www.unicreditbank.rs/rs/pi.html>

¹⁷² <https://www.bancaintesa.rs/>

¹⁷³ <https://www.nlbkb.rs/>

¹⁷⁴ <https://www.posted.co.rs/>

- Roma entrepreneurship promotion programme, 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 bank¹⁷⁵

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

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

¹⁷⁵ <https://www.procreditbank.rs/>

strategic framework and the IPA III programme framework, the readiness of projects / programmes 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 programme 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 Delegation¹⁷⁶.

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 PROGRAMMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA 2021-2027

Territorial cooperation programmes¹⁷⁷ or Interreg programmes 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 programme is a seven-year operational programme or cooperation programme that consists of an analysis of the territory covered by the programme, the challenges faced by

¹⁷⁶ <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/ipa-instrument-za-pretpriustupnu-pomoc/instrument-za-pretpriustupnu-pomoc-2021-2027/>
https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/enlargement-policy/overview-instrument-pre-accession-assistance/how-does-it-work_en

¹⁷⁷ https://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/publikacije/Brosure%20nove/22/Programi_evropske_teritorijalne_saradnje_u_RS_2021-2027.pdf

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 programme.

In the financial period 2021-2027. year, Serbia participates in ten programmes 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 programme, the Programme for the Danube Region and the URBACT Programme. Also, there is a possibility that additional territorial cooperation programmes will be approved for Serbia during this financial perspective.

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

2.1.1.4.1 ROMANIA - SERBIA CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME

Support area¹⁷⁸

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.

¹⁷⁸ <https://www.romania-serbia.net/>

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 PROGRAMME

Support area¹⁷⁹

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.

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 PROGRAMME CROATIA - SERBIA

Support area¹⁸⁰

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 programme 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.

¹⁷⁹ <http://www.ipacbc-bgrs.eu/>

¹⁸⁰ www.croatia-serbia.com

Priority 3: Coworking for a healthier and more inclusive programme 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.

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 PROGRAMME SERBIA - BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Support area¹⁸¹

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 PROGRAMME

Support area¹⁸²

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

The specific objective within this thematic priority is:

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

¹⁸¹ <http://srb-bih.org/>

¹⁸² www.cbcsrb-mne.org

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

2.1.1.4.6 SERBIA - NORTH MACEDONIA CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME

Support area¹⁸³

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 PROGRAMME

Support area¹⁸⁴

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

¹⁸³ <https://eu.rs-mk.org/>

¹⁸⁴ www.adrioninterreg.eu

- 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.

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 programme	160,810,017.65 euros

2.1.1.4.8 TRANSNATIONAL PROGRAMMES FOR THE DUNAVIS REGION

Support area¹⁸⁵

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

185 www.interreg-danube.eu

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.

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 programme	268,809,822.00 euros

2.1.1.4.9 URBACT PROGRAMME

URBACT¹⁸⁶ is one of the programmes of interregional cooperation. The goal of the programme 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

¹⁸⁶ <https://urbact.eu/>

2.1.1.5 WESTERN BALKANS INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK (WBIF)

Investment framework for the Western Balkans¹⁸⁷ (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 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: Sičevo-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 Programme for Energy Efficiency for the Western Balkans	2 investment grants in the amount of 28,765,972 euros

187 <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/>

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 Programme (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 Programme IPARD III¹⁸⁸ for support in the field of rural development. The EC has established a budget in the amount of 288,000,000 euros for this Programme for the period 2021-2027. The governing body of IPARD submitted the final version of the IPARD III programme 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 programme. In relation to the IPARD II programme 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 programme, 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 instrument¹⁸⁹ (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 Programme Framework for IPA

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

189 <https://www.mei.gov.rs/src/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/ipa-instrument-za-pretpristupnu-pomoc/visekorisnicka-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 programmes;
- support to regional structures and organisations and
- horizontal support to the common priorities of the beneficiaries from the region.

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”¹⁹⁰ 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 programmes 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 programme documents for the implementation of KP, and
- 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 programme for local development - EU PRO Plus¹⁹¹ 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 programme works on improved management of territorial development, economic growth and improved social infrastructure and social cohesion.

For this three-year programme, 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 programme is led by MEI, a implemented by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

The direct beneficiaries of the EU PRO Plus programme are MEI, 99 local governments, local government structures, regional development agencies, other business support organisations,

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

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

micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and civil society organisations (CSOs). The end users of the programme 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 programmes EU PROGRES, European PROGRES and EU PRO.

2.1.2 PROGRAMMES OF THE UNION

Union programmes¹⁹² 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 programmes 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 programmes on November 22, 2004. Participation in Union programmes 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, organisations, offices - are responsible for the participation of the RS in Union programmes, which have a mandate for this. The coordination of participation in each individual programme 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 programmes, 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 programmes. In the previous period, the Republic of Serbia participated in thirteen programmes of the Union, and from June 30, 2023, can also participate in the Digital Europe programme:

2.1.2.1 DIGITAL EUROPE

Digital Europe Programme (DIGITAL)¹⁹³ is a new programme 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 programme for the period until 2027.¹⁹⁴ 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

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

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

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

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 programme is estimated at 7.5 billion euros.

2.1.2.2 HORIZON EUROPE

Horizon 2020 is the EU's largest integrated programme for research and innovation, bringing together all programmes previously funded by the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (CIP), the Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (FP7) and the European Institute for Innovation and Technology (EIT). By bringing together innovation and research, the programme seeks to make progress in three priority areas: Excellence in Science, Industry Leadership and Societal Challenges. The programme 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 PROGRAMME – COSME

The programme for the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises is a programme for the promotion of the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises. The goals of the programme 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 programme include project writing trainings, activities that enable access to new markets, as well as the promotion of as many transnational partnerships as possible. The programme also supports educational exchange between entrepreneurs (*Erasmus* for young entrepreneurs). As part of this programme, 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 PROGRAMME FOR EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INNOVATIONS

The programme 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 programme 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 programme that provides funding for cooperation projects in three areas: education, youth and sports. In the broadest sense, the Erasmus programme 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 programme 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 organisations 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, organisations and institutions dealing with youth and non-governmental organisations have been on exchanges in Erasmus member countries. It is responsible for the implementation and promotion of the Erasmus programme in the RS Tempus Foundation.

2.1.2.6 CREATIVE EUROPE

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

Through the Culture sub-programme, the cooperation of cultural and creative organisations 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 programmes for cultural and artistic works are also being established. The sub-programme Culture includes four competitions: European cooperation projects, European platforms, European networks and Literary translation projects.

The Media Programme 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 programme aims to promote European identity and European citizenship. It is intended for citizens' associations, civil society organisations and local self-government units. The general objectives of the programme 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 programme 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 PROGRAMME III

The programme is the main instrument used by the EC to implement the EU health strategy. The main goals of the programme are to improve the health system and reduce inequality

in providing/receiving health care. The programme 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 programme that deals with the exchange of information and experiences between the tax authorities of European countries. The goal of the programme is to, in partnership with other European countries, develop a trans-European information system and build a network between users of national authorities. The programme 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 programme 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 programme 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 programmes are the successors of the previous programmes, but changes, new programmes, new rules for implementation, monitoring and reporting, as well as new criteria for participating in the programmes 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 programme 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 policy¹⁹⁵ (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 22¹⁹⁶. 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 decisions (see 2.1.8). In addition, the "EU Programme for Local Development - EU PRO Plus" is implemented, which

¹⁹⁵ <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/koheziona-politika/>

¹⁹⁶ 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 KP EU funds and the preparation of programme 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 programmes 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).

promotes the concept of integral urban and territorial development and contributes to the development of LGU capacities for balanced socio-economic development and the improvement of territorial development management, 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 funds¹⁹⁷.

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

New cohesion policy of the EU¹⁹⁸ 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 programme 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 invested in priority projects that the cities themselves define based on the local strategy of sustainable urban development.

¹⁹⁷ 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.

¹⁹⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/2021-2027_en

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 programmes 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 programmes 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 programme 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 Fund¹⁹⁹ (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

¹⁹⁹ <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/ostali-fondovi/>

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 Organisation for Migration (IOM).

2.1.3.3 EU SOLIDARITY FUND - FSEU

The EU established the Solidarity Fund²⁰⁰ (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 2014.²⁰¹ 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 application²⁰².

2.1.3.4 REGIONAL HOUSING PROGRAMME

Regional housing programme²⁰³ 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 programme 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 programme. These countries were the most affected by the war conflicts of the 1990s and therefore have a significant refugee population.

200 <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/ostali-fondovi/>

201 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).

202 http://www.obnova.gov.rs/uploads/useruploads/Documents/Solidarnost_na_delu_preview.pdf

203 <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/fondovi-evropske-unije/ostali-fondovi/>

In the RS, the Programme 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 programme, the implementation mechanism, the obligations of the participants in the programme and the amount of funds that will be engaged. The Programme is managed by the Development Bank of the Council of Europe, which administers a multi-donor fund formed for the purpose of implementing the Programme. 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 programme is under the jurisdiction of the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration of the RS. Through the Programme, 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 Programme 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 solutions²⁰⁴.

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 Agenda²⁰⁵, 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 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

204 www.regionalhousingprogramme.com; www.kirs.gov.rs

205 <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/>

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 programmes 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 CEB²⁰⁶

Council of Europe Development Bank²⁰⁷ (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 Programme 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 Bank²⁰⁸ (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 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 programmes worth more than 25 million euros, while

²⁰⁶ <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/bilateralni-i-multilateralni-partneri/po-medjunarodnim-organizacijama/>

²⁰⁷ www.coebank.org

²⁰⁸ <http://www.eib.org/>

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 programmes 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 Development²⁰⁹ (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.
- 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.

²⁰⁹ <http://www.ebrd.com/home>

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 projects²¹⁰ 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.

Programme Green, living and resilient cities in Serbia²¹¹

In June 2021, the World Bank launched the Green, Living and Resilient Cities Programme in Serbia, together with the Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure, to strengthen sustainable and resilient urban development²¹². This activity is part of the World Bank's Global Umbrella Programme for Sustainable and Regional Development (SURGE) and is supported by the Swiss Confederation through the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO). The four-year 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 programmes, 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 programme aims to respond to existing gaps at the national level and to support selected cities to improve their capacities:

210 https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/projects-summary?lang=en&countrycode_exact=YF

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

212 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 programme for the next phase of urban development in Serbia. This programme 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).

- 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 bank²¹³. 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 Challenges²¹⁴ (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.

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 programmes or the expansion and improvement of existing programmes. 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:

²¹³ <https://nemackasaradnja.rs/kfw/>

²¹⁴ <https://rcf-wb6.org/sta-mi-radimo/?lang=me>

- 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 programme
- 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 PROGRAMMES

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 Serbia²¹⁵ 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 programmes, 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;
- 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;

²¹⁵ <https://serbia.un.org/sr/about/about-the-un>

- 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 Serbia²¹⁶ 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 programmes and projects²¹⁷ from the following areas:

- sustainable improvement of the economy and employment;
- good governance;
- environment.

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.

²¹⁶ <https://nemackasaradnja.rs/giz/>

²¹⁷ 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)

2.3.3 FRENCH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY AFD

French Development Agency²¹⁸ 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 holder²¹⁹ 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, 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

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

219 <https://www.mgsi.gov.rs/cir/projekti/razvoj-lokalne-infrastrukture-i-institucionalnog-jachanja-lokalnih-samouprava-republike>

- 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” programme. 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 PROGRAMMES

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 RS²²⁰ 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 programme 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 Serbia²²¹ it is defined within a broader regional concept - the Danish Neighborhood Programme for Eastern Europe. Since 2017, with the completion of two large programmes financed by Danish bilateral grant aid in 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.

220 <https://www.jica.go.jp/balkan/english/office/index.html>

221 <http://serbien.um.dk/en/danish-cooperation/danish-cooperation-with-serbia/>

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 Programme, the Embassy's Fund for Small Projects, as well as direct grants to civil society organisations²²². 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 Serbia²²³ 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 programmes - MATRA and the Human Rights Fund, which aim to help civil society organisations and the justice and internal affairs sectors, the Embassy of the Netherlands spent a total of 831,116 EUR. As part of the ORIO programme, the project Collection and treatment of waste water in Leskovac is being implemented in the Republic of Serbia. The total budget of the ORIO programme 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 2021-2027²²⁴. 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 programmes 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 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

²²² <https://www.norway.no/en/serbia>

²²³ <https://www.netherlandsworldwide.nl/countries/serbia>

²²⁴ <http://www.swedenabroad.com/sr-Latn-RS/Embassies/Belgrad/>

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 t of the People's Republic of China, which is signed annually.²²⁵ 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 accession²²⁶. 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 organisations. The Austrian Development Agency (ADA) as the implementing agency of the Republic of Austria applies European standards in the implementation of various EU programmes/projects:

- Implementation of the EU programme 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.
- 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.

²²⁵ <http://rs.chineseembassy.org/srp/>

²²⁶ <http://www.entwicklung.at/en/>

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 Programme, 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 Programme Loan for Public Policies “Urban Environments Resilient to Climate Change”. An integral part of the Programme 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 programme 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 Albania²²⁷. The target sector of this aid programme 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 Programme (ITEC) is implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of India as a bilateral aid programme of that country to friendly countries. This programme 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.²²⁸ 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 programme (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 programme 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 programmes are implemented:

- KOICA Fellowship programmes - KOICA partner programmes - The primary goal of this programme is additional education for technical skills and knowledge, as well as capacity building for sustainable socio-economic development;
- Master's studies (KOICA Scholarship Programme - 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

227 <http://www.mfa.gr/serbia/sr/the-embassy/>

228 www.itecgoi.in

Republic of Poland

Polish development cooperation in Serbia²²⁹ 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 organisations and persons from the private sector. Partners in projects are usually local non-governmental organisations, 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 programmes. These programmes were brought under a unified framework when the Singapore Cooperation Programme (SCP) was established in 1992. The cooperation programme is a series of courses, programmes, 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 programmes can be civil servants - managers of narrower internal units in public administration institutions as well as civil servants in position, unless otherwise indicated.

Republic of Slovenia

Technical assistance activities²³⁰ 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 organisational structures through the transfer of the experience of Slovenian institutions and organisations. 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.

229 www.belgrad.msz.gov.pl

230 www.belgrade.embassy.si

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 cooperation²³¹ 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 programme 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 Agency²³² (GIZ). In the past period, German development aid funds in the RS were directed to the implementation of projects and programmes 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 programmes. Regional financial cooperation is

231 <http://www.tika.gov.tr/en>

232 <http://www.belgrad.diplo.de/> and www.nemackasaradnja.rs

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 programmes: 1) Open regional fund for Southeastern Europe; 2) Regional programme 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 administration²³³ 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 economy²³⁴ 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*).

Slovak Republic

Cooperation between the Slovak Republic and RS²³⁵ 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 Kingdom²³⁶, representatives of the British Embassy in RS play an active role in the process of coordinating development

233 <https://www.usaid.gov/serbia/democracy-human-rights-and-governance>

234 <https://www.usaid.gov/serbia/economic-growth-and-trade>

235 <http://www.mzv.sk/belehrad>

236 <https://www.gov.uk/world/organisations/british-embassy-belgrade.sr>

aid. The Good Governance Fund (GGF) is a multi-year programme 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 organisations, 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 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 organisations 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.

Organisation HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation²³⁷ 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.²³⁸ 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 LGU 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 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 LGUs, 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 LGUs (20 of them), and less than 15 percent (low level of participation) has nine municipalities

237 <https://www.helvetas.org/en/eastern-europe/what-we-do/where-we-work/partner-countries/serbia>

238 <https://n1info.rs/biznis/istrazivanje-gradjani-nedovoljno-ukljuceni-u-odluke-o-trosenju-novca-na-lokalu/>

**ANNEX 5 - DECISIONS ON ADOPTION OF TERRITORIAL STRATEGY OF UŽICE AND
BAJINA BAŠTA, POŽEGA, PRIBOJ AND ČAJETINA URBAN AREA**



РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
ГРАД УЖИЦЕ

8p73

СКУПШТИНА ГРАДА

I Број: 350-51/22

Датум 29. фебруар 2024.године

Ужице

У складу са чланом 12 .Закона о планском систему Републике Србије („Службени гласник Републике Србије“ број 30/2018) и чланом 21 Закона о локалној самоуправи култури ("Службени гласник Републике Србије" број 129/2007, 83/2014- др закон, 101/2016-др закон,47/2018, 111/2021-др закон.) и Одлуком о приступању изради стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта, Скупштина града Ужица, на седници одржаној 29.фебруара 2024.године, доноси

**ОДЛУКУ О УСВАЈАЊУ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ РАЗВОЈА УРБАНОГ ПОДРУЧЈА ГРАДА
УЖИЦА И ОПШТИНА ЧАЈЕТИНА, ПОЖЕГА, ПРИБОЈ И БАЈИНА БАШТА**

I Усваја се Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта

II Саставни део ове одлуке је Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта.

III Ова Одлука ступа на снагу осмог дана од дана објављивања у „Службеном листу града Ужица“ и Службеним листовима општина чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта.



ПРЕДСЕДНИК СКУПШТИНЕ
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ГРАД УЖИЦЕ

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Државна агенција за урбанизам, Град Ужице, Контакт центар

Република Србија
ОПШТИНА БАЈИНА БАШТА
СКУПШТИНА ОПШТИНЕ
01 Број: 06-6/2024
20. март 2024. године
БАЈИНА БАШТА

На основу члана 12. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије („Службени гласник Републике Србије“, број 30/2018), члана 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 15. став 1. тачка 7. и члана 40. став 1. тачка 4. Статута општине Бајина Башта („Службени лист општине Бајина Башта“, број 2/2019) и у складу са Одлуком о приступању изradi стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта („Сл лист општине Бајина Башта“, број 16/2022), Скупштина општине Бајина Башта, на седници одржаној дана 20. марта 2024. године, доноси

О Д Л У К У

О УСВАЈАЊУ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ РАЗВОЈА УРБАНОГ ПОДРУЧЈА ГРАДА УЖИЦА И ОПШТИНА ЧАЈЕТИНА, ПОЖЕГА, ПРИБОЈ И БАЈИНА БАШТА

I Усваја се Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта

II Саставни део ове одлуке је Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта.

III Ова Одлука ступа на снагу осмог дана од дана објављивања у Службеном листу града Ужица и Службеним листовима општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта.

ЗАМЕНИК ПРЕДСЕДНИКА СКУПШТИНЕ
Душко Милекић



На основу члана 38. и 113. Статута општине Пожега ("Службени лист општине Пожега", бр. 1/19 и 12/2021 и 10-1/23 и 12/24), Скупштина општине Пожега, на седници од 27.06.2024. године, донела је

ЗАКЉУЧАК

УСВАЈА СЕ стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Бајина Башта, Пожега, Прибој и Чајетина, а након усвајања од стране свих општина и града Ужица, стратегију објавити на Веб - презентацији града Ужица.

Закључак доставити: граду Ужицу и општинама Бајина Башта, Пожега, Прибој и Чајетина, Одељењу за привреду и локални економски развој и архиви

Број: 002074692 2024 06706 000 000 000 001 од 27.06.2024.године

СКУПШТИНА ОПШТИНЕ ПОЖЕГА

ПРЕДСЕДНИК СО,

Славица Симовић



У складу са чланом 12. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије („Службени гласник Републике Србије“ број 30/2018) и 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,) и Одлуком о приступању изради стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта (Сл.лист општине Прибој 5/22), Скупштина општине Прибој, на седници одржаној 27.05.2024.године, доноси

ОДЛУКУ
О УСВАЈАЊУ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ РАЗВОЈА УРБАНОГ ПОДРУЧЈА ГРАДА УЖИЦА И
ОПШТИНА ЧАЈЕТИНА, ПОЖЕГА, ПРИБОЈ И БАЈИНА БАШТА

I Усваја се Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта.

II Саставни део ове одлуке је Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта.

III Ова Одлука ступа на снагу осмог дана од дана објављивања у „Службеном листу града Ужица“ и Службеним листовима општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта.

Образложење:

Чланом 12. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије, прописано је да Стратегија по просторном обухвату може бити:

- 1) национална, ако покрива целу територију Републике Србије;
- 2) субнационална, ако покрива део територије Републике Србије, односно административно повезану целину на територији Републике Србије или подручја која нису географски односно административно повезана, али се у односу на њих усваја заједничка стратегија, због одређених истоветних својстава тих подручја.

Чланом 21. Закона о локалној самоуправи прописано је да поједини послови државне управе законом се могу поверити свим или појединим општинама, у интересу ефикаснијег и рационалнијег остваривања права и обавеза грађана и задовољавања њихових потреба од непосредног интереса за живот и рад.

Средства за обављање поверених послова обезбеђују се у буџету Републике Србије у складу са врстом и обимом послова.

Скупштина општине Прибој на седници одржаној 5. јула 2022. године, донела је Одлуку о приступању изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта.

У складу са чланом 12. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије (" Службени гласник Републике Србије " , број 30/2018) и чланом 21. Закона о локалној самоуправи култури ("Службени гласник Републике Србије " , број 129/ 2007, 83/2014-др. закон , 101/2016-др. закон, 47/2018, 111/2021-др. закон) и Одлуке о приступању израде стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина , Пожега, Прибоје и Бајина Башта, Скупштина општине Чајетина, на седници одржаној 11.априла 2024.године , доноси

**ОДЛУКУ О УСВАЈАЊУ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ РАЗВОЈА УРБАНОГ
ПОДРУЧЈА ГРАДА УЖИЦЕ, ОПШТИНА ЧАЈЕТИНА,
ПОЖЕГА,ПРИБОЈ И БАЈИНА БАШТА**

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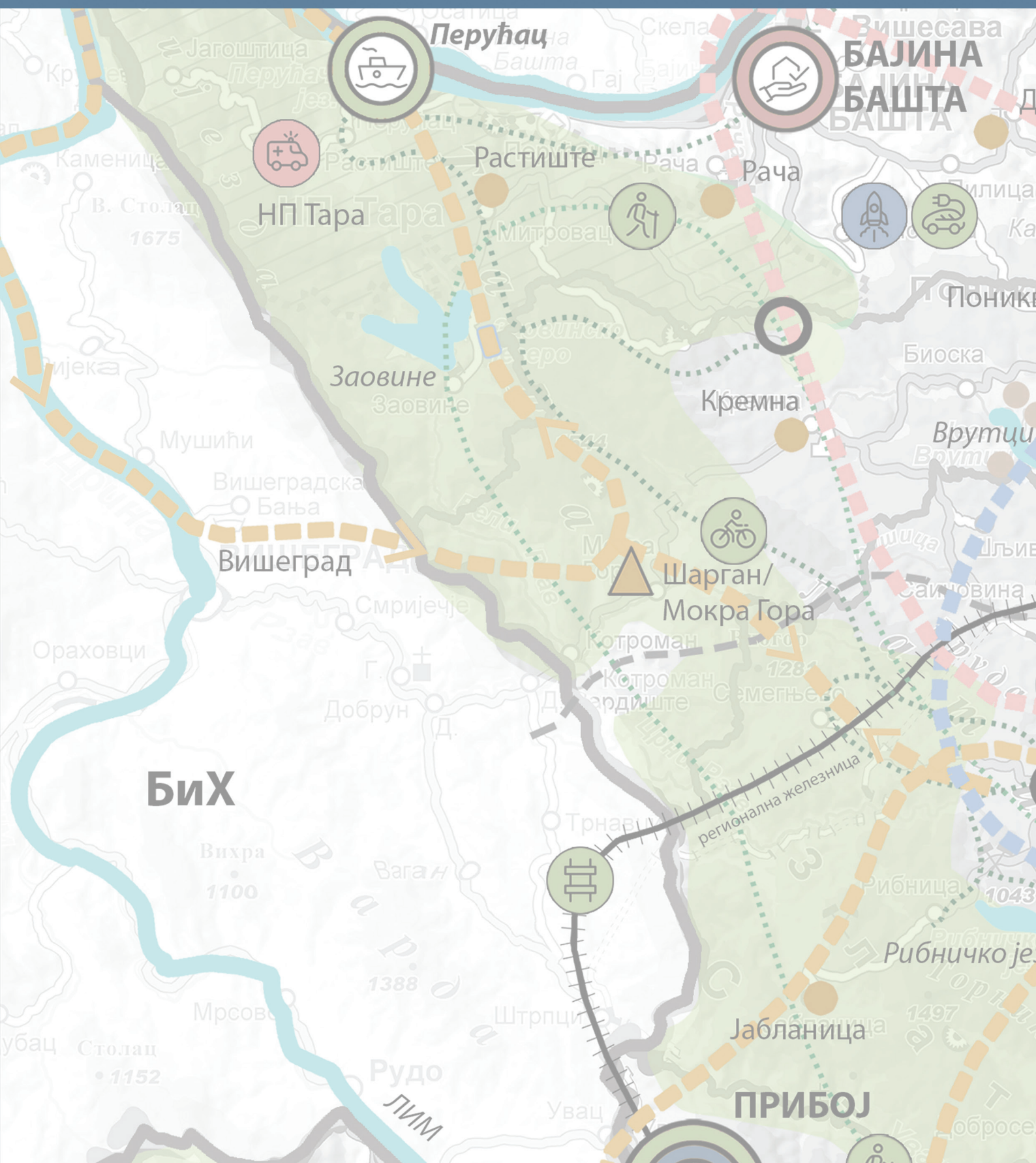
II Саставни део ове одлуке је Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Ужица и општина Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта.

III Ова одлука ступа на снагу осмог дана од дана објављивања у " Службеном листу општине Ужице" и Службеним листовима општине Чајетина, Пожега, Прибој и Бајина Башта.

СКУПШТИНА ОПШТИНЕ ЧАЈЕТИНА
Број: 02- 54/2024-01 од 11.априла 2024.године



ПРЕДСЕДНИК
Скупштине општине,
Арсен Бурић



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