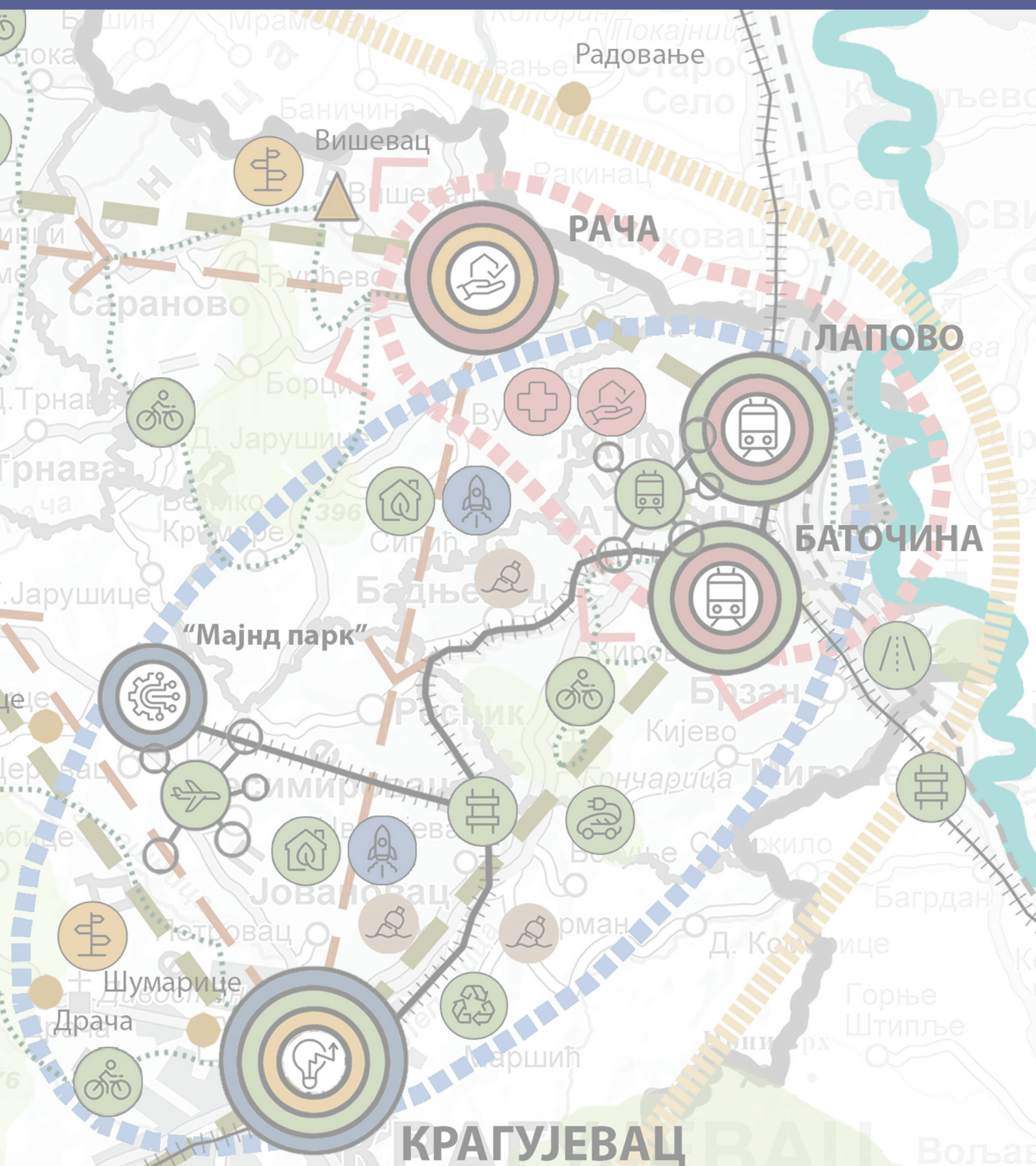


TERRITORIAL STRATEGY OF KRAGUJEVAC AND BATOČINA, LAPOVO, RAČA, KNIĆ, TOPOLA AND ARANĐELOVAC URBAN AREA



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Ministry of European Integration
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

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INTRODUCTORY SPEECH

In light of the dynamic challenges and potential of the modern era, before you is the Territorial strategy of the City of Kragujevac and the municipalities of the Šumadija District, as our roadmap towards achieving the vision of the future. Therefore, this document, prepared with the support of the European Union through the EU PRO Plus programme, represents the key foundation for the transformation and new shaping of this region in the heart of Serbia.

We have set our goals high.

Our vision is that by 2034, Kragujevac will be an open, modern, smart city of European caliber. A centre of mechanical, IT and creative industries, with a developed green economy, recognizable by its rich cultural and historical heritage. A centre of innovative and sustainable development and intersectoral cooperation, competitive in the global economy, but also a centre of high-quality creative and artistic creation.

Our path towards this goal will be mapped out by the Territorial strategy for Kragujevac and the municipalities of the Šumadija District, which is scheduled to expire in 2034. The Strategy is the first such document at the regional level that comprehensively encompasses various areas of development, such as the economy, innovative activities, creative industries, transport logistics and the circular economy. In this way, we define a long-term vision of development by setting clear goals and directions for the territory of the Šumadija District with nearly 300,000 inhabitants. In addition to the University and significant industrial capacities, primarily the MIND Park and the industrial heritage of the Military Technical Institute, it is the site of numerous projects of national importance.

This document is not just a series of goals, but rather a reflection of a deep understanding of the needs and potential of our area. Its significance for future development is a plan that unites the economic, cultural, environmental and social aspects of our district. Designed as a key instrument, the Strategy will guide us towards achieving sustainable growth, global competitiveness and prosperity for all citizens and generations to come.

The Strategy, which took more than a year to develop, involved a wide range of participants - experts, representatives of institutions, civil society and citizens, which allowed the document to be based on different perspectives and needs.

The Strategy is aligned with the standards and legislation of the European Union, which opens up opportunities for accessing EU funds and programs intended for regional development, thus ensuring additional support for our improvement.

Let this Strategy be our map towards the future and the achievement of goals. The path ahead will not be easy. But, with shared commitment, I am confident that, in line with our potential and values, we will make Kragujevac and Šumadija a better place to live.



Mayor of the City of Kragujevac
Nikola Dašić

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1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 APPROACH AND STEPS IN STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

The reasons for creating the strategy of urban development are:

- encouraging sustainable and integrated development of the urban area;
- identifying the key needs of the development of the urban area;
- encouraging the effective use and improvement of urban/territorial capital management;
- the application of EU development management instruments, which enables the establishment of a framework for sustainable and integrated urban and territorial development of the urban area by connecting the traditional system of spatial and urban planning, the planning system of public policies, the improvement of urban development 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.

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE INTEGRATED APPROACH

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

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

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

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

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>

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 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

2.2 DESCRIPTION OF INVOLVEMENT OF PARTNERS

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

Partners in territorial strategy:

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

- **Administration:** Local (municipal, city) and national administration bodies are decisive partners because of their regulatory powers, funding resources and policy-making competences. Their participation ensures alignment with broader development 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

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>

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

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

Involving partners in the strategy development phase will help in:

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

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

knowledge in the strategy development phase were not later involved in the implementation of activities, which leads to disappointment. The territorial strategies of the EU PRO Plus programme pay special attention to this.

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

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

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

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

2.3 APPROACH TO STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

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

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

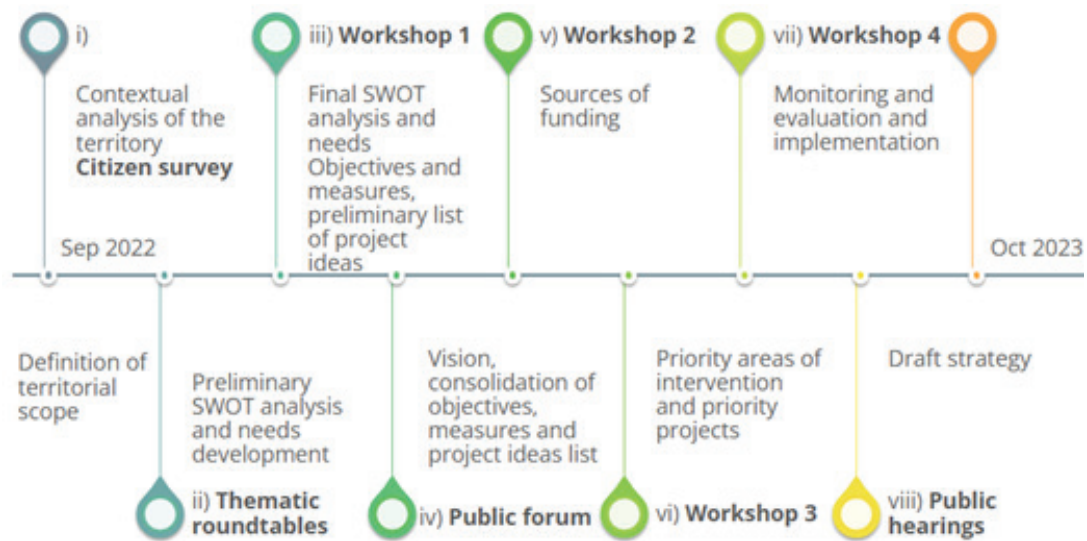
2.4 STEPS IN STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

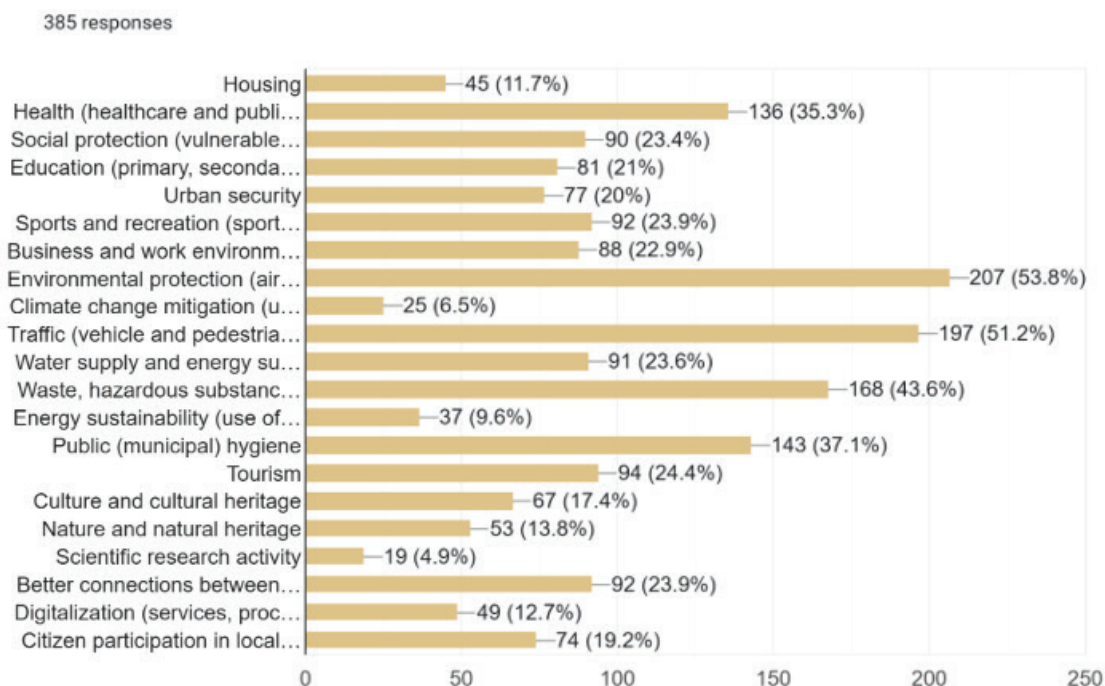
Figure 1 Steps in the strategy making process



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

Appendix 1 Citizen survey results

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) Urban and territorial development governance. At the same time, the first ideas for projects and priority areas of intervention began to be recorded at the thematic round tables, for which the mapping technique was used.



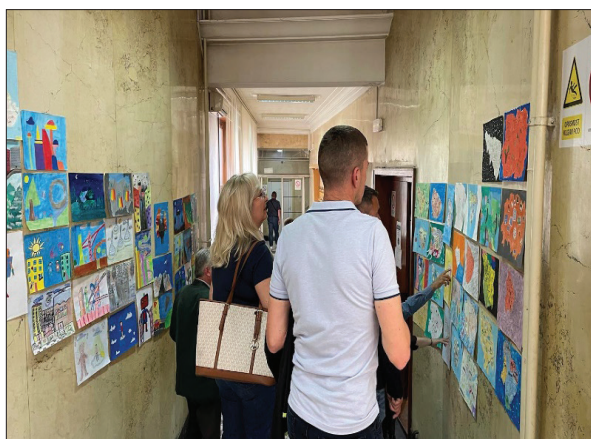
Pictures 1 and 2: *Thematic round tables, preliminary SWOT and contextual analysis, Rectorate of the University of Kragujevac, Kragujevac, February 8 and 9, 2023*

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 3 and 4: *Workshop with members of the Development Council and Working Group - proposal of objectives and measures, Faculty of Economics, University of Kragujevac, Kragujevac, April 6, 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 5, 6 and 7: Forum of citizens: formulation of the vision of the development of the urban area, supplementation and reformulation of measures and objectives, and an exhibition of children's drawings by elementary school students on the topic "My city/territory in the future", City Council of Kragujevac, Kragujevac, May 29, 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 programme in all 99 LSGs.



Pictures 8 and 9: *Workshop on priority areas of intervention and strategic projects, Assembly Hall of the City of Kragujevac, Kragujevac, July 24, 2023*

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

The last in a series of workshops was held on the topic of monitoring, evaluation, strategy implementation and management mechanisms. It took place with a lively discussion about 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.

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 Urban Area Development Strategy 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 programme through two sets of criteria:

Basic criteria

- a) That the local self-government units (LSGs) are classified as an urban area - an integration centre of more than 100,000 inhabitants, or an urban area - an integration centre of more than 40,000 inhabitants as defined in the system of urban centres in the Draft Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 to 2035 and the report on the strategic assessment of the impact of the spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 to 2035 on the environment and in the case of the wider territory,
Additionally in the case of a wider territory:
- b) They fulfil the condition of spatial continuity of the territory,
- c) Ensure partnership with at least three LSGs, which is confirmed by signing a declaration of partnership for application and a partnership agreement between LSGs, and
- d) Ensure partnership with the Regional Development Agency (RDA) covering the territory in question.

Additional criteria

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

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

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

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

4 TERRITORIAL CONTEXT

The urban area of the City of Kragujevac completely coincides with the borders of the administrative district of Šumadija, that is, the area of the same name located in the central part of Serbia and Šumadija as a geographical and historical region. This area is located between the administrative area of Belgrade in the north, the Danube region in the northeast, the Morava region in the east and southeast, Raška in the south, and the Moravica and Kolubara regions in the west (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Coverage of the Urban Area

The physical-geographic position is suitable, but with a lot of intra-regional differences. The backbone of the relief of this area is the Kragujevac basin, which extends in the central part of the area and at the bottom of which is located the urban settlement of Kragujevac. To the south of the basin rise the Gledić Mountains (922m), to the east the Crni vrh (707m), and to the west the Rudnik mountain (1,132m). The east of the area belongs to the Velika Morava valley, while the southwest of the area represents the Gruža river basin. The strategic and traffic position of this area is very favourable in the very centre of Serbia. To the north is the urban area of the City of Belgrade and the Danube Development Axis, to the east is the Great Moravian Development Axis and the E-75 highway, through which this area maintains connections with the Danube in the north and Niš in the south. In the south is the West Moravian axis of development, while west of this region is the Belgrade-South Adriatic highway. It is connected to all parts of Serbia by roads, highway E - 75 and the network of state roads (road I - B row 24 and road I - B row 25). The Šumadija administrative area is equivalent to a NUTS 3 region. The urban area, that is, the Šumadija administrative area, includes 6 municipalities (Aranđelovac, Batočina,

Knić, Lapovo, Rača and Topola) and the city (Kragujevac), which is also the administrative centre of the entire area. According to the Census from 2011, 293,308 inhabitants live in this territory, the total area is 2,386.8 km², and the population density is 122 people/km², more than the national average. According to the 2022 Census, the total population of the area decreased by 7.6%, i.e. 22,277 inhabitants. This percentage is lower due to the large share of the City of Kragujevac in the total population of the area and its decrease of 5%, while all other municipalities decreased demographically by 10% - Arandjelovac, Rača and Knić by 17%. (Batočina 13%, Lapovo 16%, Topola 14%). The population density has decreased by almost 10% and is 113.6 people/km². On the territory of this area there are 5 urban settlements: Kragujevac, Lapovo, Topola, Arandjelovac and Rača. A total of 190,351 inhabitants live in urban settlements (2011 data), of which 150,835 live in the urban settlement of Kragujevac, and the degree of urbanity in this region is 65%, which is above the national value.

The topography of the area is mostly hilly and hilly - mountainous, and is characterised by numerous intra-regional differences. The largest forms of relief are mountain massifs, basins and river valleys. To the west of this area, in the meridian direction, there are the mountains Šumadijske grede, Bukulja (Stolice, 696m), Venčac (658m), which are entirely located in this area, and Rudnik (Cvijičev peak, 1132m). In addition to the mountains of the Šumadija range, there are also mountains of the Dinaric group of mountains, as well as the mountains of the Serbian-Macedonian massif. The Dinaric mountains that extend partially in this area are the volcanic massifs of Ješevac (Crni vrh, 902m) and Kotlenik (748m) and Gledić mountains (Samar, 922m). Kotlenik and Ješevac extend in the extreme southwest of the area with their northern and eastern slopes, while the northern slopes of the Gledić Mountains extend to the south of this area. Rodopski Crni Vrh (707m) is located in the southeast of the area. North of the Gledić mountains, east of Rudnik and west of Crni vrh is the vast Kragujevac basin, the most populated part of this area. In the south of the area there is a smaller Gruža valley. The climate of this area is moderately continental with numerous microclimatic differences. Most of the area is under the influence of the already mentioned moderate continental climate, however, there are also influences of the steppe continental climate from the northeast and east, which from the Pannonian plain through the Velika Morava valley affect the valleys and basins of this area. Steppe-continental influences are also felt in the Gruža Basin. The effects of the subalpine and mountain climate are felt only in the higher terrain. The urban area of the City of Kragujevac is an area relatively rich in river flows and water, i.e., although the river network is dense, there are no watercourses with a large amount of water. The Velika Morava basin occupies the largest area in this area and the rivers Jasenica, Kubršnica, Rača and Lepenica directly belong to this basin. The Gruža lake hydro reservoir was built on Gruža, which is used for recreational purposes and for the irrigation of Kragujevac and Knić. Among the other hydrological facilities, the following stand out: Lake Garaši, which is used for water supply to Arandjelovac, Šumaričko lake serves for water supply to Kragujevac and for recreation, Grošničko lake and Lake Bujanj. Mineral and thermal mineral springs are few. The most important spas and springs are the Bukovička Banja in Arandjelovac, known for its "Knjaz Miloš" bottled water, and the Stragarska spa or the Voljavča spa under Rudnik.

This urban area has agricultural land in the area of 121,339 hectares - 50.8% of the total area of the area. The highest quality agricultural land is located in the lower parts of the area, in the east

of the area, in the Velika Morava valley, while the quality of the land decreases with increasing altitude. In almost all municipalities, agricultural land occupies about half of the territory, the highest in the municipality of Rača (71.4%), and the smallest in the territory of the municipality of Lapovo (34.6%). In the structure of use, the largest share is arable land and gardens, followed by meadows and pastures, orchards occupy about 10% of agricultural land, while the area under vineyards is negligible, with a slightly higher share in Topola. It is noticeable that meadows and pastures occupy significant areas in municipalities located at higher altitudes. There are 70,823.86 hectares under forests, which means that the forest cover of this area is 29.6%. The richest forests are the Gledić Mountains, Kotlenik and Rudnik. The afforestation in Lapovo is only 16.8%, while it is the highest in the City of Kragujevac and the municipality of Aranđelovac, however, even in these local self-government units, the afforestation is not optimal. Forestry "Kragujevac" is in charge of forest management in the entire territory. There is also a mountain hunting ground Rudnik and a nursery Rogot. Building land occupies 3% of the territory, while water land and water bodies are an almost negligible part of the total area (Figure 3).

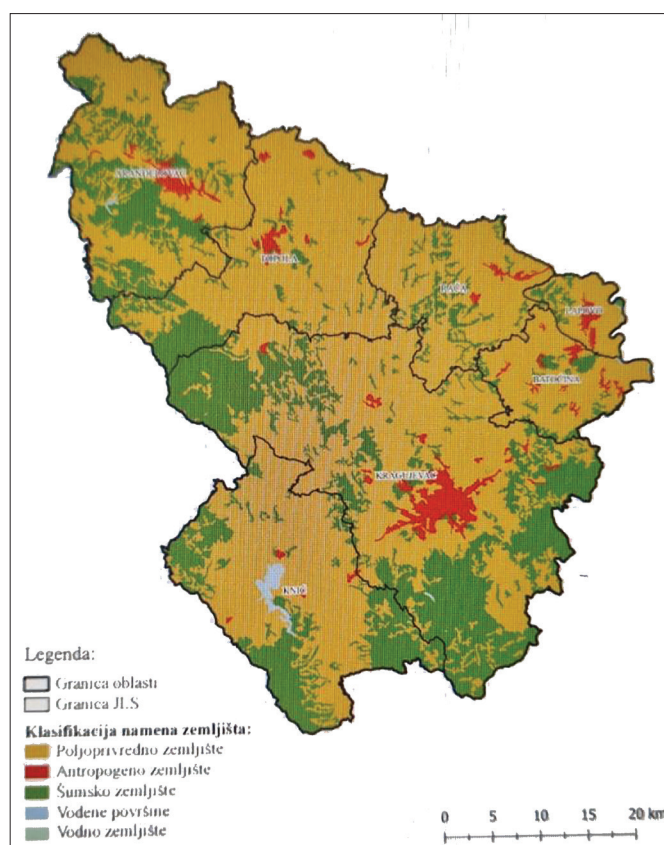


Figure 3: Purpose of the land

(Source: Copernicus Land Monitoring Service, 2022; Republic Geodetic Authority, 2020)

The population of the urban area of the City of Kragujevac is not evenly distributed across the territory. 190,351 inhabitants live in urban settlements, of which 150,835 live in the urban settlement of Kragujevac, and the degree of urbanity in this area is 65%. The degree of urbanity is 64.9% in 2011, which is significantly higher than the national average (59.4%). The City of Kragujevac and the municipality of Lapovo have very high percentages of the share of the city's population, which exceed 80%, the municipality of Aranđelovac has a relatively uniform value

of the share, but still below the national average, while the municipalities of Rača and Topola have values far below the national average (slightly above 20%). , and the municipalities of Knić and Batočina have no settlements which belong to the category of urban settlements. In the educational structure, the population with secondary school education participates the most, with a share of over 50%, primary school education with a fifth share in the structure, while the percentages of higher and higher education and uneducated population are almost equal. The percentage of uneducated people and the population with primary school education is drastically higher compared to urban settlements, while the situation is reversed when it comes to higher levels of education. The network of settlements consists of 175 settlements, of which 5 settlements have the status of urban settlements, while the other 170 settlements have the status of other settlements, together with the municipal centres of Batočina and Knić, which do not have the status of urban settlements despite their administrative function, morphology and demographic size. The backbone of the network of settlements consists of urban settlements (4) and municipal centres without the status of urban settlements, which with their functions and traffic connections form hubs, places where the population migrates, occasionally, daily or permanently, in order to fulfill their needs. The largest and most important settlements in the area are: Kragujevac (150,835 inhabitants), Aranđelovac (24,797 inhabitants), Lapovo (7,143 inhabitants), Rača (2,603 inhabitants), Topola (4,973 inhabitants), Batočina (5,804 inhabitants) and Knić (2,181 st.). The settlements belong to the broken type, among which there are some exceptions in the form of compacted and road settlements. The urban settlement of Kragujevac, with its functional and demographic characteristics, exerts a strong influence and socio-economic transformation of the settlements in their immediate surroundings, which change their demographic, social and economic characteristics, especially in the last 30 years. Also, the urban settlement of Kragujevac has a built and functional daily urban system that includes about 8,000 daily migrants from the surrounding settlements and municipalities (Graphic display 4).

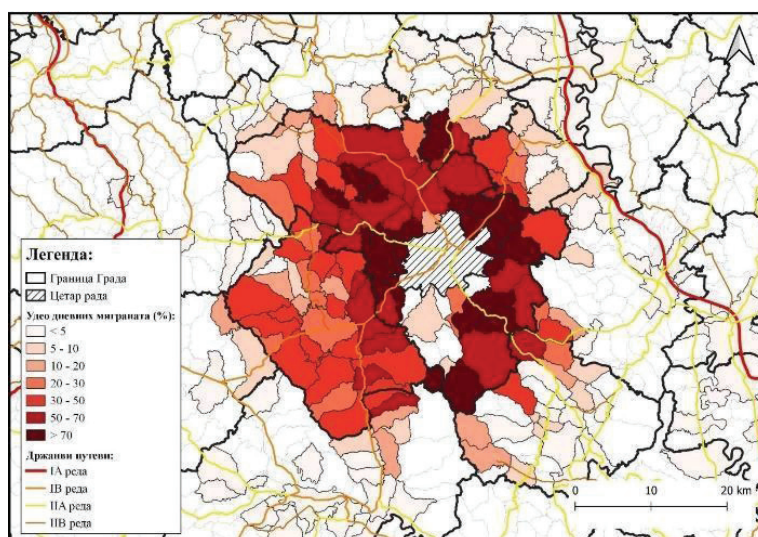


Figure 4: Daily urban system of Kragujevac

The network of preschool education facilities operates with 107 facilities used by around 8,000 users. The equipment of preschool facilities is relatively good, especially in city centres. In addition to regular high schools, there are also two high schools for students with special

needs in Kragujevac. The higher education institution is the University of Kragujevac, which consists of 12 members (6 in Kragujevac itself, while the others are located in the surrounding larger urban centres). In addition to the University of Kragujevac, there are also student dormitories (244 rooms in three pavilions). Health centres function and exist in all city and municipal centres, in each of them (except Lapovo) there are several health clinics and stations located in sub-centres and lower centres of municipalities. Hospitals are located in Kragujevac (there is a Clinical centre) and Aranđelovac. One centre for social work operates in all city and municipal centres, while a gerontology centre, residences for adults and the elderly, a shelter for neglected children, day residences for persons with special needs, and specific social institutions are mostly located only in Kragujevac. The networks of facilities of cultural institutions are only in urban and municipal centres, while Kragujevac urban area is leading by far in this sector.

The most important industrial facilities are the weapons factory and the “Zastava” automotive industry, whose automotive department is part of “Fiat”. Significant industrial plants are the textile industry “22. December”, metal industry “Filip Kljajić”, etc. In Aranđelovac, there are plants for the processing of various non-metals, a factory for packing mineral water “Knjaz Miloš” and others. In other city and municipal centres there are smaller industrial plants of various purposes and types. A significant contribution to the development of the entire economic structure and its efficiency will be made by the partially built industrial park - MIND Park in the urban settlement of Kragujevac and the locality of Luznica, as an integrated production, technological and logistics centre dedicated to the railway industry. It is connected to all international and national roads and will be a very good multimodal hub in the future. It is planned to connect with the railway corridor H by the end of 2023, which will be the base for the development of the largest railway logistics terminal in the region. The park will cover 160ha, of which 54,550m has been built so far, another 5.5ha is under construction. By the end of 2024, the construction of the air zone in MIND Park (37ha) will be completed. Tourism and its complementary activities in this urban area have significant potential for development due to the favourable geographical and traffic location (close to the highway and a good network of national roads), tourist facilities, natural and cultural values. Natural potentials are mainly used for the organization of excursion, sports and recreational tourism, and to a lesser extent nautical, adventure and mountain tourism. In 2018, the urban area of the City of Kragujevac was visited by 92,538 tourists who spent 209,338 overnight stays. Most tourists and overnight stays were in Kragujevac, mainly in the urban area of Kragujevac and in Aranđelovac.

5 CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

5.1 SOCIETY

5.1.1 Demographics

According to the first results of the 2022 Census, 271,031 inhabitants live in the territory of the City of Kragujevac and the municipalities of Aranđelovac, Batočina, Knić, Lapovo, Rača and Topola (Table 1), which means that in the period between the two Censuses (2011-2022) population decreased by 22,277 (7.6%). According to the 2011 Census, a total of 293,308 inhabitants lived in the Šumadija district) (Table 2).

Table 1. *Number of inhabitants*

	2022 census		
	Number of inhabitants	Number of enumerated households	Number of listed apartments
Kragujevac	171.628	62.738	88.518
Batočina	10.273	3.478	5.571
Lapovo	6.618	2.361	3.519
Rača	9.760	3.233	5.823
Book	11.838	4.162	9.236
Poplar	19.221	6.375	10.609
Aranđelovac	41.693	14.857	23.541

Table 2. *Number of inhabitants in the Šumadija District according to Censuses from 1948 - 2011*

	1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991	2002	2011
Šumadija district	216.533	227.929	241.047	264.344	301.354	312.160	298.778	293.308
Urban settlements	53.957	66.524	85.205	121.597	164.831	187.118	186.866	190.351
The rest	162.576	161.405	155.842	142.747	136.523	125.042	111.912	102.957

Smaller municipalities lost the largest number of inhabitants - Knić 16.8%, Rača and Lapovo over 15%, Topola 14%, Batočina 12.6%, while Aranđelovac (9.8%) and Kragujevac (4.5%) lost the least. As expected, the City of Kragujevac lost the fewest inhabitants as the largest urban centre of the Šumadija district, but also of the wider territory, which certainly took over part of the migration from smaller surrounding municipalities.

In small municipalities, population migration towards larger economic centres, primarily those in the surrounding area, is noticeable. This demographic balance was also influenced

by natural depopulation as another important component. The rate of natural increase is negative in all LSGs of the Šumadija District. The municipalities of Topola and Rača were the most affected by negative natural growth. The average age of the population in the Šumadija District is higher than the national average, with a tendency to increase. The municipality of Knić has the highest average age of the population, and the city of Kragujevac has the lowest. Life expectancy has been trending downward in the last three years, with the decrease being more pronounced in the male population than in the female population. In the Šumadija district, until the 70s of the last century, the rural population prevailed, while from the 1981 census until today, the number of the urban population is increasing, and the number of the rural population is decreasing. The area of the city of Kragujevac is characterised by a high rate of urbanization, where as much as 85% of the population lives in urban areas, which is an extreme figure and far from the national values and averages. The average estimated population density for 2021 in Kragujevac is 209 inhabitants/km². In addition to the City of Kragujevac, Lapovo also has a high rate of urbanization, where, according to the 2011 Census, 90% or 7,143 of the total population live in urban areas, and the remaining 694 live in rural areas of the municipality. The average population density is 129 inhabitants/km² - after the City of Kragujevac, it is the largest in the Šumadija district. The rural environment is followed by depopulation due to the aging of the population and the impossibility of biological renewal, but also by migration towards urban areas that are more attractive for living and working. The average population density in the municipality of Aranđelovac is 112 people/km². Other municipalities have an average population density lower than the national average, which is 93 people/km², and in Batočina 78 people/km², in the municipality of Rača is 47 st/km², in the municipality of Knić it is 30 st/km², in the municipality of Topola 63 st/km². According to the ethnic structure, the vast majority of the inhabitants of the Šumadija district are Serbs, with a share of 95.89% in Kragujevac and over 97% in other municipalities. Of the ethnic and national minorities, the most numerous are the Roma, while the other minorities are represented in negligible percentages. On average, Roma make up about 10% of the population, and are the only national minority with social exclusion, poverty and unemployment. The Roma minority is often spatially differentiated - settled in formal and informal settlements that are not legalised.

5.1.2 Social inclusion and social protection

Average salary of inhabitants

Average salaries in Kragujevac and all municipalities of the Šumadija district are below the national average. In all territories, a slight increase in average wages was recorded in the past few years. In the City of Kragujevac, the average salary for employees in legal entities for the month of August 2022 was RSD 80,258, followed by the salary in the public sector, which averaged RSD 78,288 in the same month. The average salary in the economy for the month of August 2022 was RSD 74,034, and for private entrepreneurs RSD 38,983.

Social protection services

The percentage of economically supported population in the City of Kragujevac is 27.8%. During 2021, it recorded 16,016 beneficiaries from social legal protection, which represents 9% of the total number of residents of the city of Kragujevac. The total number of users of the centre for Social Work shows a tendency to decrease compared to previous years. The social service Help at

home for the area of the city of Kragujevac does not have sufficient capacity of licensed service providers to fully meet the needs of the users, and it is completely lacking in the rural area. Private service providers meet only a small part of the needs in the area of Stragara and Lužnice. Capacities related to the needs of children and the elderly are also insufficient both in the city and in rural areas. The needs for the expansion of existing and the introduction of new social protection services are planned in the Social Protection Strategy of the City of Kragujevac for the period 2021-2025. By monitoring the needs of children, young people, adults and elderly people in a state of social need, professional services strive to respond to the needs of users. In the active records of the centre for Social Work of the municipality of Batočina in 2020, there were a total of 1,260 beneficiaries, of which 296 were young (23.49%) and 317 were over 65 (25.15%). There is an increase in the number of social protection beneficiaries. The lack of social protection services is reflected in the lack of certain services (day care centre, safe house, shelter, facilities for housing vulnerable families...) In the municipality of Lapovo, the economic structure of the population shows that the dependent population makes up 42.7% of the total number, the working population makes up 26.3%, and pensioners 24.1%. There is a significant percentage of the population that claims social assistance. In the municipality of Rača there is also a demand for social services, mostly for home care services for the elderly, especially in rural areas where there are a large number of elderly and single households. In the municipality of Knić, the number of beneficiaries of cash social assistance (persons) is 290, i.e. 2.3% of the total population, and the percentage of beneficiaries of child allowance (0–17 years) is 12.3%, i.e. 204. In the territory of the municipality of Topola, users of social services available are home help services for the elderly - number of existing users 45 persons, help at home for children with special needs - number of existing beneficiaries 8 persons, personal companion of the child - number of existing beneficiaries 8 persons. There is a lack of help in the home for the elderly and for children with special needs. In the municipality of Aranđelovac, the number of beneficiaries of financial aid is 1,056 inhabitants (2.5%), while the total number of beneficiaries of social protection on the records of the centre for Social Work "Sava Ilić" in Aranđelovac is estimated at 3,025 inhabitants (7.2%).

Endangered zones

On the territory of the City of Kragujevac, Roma settlements and rural areas where there are elderly households, which are exclusively engaged in agriculture, have been identified as zones with pronounced social problems. The Roma national minority is mostly populated in the Municipalities of Palilule, Municipalities of Lepenica, Municipalities of Stara radnička kolonija and Municipalities of Grošnica. On the territory of the municipality of Aranđelovac there are several substandard Roma settlements, mostly on the outskirts of the urban settlement. Other municipalities within the urban area stated that there are no specially separated zones in their territories that stand out in terms of employee earnings and zones with pronounced social problems - poverty, social exclusion, which is expected given the size of the settlements in question.

Security

In the territory of the City of Kragujevac, crime has been significantly decreasing since 2020, under the influence of COVID and reduced social contacts. The most risky areas are Bagremar, Palilule, 21. Oktober, Stara radnička kolonija and Erdoglija, and they are joined by the settlements of Aerodrom and Bresnica. These are the settlements in which the occurrence

of theft, fights with serious consequences and deaths, and drug sales have been recorded to a greater extent. Larger public spaces in Kragujevac that are perceived as unsafe, especially at night, are: 21 October Memorial Park and the VTZ area (which is now used as a parking lot). There are also unsafe streets in terms of traffic safety, primarily entrance-exit highways. The area around the bus and train station and the Jezero hall is experienced similarly - especially at night. In the other LSGs, there are no major problems with crime, nor are certain zones of urban settlements singled out as unsafe.

5.1.3 Housing

Housing offer

The demand for apartments in the City of Kragujevac is more pronounced than the demand for houses, and it is especially pronounced in urban settlements with multi-story buildings and near the university. The lack of housing space is evident in the areas that are in the immediate vicinity of the university, while in the neighborhoods where family residential houses predominate, there is an evident surplus of housing space. Substandard housing is most pronounced in suburban and rural settlements. Since 2020, the number of newly built apartments and their prices have increased. There is a significant lack of newly built apartments, which is reflected in the increase in the average price of apartments (2021 - 1,047 eur/m², 2017. year - 854eur/m²), with a simultaneous increase in the number of completed apartments (2021 - 851 apartments, 2017 - 471 apartments). The average size of living space per inhabitant for the entire territory of the City of Kragujevac is 22.3m²/st. The relationship between the number of households and inhabited apartments shows that about 7% of households have not solved the housing issue. In the Municipality of Batočina, there is a noticeable higher demand for houses and apartments than the supply in the urban area. In the rural area of the municipality, the opposite trend is noticeable, that is, the supply is greater than the demand. The average size of living space per inhabitant in Batočina is 25m²/st., which is at the level of the national average. Due to the arrival of large companies and new jobs in Lapova, primarily due to the opening of the "Lidl KD" Logistics centre, the demand for buying houses and apartments has increased, due to the influx of people from other places. In the municipality of Topola, an increased demand for plots and houses, especially cottages, is noticeable. Individual construction is dominant. In the last decade in Aranđelovac, there is a noticeable trend of building multi-family residential buildings in the central city areas. Since 2018, the trend of building multi-family residential buildings has greatly increased, as well as the increase in the price of a square meter of an apartment according to the conditions in the country. Two permits are obtained annually for multi-family residential buildings with 30/40 apartments each. In the last three years, the price of a square meter of residential space has increased by 30% - 50%, depending on the zone in which it is located. The average size of living space per inhabitant in Aranđelovac is 62m²/ Art.

The price of housing

In the urban area, groups that have a need for housing, and find it difficult to solve them on the free market, are: families who buy an apartment for the first time (young families), families who change their apartment (due to family reunification or separation), students, refugees and displaced persons, military personnel, persons with special needs (disabled and handicapped

persons), multi-member Roma families and homeless people. Within the jurisdiction of the local self-government of the City of Kragujevac, there are apartments for social housing, which in relation to the total number of apartments amount to about 11.1% (106 out of 948). The service of social housing in protected conditions covers 271 people at three locations in the city. There are a total of 947 residential units in the public property of the City of Kragujevac. Of this number, about 50% is registered, while the rest is non-registered property of the city. 105 apartments have been designated for housing in protected conditions - rent-free, 78 apartments for the SIRP program - exiled and displaced persons, 16 apartments for refugees in Ilindenska Street, 112 apartments for the relocation program of the Old workers' Colony, 29 empty apartments for relocation and the rest in the PC lease.

Substandard settlements

Substandard housing in Kragujevac is characteristic of all Roma settlements (especially for part of the settlement "Palilula"), as well as for parts of the settlement "Mali Bagremar" and "Stara radnička kolonija", which have not yet been subject to urban reconstruction. The "Stara radnička kolonija" (Old workers' colony) settlement was built in 1925-1928. year for the needs of the Military Technical Institute - MIT (srp. VTZ) and consisted of about 90 typical wooden buildings, with about 330 apartments arranged around the centre with a school and a sports and culture facility (sokolski dom). In the past years, the buildings have repeatedly passed their exploitation period, without appropriate equipment and modern living conditions, so the process of urban reconstruction of the entire settlement has begun, which is taking place in stages and is still ongoing. The "Mali Bagremar" settlement includes existing brick shacks with 2-4 apartments per facility (about 150 apartments in total). Densification is planned for this area, with new construction, replacement of the housing stock, reconstruction, extension and/or building up to a maximum floor height of P+3.

Illegal construction

The number of illegal buildings in the Šumadija District is significant. In some municipalities, such as Batočina, there are almost as many illegal buildings as legal ones. In the territory of the municipality of Aranđelovac, illegal buildings make up between half and a third of the total number of buildings, but data from that municipality show that the trend of illegal construction is decreasing. In the territory of the municipality of Topola, the ratio of illegal buildings in relation to the number of households is 0.32, which is lower than the national average (0.82). According to the list of illegal buildings in the city of Kragujevac, 88,208 illegal buildings were recorded (41% residential, 45% auxiliary, 12% economic in rural areas). Since 2003, a total of 32,190 requests for legalization have been submitted, but considering that requests are submitted for cadastral plots, and often there are several objects on one plot, it is estimated that about 65,000 illegal objects entered the legalization procedure. A total of 8,307 requests (5,500 legalised facilities) have been resolved so far, which is a small percentage of the number of facilities covered by the submitted requests. According to the data of the Department of Legislation, citizens continue to submit new requests for legalization, so it is assumed that the trend of illegal construction is increasing. Illegal construction in Kragujevac is particularly pronounced in certain parts of the settlements Petrovac, Stanovo, Male Pčelice, Korićani, Grošnica, Erdeč, Beloševac, Ilićevo, Maršić.

5.1.4 Social standard facilities

Social infrastructure

On the territory of the City of Kragujevac, there is a need for social infrastructure facilities both in the city and in the suburbs, especially for kindergartens. The capacities of homes for the elderly are under the authority of the competent ministry, and the private sector meets these needs by about 85%. Preschool upbringing and education are provided by two preschool institutions founded by the city of Kragujevac - "Nada Naumović" and "Đurđevdan" with 16 dedicated facilities with a capacity of 3,000 users in a full-day stay. In the city in 2022, preschool education services will also be provided by 20 private preschool institutions, with which the City Administration for Social Activities has contracts to reimburse part of the costs of children's stay for 2,700 users. Spatial availability of preschool content is not satisfactory. Apart from the city centre and the settlements of Denino brdo, Aerodrom, Bagremar, Erdoglija and Bresnica, there are no pre-school education facilities in other city settlements. Social protection for the elderly in Kragujevac takes place only in the state institution "Kragujevac Gerontological centre". The institution has 330 places for providing home accommodation services in 5,700m² of useful space, on the area of the complex of 1.06ha. In 2019, the number of people in need of residential accommodation in Kragujevac was 905, of which 7 were homeless. For existing and expected capacities, the total required area is 27,900m², and the land area is about 5.50 ha. The planned locations for the construction of homes for the elderly are in the vicinity of the Central City Park "Kragujevac Oktobar". Day care centres for the elderly in Kragujevac have not been developed, but are planned at 4 locations, as independent facilities or within adapted facilities of local offices, health, culture, etc. as an integral type of service.

Social protection facilities and services in the territories of the municipalities of Batočina, Lapovo and Rača are managed by the Inter-Municipal centre for Social Work "Šumadija" with headquarters in Batočina and departments in Lapovo and Rača. The private sector does not participate in meeting the above needs. In Lapovo, there is a lack of facilities for day care for children and adults with special needs, for working with other beneficiaries of social protection, for housing high school students from other areas, for housing the elderly and the like. In Lapovo, there is one kindergarten, preschool institution "Naša mladost", which, if necessary (on the basis of registered children), also has advanced sections. There is no developed social infrastructure for the elderly. The seat of the inter-municipal centre in Rača needs adequate space. The private sector does not meet part of the needs related to social protection. On the territory of the municipality of Rača, there is one preschool education institution, "Naša Radost", and the rest of the facilities of this institution are located at village schools, in the towns of: Borci, Vučić, Veliko Krčmare, Donja Rača, Đurđevo, Miroševac, Malo Krčmare, Sipić, Saranovo, Sepci and Trska. In the municipality of Knić, there is a preschool institution "Cvetić", with its headquarters in Knić, as well as branches of the same in the rural settlements of the municipality. There is no preschool institution in the villages of Toponica and Gruža. In the settlement of Topola, there are three childcare facilities within the "Sofija Ristić" children's institution, a kindergarten and crèche, on a complex of 0.70ha, contains two facilities: one for children up to 3 years old, one for children aged 3-5 years. The total area of these facilities is 1,635 m², the kindergarten, with an area of 460 m², on a complex of 0.35 ha, is intended for children aged 6 years. As part of it, 14 children's institutions for preschool age are functioning.

The total area of child care facilities in the municipality is 3,335m², and the land area is 1.05ha. Child protection facilities are located in the municipal centre. In rural settlements, childcare facilities (pre-school age) are located near primary schools. In the territory of the municipality of Aranđelovac, there are a total of 15 facilities of preschool institutions, of which 6 facilities are in the city and 9 in the villages. There are a total of 1,370 filled places in kindergartens. There is one private kindergarten with 130 places in the central settlement, but there is still a lack of space for preschool children in order to completely eliminate waiting lists. The centre for Social Work "Sava Ilić" currently uses only one P+1 storey building, measuring 260m². In 2020, a permit was issued for the construction of a facility for the needs of children with developmental disabilities, with a total area of 536.80m². The facility has not yet been built. On the territory of Aranđelovac, there are two homes for the elderly that do not have licenses to perform activities. The equipment and capacities must meet all the criteria for the construction of institutions for the accommodation of the elderly. Also, it is possible to envisage other social protection institutions: "safe house", home or shelter for children without parental care, home for persons with special needs, social housing.

Health infrastructure

Kragujevac Health centre, as a primary health care institution, has a total of 29 facilities, of which 15 are first aid stations in rural areas. For better accessibility to the health care system, mobile teams are organised for rural areas where there are no health clinics and better road connections. The health care system lacks a palliative care facility and a mental health centre. The Health centre has 4 branches (Stanovo, Aerodrom, Bresnica and Erdoglija), 1 health station, 20 first aid stations (of which 17 are in rural areas) and 3 separated central facilities for Services - a total of 28 facilities. There are no facilities and institutions that provide a secondary level of health care in Kragujevac, but it is provided in the health centre, the Clinical centre and the Institute for Public Health in Kragujevac. The lack of the City (general) hospital and the City Blood Transfusion centre, children's dispensary and student polyclinic was expressed.

There is no shortage of primary health care facilities in the municipality of Batočina. The private sector does not participate in meeting the needs of primary health care. There is no organised specialised transport to the neighboring place for health care needs. Primary health care is provided at the Lapovo Health centre. In terms of its capacity and functional structure, it corresponds to the standards of health care for the urban settlement of Lapovo and the gravity zone, i.e. the area of the municipality. There is no organised specialised transport to the neighboring place for health care needs. The municipality of Rača has a sufficient number of health infrastructure facilities. It is similar in the municipality of Knić. Healthcare activities in the municipality of Topola are carried out at the level of primary health care, through the "Sveti Đorđe" Health centre in Topola and a network of health centres and clinics in rural settlements. Although the existing capacities of primary health care facilities meet the needs of the residents of the municipality of Topola, investment in the facilities is necessary. Apart from the main building of the Health centre in Topola, there are 4 field first aid stations and 2 temporary first aid stations where a doctor comes once a week. The private sector is lowly represented, only 5%. Out of the total number of settlements (31), six settlements have built health care facilities: a health centre with dispensaries and specialist services in the municipal centre, four health stations and two clinics in rural settlements. The total area of the Health

centre complex in Topola is 2.30 ha, and the gross built-up area of the facilities is 2,380 m². In this complex, the construction of another building for the needs of the Health centre, with an area of about 2,000m, is underway. First aid stations exist in the following villages: Natalinci, Belosavci, Gornja Trnava, Donja Šatornja and Jarmenovci. For a higher level of health services (secondary and tertiary health care), residents of the municipality of Topola are referred to the General Hospital in Aranđelovac and the Clinical centre in Kragujevac. There is no organised specialised transport to the neighboring place for health care needs. The city hospital with 142 beds is in the final stage of reconstruction, and the special rehabilitation hospital Bukovička Banja with 90 beds has been completely renovated in the last 5 years and is already in the stage of drafting project documentation for the construction of a new annex. Out of a total of 18 villages in the territory of the municipality of Aranđelovac, 10 villages have first aid stations. Transportation of patients between health care facilities is carried out by medical centre vehicles.

Educational infrastructure

There are 24 elementary schools operating in the area of the City of Kragujevac, the area of the buildings is about 60,000 m² and land with a total area of about 21ha attended by 14,220 students. Schools work in two shifts. There is a significant load (a greater number of students than the spatial possibilities) of schools in certain settlements where the construction of new schools has not kept up with the increase in the number of children. In the area of the city of Kragujevac, there are 8 schools of secondary education, as well as 2 special and 1 secondary music school. The existing facilities of student standard do not meet the needs of the expected high school population coming from outside the city area, who apply for accommodation in these facilities. Of the total number of secondary school students (9,000), about 78% are from the urban area, while about 22% (2,000) come from other areas. The city of Kragujevac is a university centre and has 12 faculties (with about 60 undergraduate study programs) and 5 scientific centres, while about 20,000 students study at the University and over 800 teachers and associates work. Faculties within the University, according to the concept of a dispersed university, are located in five more cities in central Serbia (Čačak, Kraljevo, Jagodina, Užice, Vrnjačka Banja) with a catchment area of about 2.5 million inhabitants. The University also has a library as an object of general scientific character, whose activity is in the function of teaching-scientific and research processes at the University.

On the territory of the municipality of Batočina, there is an elementary school facility that lacks space for organizing single-shift work and a room for day care. The private sector does not participate in meeting needs in the field of education. On the territory of the municipality of Lapovo, there are three sections of the Elementary School "Svetozar Marković". The central school, which is also the largest, and is used by students from the fifth to the eighth grade, was recently renovated and equipped according to the most modern standards. Lapovo High School educates personnel: economics, law, administration, then other personal services, tourism, trade, catering and transport. Primary education in the territory of the Municipality of Rača is acquired in the primary school "Karađorđe" which is located in Rača itself, as well as in separate classes in the towns of: Malo Krčmare, Saranovo, Đurđevo, Miraševac, Vučić, Trska, Viševac, Donja Rača, Sipić, Veliko Krčmare, Sepci Polje, Sepci Brdo and Borci. In the municipality of Rača, there is an elementary school at 3,320 m², has 16 classrooms (886m²), including two

classrooms, for physics and chemistry, as well as an information room equipped with computers with 769 students. In addition to the school, separate departments in Đurđevo, Sipic, Sepci, Saranov and Viševac also own sports fields. Secondary education in the municipality of Rača is carried out in the secondary school “Đura Jakšić”, which has the following profiles: general high school (4th grade), information technology electrical technician (4th grade) and operator in the food industry (3rd grade). The school has a total area of 2,136m², has 41 teachers and about 300 students. The existing capacities of the educational infrastructure in the municipality of Knić include: “Vuk Karadžić” elementary school in Knić, “Rada Šubakić” elementary school in Gruža, “Sveti Sava” elementary school in Toponica, “Dobrica Erić” secondary school in Knić. Vocational programs available in high school are aligned with the requirements of the local labor market. There are elementary schools and one secondary school in the territory of the municipality of Topola. In the area of 20.00 ha of school complexes, the total constructed area of facilities intended for primary education, in the area of the municipality of Topola, is approximately 5,400 m². Secondary education includes the work of one secondary school (“King Petar I”) in Topola, with educational profiles: high school, food production and processing, and mechanical engineering and metal processing. The gross area of the school building is 3,600m², on a complex of 0.64 ha. The capacities of the existing facilities of the educational infrastructure meet the needs of the inhabitants of the municipality of Topola, both primary and secondary education. In the territory of the municipality of Aranđelovac, there is a sufficient number of primary (11) and secondary schools (3), as well as a primary music school, but there is a lack of gymnasiums in the aforementioned facilities. Elementary music school “Petar Ilić” from Aranđelovac uses the building of Dom omladine. 43 people are employed and a total of 376 students are enrolled, of which 307 are in the main school in Aranđelovac and 69 in a separate class in Topola. The capacity of the Youth Home in Aranđelovac meets the requirements for the operation of this institution. There is also the Academy of Vocational Studies in Šumadija, Aranđelovac Department.

Cultural and science infrastructure

A number of cultural institutions of supra-regional importance operate in Kragujevac (Principal-Serbian Theater, National Museum, Historical Archives, Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, Library, Memorial Park Museum...), as well as many buildings of local importance - City Hall, Union House, Youth centre etc. With a total area of about 16,000m² of built space in none of the mentioned areas of culture, the urban standards are not met, even for the existing population. The historical archive of Šumadija needs a depot space according to the appropriate standards for this activity. The general plan maintains the existing location with possible reconstruction, extension and superstructure. The Principal-Serbian Theater was founded in 1835 and is the oldest theater in Serbia. The existing building was built in 1929, and its area is about 2,000 m², land area 0.23ha, capacity 263 places. The existing facility does not meet the needs of the city and region. Cultural facilities that are missing in Kragujevac are: “Vuk Karadžić” National Library, “Šumadija” Town Hall, Children’s and Youth Theater, “Koraci” Cultural Institution. Scientific research activities in Kragujevac are carried out within the University, which has 12 faculties (with about 60 undergraduate programs) and 5 scientific centres. The bearers of the scientific research program within the purview of the University are the centre for Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary Studies and Research, the centre for

Scientific Research of SANU and the University, as well as the faculties within the University. The centre of Exceptional Values (centre for Stem Cells) as a scientific institution works at the Faculty of Medicine of the University. The building is under construction, with an area of 11,500 m² on a 1.7ha complex, between the Clinical centre and University facilities. Since 2016, the city of Kragujevac has taken over from the RS the founding rights of the centre for Small Grains, which is the owner of 98 licensed varieties of small grains and operates in the building of the former Lower Agricultural School. The centre no longer disposes of land, i.e. trial fields, which have been transformed into construction land within the Phoenix work zone. The Institute of Information Technologies is part of the University of Kragujevac and does not have its own adequate space necessary for carrying out scientific and research activities.

In the municipality of Lapovo there is a building of the Centre of Culture, which includes a cinema hall, as well as a library building. In the municipality of Rača, there is a lack of cultural facilities because the existing ones are in bad condition. The town settlement of Rača has a Centre of Culture, which houses the Cultural centre and the "Radoje Domanović" National Library. In all villages on the territory of Rača municipality there are cultural centres, as cultural objects, which also need reconstruction. The existing cultural facilities in the municipality of Knić are the centre of Culture in Knić, the centre of Culture in Toponica and the House of Culture in Gruža. Cultural activity in the area of the municipality of Topola takes place through institutions of municipal (local importance) and national (supra-regional) importance. In the area of the Topola settlement, there are: Culture centre with cinema and library (1,235m²), museum - "Karađorđev grad" (730m²), museum and gallery "Karađorđeva Topola" - Oplenac (8,000m²). The objects that are related to the spatial and cultural-historical complex "Karađorđeva Topola", the endowment of King Peter I Karađorđević (in the centre of Topola and on Oplenac), have a wider, republican significance. A large number of buildings within these entities perform cultural activities: the Library, Karađorđe's inn, which functions as a museum with a permanent memorial exhibition "Chief Karađorđe", then the Museum and Gallery. Karađorđeva Barracks is also located in Topola - a building of special value, P+1 floors, with a complex area of 0.28ha. In rural areas, cultural centres of different character and capacity perform cultural activities. In 17 settlements there is a facility for this purpose, and 9 facilities were purpose-built - in settlements with a total area of about 3,500m². Other centres of culture (settlements: Blaznava, Gornja Trnava, Žabare, Kloka, Krčevac, Svetlić, Božurnja, Maskar and Rajkovac) are located within buildings for other purposes (cooperative homes, local offices, schools, etc.), with an area of approx. 1,620 m². Village libraries exist in certain rural settlements within the facilities of other purposes: in the settlements: Zagorica, Ovsšte, Jarmenovci and Šume - within the school facilities; Donja Trnava and Junkovac - within the cultural centres; in Natalinci and Rajkovac - within the memorial houses. The total area of buildings intended for cultural activities, in urban and rural areas, is about 16,700m². Spatial capacities according to the criterion of available space are adequate in most settlements with the necessary construction reconstruction and programmatic revitalization. The project of the Visitor centre with the gallery of Queen Mary and outdoor spaces (amphitheaters, summer stage, pedestrian zones, square) was completed. The cultural centre with a cinema needs to be renovated, as well as all cultural centres in rural areas that are out of order. In Aranđelovac there is a National Museum, which, in addition to its basic activity of protecting movable

cultural assets, is the guardian of the Risovača Cave, a cultural asset of great importance and a natural asset of exceptional importance, as well as of Ilija Milošević's Farmyard, a cultural asset, better known as the Ethnic Household, and famous place "Orašac" in Orašac - established as a landmark and categorised as a cultural asset of exceptional importance. The museum facility is located on an area of 2.5 ha. The area of the building is 544m²; Risovača cave as a natural and cultural asset on an area of 1.32 ha. The area of the buildings is 160m². The Risovaca Cave is also under the management of the Aranđelovac National Museum. Currently, the preparation of technical documentation for the construction of the visitor centre next to the cave is in progress; The centre for Culture and Education carries out its activities in the "Dvorana Park" building, which is also a cinema and has 701 seats, and programs take place there every day. The facility is sufficient for the realization of the program of the Aranđelovac Cultural centre; The National Library "Sveti Sava", as the successor of the Reading Room founded in Aranđelovac in the 19th century. The library is located in the centre of the village in an area of 400m², on the ground floor of a multi-family residential and commercial building; Youth centre, which houses the primary music school "Petar Ilić", on a complex of 0.14 ha. The area of the building is 1,161m², storey Po+P+1. It has a hall, which is used for concerts, but which needs reconstruction in order to meet adequate conditions for holding art music concerts.

Sports infrastructure

In Kragujevac, there is a Jezero hall that is not equipped to hold large sports events and has problems with lighting, old approaches for emergency services, the number of seats, etc. Also, the existing football stadium is old and inadequate for playing larger matches, as it does not have floodlights for late/evening games and the stand is not covered. There is a lack of a greater number of gymnasiums in schools. The private sector meets the needs in a minimal percentage, the majority of sports facilities are under the management of LSGs or the Ministry of Sports.

The basic object of the sports infrastructure in Lapovo is a sports hall with an area of 2.40 m², intended for primary and secondary school students to teach physical education, and is used by sports clubs. A commercial purpose, such as a fair space, is also planned. With the opening of the school-sports hall in Lapovo, the problem of citizens practicing sports in the winter period has been reduced to a great extent. In addition to the sports hall, there is also a football stadium of FC Lokomotiva with a grandstand with a capacity of about 1,500 seats, as well as fields for indoor soccer and basketball (near the stadium and near the school). There is also an outdoor gym near the football stadium. In the municipality of Batočina there is a stadium F.K. "Sloge", courts in schools, but a sports and recreation centre with multifunctional content is missing (balloon hall, swimming pool, tennis court, etc.). Within the central school in Rača, there are sports courts for basketball, football and volleyball, a school sports hall, two tennis courts and a table tennis hall. In addition to the school, sports fields are also owned by separate departments in Đurđevo, Sipić, Sepci, Saranov and Viševac. The Rača settlement has outdoor swimming pools, a tennis court, a basketball court, a five-a-side soccer field, and a soccer field. In the villages of Miraševac, Donje Jarušice and Veliko Krčmare, multifunctional fields (handball, indoor football, basketball and volleyball) were recently built. The villages of Popović, Miraševac, Saranovo, Sepci, Vučić, Sipić, Donja Rača, Bošnjane, Veliko Krčmare, Malo

Krčmare, Vojinovac, Trska, Viševac, Borci and Đurđevo have football fields. There is a basketball, volleyball and football field in “Vuk Karadžić” Elementary School in Knić, a basketball court in “Rada Šubakić” Elementary School in Gruža, and a soccer field in “Sveti Sava” Elementary School in Toponica. Within the privately owned “Ravni Gaj” motel there is a tennis court, a basketball court and an indoor swimming pool in the sports hall. In the area of the municipality of Topola, there are: football field of FC “Karađorđe” and a mini pitch field, on an area of about 1.50 ha; grounds and facilities within Karađorđeva Topola in Oplenac (swimming pool, tennis court, shooting range, bowling alley). There are indoor and outdoor small sports fields in the school complexes. The sports hall next to the “Karađorđe” elementary school, with an area of about 1,000 m², is used as a gymnasium, but also as a sports hall for the needs of the municipality, for public sports events and recreation. The basic sports facilities in rural areas are soccer fields and fields for small sports, which can be found in almost all settlements of the municipality (21), but not all playgrounds have the prescribed dimensions. Ten settlements do not have sports fields. Fields for small sports are available within schoolyards and settlements: Topola, Belosavci, Blaznava, Vinča, Gornja Šatornja, Gornja and Donja Trnava and Natalinci. In Aranđelovac there is a Sports Association as a sports association of associated clubs, sports associations and branch associations. The most important areas and objects of sports and recreation in the city area are: Sports and recreation centre Šumadija; fields of football club Sumadija; Chamot football club field; field of youth football club Aranđelovac. In addition to these sports areas and facilities, which are areas of public use, there are also those in private ownership: the sports facilities of the Izvor Hotel, the Ivančević Sports centre, swimming pools that are used for commercial purposes: in the Rujna Zora Hotel, Villa “Aleksandar” in Orašac, the estate “Grandfather’s Cherry” in Orašac, and “Tahiti” swimming pools in Nutcracker. Sports fields and halls in primary and secondary schools are also used by athletes and recreational players.

5.2 ECONOMY

5.2.1 General economic trends and the labor market

Employment

In the Šumadija district, in the last 4 years, there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of unemployed, as well as an increase in the average net salary (table 3).

Table 3: *Number of employees, unemployed, average net salary*

Šumadija district	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of employees	83.779	85.489	87.589	90.180
Number of unemployed	28.635	27.172	25.143	24.284
Average net earnings in RSD	46.279	50.425	55.042	60.514
Gross added value in mil. RSD	131.459	141.368	140.565	
GVA per capita (in thousand RSD)	464	503	504	

The unemployment rate in the City of Kragujevac is 11.9%. The total number of employees in Kragujevac for 2020 was 54,144 and is growing by half. The majority of employees are in the processing industry (30%), followed by wholesale and retail trade (15%), and health and social care (9%). From 2015 to today, the number of employees has been increasing in the sectors of processing industry, construction, wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food services, and in the sector of professional, scientific, innovative and technical activities. The largest percentage of the unemployed are persons with III and IV degrees of education - 8,207 (4,757 women), and a significant number are also without or with minimal education - 3,847 (2,163 are women). There is not enough qualified labor for certain professions, e.g. cooks, welders, metallurgists, ceramicists, carpenters, etc.

The total number of employees in the municipality of Batočina in 2021 was 2,671. The largest number of employees is in the processing sector, as much as 42%, while 16% are employed in the wholesale and retail trade sector. Other sectors are less present. In the same year, 1,610 unemployed persons were registered. Compared to 2016, the number of unemployed persons decreased by 22%. The most numerous group of unemployed is with secondary education, i.e. 60% of the total number of unemployed persons. A high participation in the observed structure is achieved by the group of unemployed persons without qualifications, i.e. 31% who need to improve their work skills. Out of the total number of unemployed, 55% are unemployed women. There is long-term unemployment among the population with secondary education, as well as among the category of persons over 55 years old. In the municipality of Lapovo from 2015 to 2019, the data show a slight increase in the number of employed persons. At the end of the observed period in 2019, the municipality of Lapovo had 2,080 registered employed persons, which, compared to 2015, represented an increase of 24.4%. The majority of employees are in the processing industry (33%), followed by the transport and storage sector (23%) and wholesale and retail trade (13%). Currently, companies are opening in the territory of the municipality of Lapovo, which are mainly looking for workers with secondary education, so there is a qualified workforce. Employment in the municipality of Rača has been growing in the last three years, from 2,903 employees in 2019 to 3,025 in 2021. With the increase in the number of employees, the percentage of employed women increased, so in 2019, women made up 38.65% of employees, while in 2021 they made up 40.07% of employees. In the economy sector, the most employees are in the processing industry sector (44.33%) and in the wholesale and retail trade sector (10.97%). Registered individual farmers make up about 15% of total employees. About 70% of total employment is generated by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The total number of long-term unemployed is 522, which is 67.18% of the total unemployed. The most represented group is 30-54 years old with 51%. Qualified workforce that meets the needs of economic trends exists partially. The employment rate in the municipality of Knić is 27%, and the unemployment rate is 30%. Of the total number of employees in 2021, 64% are men, and 36% are women. The percentage of women in the total number of employees slightly increased compared to 2019, when it was 33%. In Knić, the most employees are in the processing industry (22%), the wholesale and retail trade sector (13%) and the health and social care sector (5%). Registered individual farmers make up 18% of total employees. The main cause of unemployment is inadequate vocational training, given that a high percentage of unemployed persons are without qualifications - with primary education.

The percentage of young people on the register has been decreasing in the last 4 years, while the most unemployed are in the 40-49 and 50-59 age groups. To a greater extent, the needs of the market are met, certain occupations are in short supply, such as construction workers, welders, drivers. The employment rate according to the municipality of residence in Topola is 29.49%, while the unemployment rate is 7.04%. The percentage of employees increased significantly from 13.17% in 2013 to 24.16% in 2019 due to the increase in the total number of employees on the one hand and the decrease in the estimated number of inhabitants on the other hand. The majority of employees are in the processing industry (18%), the wholesale and retail trade sector (15%) and the education sector (7%). Registered individual farmers make up 27.1% of the total number of employees, and the number of employees in agriculture, forestry and fishing makes up 2.3% of the total number of employees. From 2010 to 2019, there was a noticeable increase in the number of employees in the sectors of agriculture, forestry and fishing, processing industry, construction, wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and storage, financial operations, state administration and other communal, social and personal service. Entrepreneurs and employees make up 21.6% of the total number of employees in the municipality of Topola. The number of unemployed has been slightly decreasing since 2018. Of the total number of unemployed, 59.1% are women, 43% are those seeking employment for the first time, and 30.7% are persons without qualifications. By age group, the most unemployed are aged 30-39 and 40-49. The largest number of unemployed persons are without qualifications, and with fourth and third degree vocational education. The number of persons with higher levels of professional education is significantly lower. The total number of registered employees according to the municipality of residence in Aranđelovac for the year 2020 is 13,440. The employment rate of the male population is growing faster than the employment rate of the female population, given the structure of the economy. The growth rate of employment was observed primarily in sector C - processing industry and in sector G - wholesale and retail trade, while the decline in the employment rate was observed in sector K - financial activities and insurance activities. In 2022, there were a total of 3,264 unemployed in the records of the National Employment Service, or 12.2%. Of the total number of employees living in Aranđelovac, 17.4% work in large companies. The educational structure is not sufficiently aligned with the needs of the economy.

Employee mobility

On the territory of the City of Kragujevac, there is organised urban and suburban transportation that largely meets the needs of employees.

In the territory of the municipalities of Knić, Lapovo and Batočina, municipal and suburban passenger transport is not carried out. Intercity transport is organised in Rača, but there is no public city transport. In the municipality of Topola, there is an agreement between the municipality and the public transport company, where student and work transport lines are provided. However, transportation does not meet all the needs of employees, due to working hours. There is organised public transportation in Aranđelovac that meets the needs of daily trips.

5.2.2 Economy and business environment

Business subjects

The number of companies in the Urban area has been in a slight decline in the last five years, but with a stable number of around 3,000, as opposed to the number of entrepreneurs, which grew by 15%.

Number of companies in the Urban area

	2018.	2019.	2020.	2021.
Active	3.358	3.042	3.060	3.087
Newly founded	221	220	174	197
Deleted / closed	89	531	156	151

Number of entrepreneurs in the Urban area

	2018.	2019.	2020.	2021.
Active	10.614	11.345	11.709	12.239
Newly founded	1.632	1.751	1.441	1.610
Deleted / closed	923	1.018	1.085	1.080

The total number of active companies in the territory of the city of Kragujevac is 2,035, which makes up 66% of the total number of active companies in the Šumadija region. The number of entrepreneurs in the same period is 7,843, or 66.8%. Observed by activities, the largest number of companies operate in the sectors of processing industry and trade. In the structure of the local economy, micro and small enterprises dominate by size (96%). The total business income of companies operating in Kragujevac in 2020 amounted to RSD 207,227,938 thousand, which makes up 68.5% of the total income of companies operating in the territory of the Šumadija region. In the period 2018-2020 business income decreased by 11.7%, i.e. 27,516,975 thousand RSD. The number of economic enterprises in Kragujevac per 10,000 inhabitants is 120. The number of entrepreneurs per 10,000 inhabitants is 450. Small (97.7% of the total number) and medium-sized enterprises (1.8%) are the most numerous and employ 58% of all employees, with a growing trend which is a consequence of constant increase in the number of entrepreneurs, as well as available national and local programs to support SMEs. This is also the most vital and innovative part of the economy. In 2021, the number of active companies in the territory of the municipality of Batočinawas 69, of which 78% were micro-enterprises, 12% were small enterprises, and 10% were medium-sized enterprises. The largest companies on the territory of the municipality belong to the processing sector (Grax Automotive, Serboteknika, Aluroll, Polipak d.o.o., Brzan-plast, Minela D.O.O.), so it can be considered the most dominant economic sector in Batočina. There are 56 active companies

in the territory of the municipality of Lapovo, of which 76% are micro-sized, 21% are small companies, and 3% are large companies. There are 236 active entrepreneurs. There were 72 active companies in the territory of the municipality of Rača, and 336 registered entrepreneurs. The municipality of Knić has 121 active companies, 431 registered entrepreneurs, and 3941 agricultural farms. There were active companies in the territory of the municipality of Topola 234, registered entrepreneurs 778, the number of companies per 1000 inhabitants is 12, and entrepreneurs 39. The total number of active companies in the territory of the municipality of Arandjelovac is 443, of which 4 are large, 11 are medium and 428 are small/micro enterprises, while the number of active entrepreneurs is 1913 (2 medium + 1913 small/micro).

Investments

From 2019 to 2022, the city of Kragujevac had a large number of foreign companies participating in the city's economy through direct investments. Companies from the automotive industry stand out: Yanfeng International Automotive Technology Serbia d.o.o. from China, Yanfeng Seating d.o.o. from China, Teknia KG d.o.o. from Spain, CT Park d.o.o. from the Czech Republic and Becchis Osiride d.o.o. from Italy. The total value of all investments in the automotive industry is 55.8 million euros, of which the most investments are from Chinese and Czech companies. Another branch of the economy in which there have been large foreign investments in the last three years is the rail vehicle industry, in which Siemens Mobility d.o.o. operates. from Germany, IME-AUTOLIFT d.o.o. from Austria and CAF d.o.o. from Spain. The total value of all investments in the automotive industry is 20.7 million euros. In the field of construction machinery, WACKER NEUSON d.o.o. from Germany invested 1.6 million euros in 2022. The role and importance of direct foreign investment in the economy of the municipality of Batočina is best illustrated by three production plants: Grah automotive, Serboteknika, Moretto. The economic structure of the municipality of Arandjelovac consists of companies whose dominant headquarters are in the territory of the municipality of Arandjelovac, except for the companies Baumić, Omia Venčac and Knjaz Miloš, which are currently significantly expanding their capacities.

Commercial zones

On the territory of the City of Kragujevac there are a large number of work and business zones: Work zone Zastava - home location; Working zone Grošnica; Ilićevo work zone; Warehouse work zone; Service work area; Work zone Petrovac; Phoenix Industrial Zone; Free zone of Šumadija; Work zone Sobovica - Luznice.

In the territory of the municipality of Batočina, there are several areas and units foreseen by the urban plans for economic zones (industrial zone "Brzan" in Brzan and industrial zone "Žirovničko polje" on the territory of the cadastral municipalities of Badnjevac and Žirovnica), but which are not sufficiently equipped with utilities and infrastructure, while the central economic zone in the settlement itself Batočina is mostly filled with capacity, as far as space is concerned. There are four work zones in Lapovo where mostly larger companies are stationed. In the settlement of Rača there is a working zone "West" with an area of about 62 ha and includes built business and production facilities on the exit towards Topola, as well as planned areas for the expansion of this zone in the valley of the river Rača. In this zone, the reconstruction and modernization of existing technological processes, as well as the construction of new

ones, with the obligation to introduce “clean” technologies, in order to protect the quality of the environment, are foreseen. The development of business and production activities is organised in two zones. The concept of the organization of these activities is conditioned by the existing condition and the formed working zone on the exit to Topola, which constitutes a valuable brownfield location, but also by the need to provide new areas for the development of business and production activities, with the aim of creating spatial prerequisites for faster development and attracting potential investors. There are the Knić industrial zone, 49ha in public ownership, and the Ravni gaj work zone, intended for business on an area of 33.6ha in private ownership. There are no work zones in the municipality of Topola, while there are two industrial zones in the municipality of Aranđelovac where the largest number of economic entities are concentrated, namely in the settlements of Banja, Bukovik, Vrbica and Stojnik.

5.2.3 Tourism and culture

Tourist infrastructure

On the territory of the city of Kragujevac, according to the number of catering establishments for accommodation, there are the most registered apartments (73) with a total of 156 individual beds, followed by rooms (51) with a total of 108 individual beds; 11 garni hotels with 276 individual beds; 11 lodgings with a total of 296 individual beds; 7 rural tourist households with a total of 24 individual beds; 6 hotels with a total of 446 individual beds and 1 house with a total of 7 individual beds. There are 4 uncategorised facilities with a total of 846 individual beds under the jurisdiction of the LSG.

Tourist turnover in the city of Kragujevac for 2021

NUMBER OF ARRIVALS				NUMBER OF NIGHTS		
Year	In total	Domestic	Sides	In total	Domestic	Sides
2021	37.526	28.102	9.424	134.911	82.536	52.375

Kragujevac has relevant tourism resources and potentials and has 7 out of a total of 9 basic tourism products, as defined by the National Tourism Development Strategy. Kragujevac is a city of exceptional cultural, historical and industrial heritage. It singles out the “Milošev venac” as a cultural and historical entity connected with the period from 1818 to 1841 when Kragujevac was the capital of the Principality of Serbia. The complex of Prince Miloš Obrenović’s palace was located on this area, and despite the sufferings of this complex on several occasions, today there are significant historical objects from the throne period, but also from the second half of the 19th and the first half of the 20th century. A particularly important resource for the development of gastronomic tourism in Kragujevac is the distilleries and wineries in the city and in the immediate vicinity, which have tasting rooms and organize specific visit and tasting programs. In the area of the city of Kragujevac, there are also zones suitable for recreation and sports activities, which have tourist potential: Veliki Park and Šumarice; bicycle route 105; Forest lake; Adventure park located on the lake in Šumarice; Botanical garden; outdoor pool complex; Bubanj lake; Mount Bešnjaja and others.

Tourism as an economic branch in the municipality of Batočina is in the initial stage of development. Local manifestations and the ambition to grow from a local to a higher, national level have been established (Ritual breads, Saint Prophet Elijah's Assembly, Our Lady's Assembly). The municipality's accommodation facilities are reduced to the "Cider&Squash" facility, which as a rural tourist household receives guests from the country and abroad. In 2022, there is a growing trend in the number of overnight stays, so that 8 apartments in the facility with up to 20 beds are filled on weekends. There is a lack of new catering establishments, especially restaurants offering local food and drinks that would be open every day. The main objects and contents of the municipality of Batočina that attract tourists are: "Bora Maze", an amusement park for children and adults with the largest maze in Europe and the largest trampoline park in the Balkans. The complex also offers bouncy castles, a unique game room, mini golf courses, a leisure garden and a fast food restaurant. The complex has a capacity of 2,000 visitors per day. In addition to individual and family visits, it also organizes collective visits, excursions, etc. The "Stari Hrast" cellar, the family winery of the Stevanović family from Žirovnica, produces increasing quantities of premium wines and brandies every year. For tourists, he also organizes visits to his vineyards and the famous oak tree over 200 years old. In the tasting room with a capacity of 70 people, individual and group visits are organised and have been part of the Šumadija wine tour for several years. The number of visitors in 2022 is higher than in previous years, and the highest increase is recorded in the number of tourists from the countries of the region. The event "Ritual Breads", organised by the "Golden Hands of Batočine" association, was launched 15 years ago. It is unique in that it shows breads that follow the customs of Serbs throughout history (mladina pogača, sabornik, Slavski, Christmas, Easter cake...). It brings together handicraft associations from all over the country, and an increasing number of visitors. It is organised every first Saturday in October. The natural potential for the development of recreation areas in the municipality of Batočina is first of all in the nature reserve "Rogot" (340 ha of forest), which is managed by "Srbijašume". The existing sports and entertainment grounds, such as the complex in the Nova Loznica neighborhood, the open-air gym near the Batočina church and the furniture on Karađorđev Square in the centre of Batočina, provide many opportunities for sports and recreation for both children and young people. Association "Golden Hands of Batočine" produces knitted, woven and embroidered souvenirs, clothing and utility items. The Cultural and Tourist centre "Stefan Nemanja" Lapovo was engaged on the conditions for improving the tourist offer of the municipality of Lapovo. The primary offer of accommodation in the municipality of Lapovo is in the existing capacities: the restaurant "Kapija Šumadije" (24 beds) and the restaurant "Straževica" (8 beds). On the territory of the municipality of Lapovo, a rich gastronomic offer is available to tourists, and ethno-tourism has developed through the activities of the UZ "Moravska šarenica" and the ULU "Svetlost" and the creation of souvenirs and handicrafts, works of art and their marketing at fairs, ethno festivals and similar events. Cultural tourism is very important, but also sports-recreational, hunting-fishing, cultural-demonstration, children's, village, excursion, youth and other types. The following associations contribute to the development of tourism: Hunting, Fishing, Cyclists, Asylum for Horses "Staro Brdo", KUD Lapovo, UZ "Moravske šarenice", ULU "Svetlost", Association of Fruit Growers and Vinegrowers "Crveni breg", Cycling Association, Bikers, Dancers. Advent Club", UG "Zora", Circle of Serbian Sisters, Cynological association "Pyramid". Since 2006, a number of tourist events have been

held on the territory of the municipality of Lapovo: In honor of wine; Days of open courtyards - a selection of the most beautiful courtyards in three categories: ethno, park and the most beautiful courtyard; international exhibition of artists "City Railway Museum Lapovo"; ethno festival "Days of Moravian irises" - exhibition of exhibits and handmade ethno-products. The tourist offer of the municipality of Rača, as the most significant cultural and historical locations, includes the Ethno complex "Petrovi dvori" in Viševac, which represents the reconstruction of the household of Karađorđe's father Peter and contains permanent exhibitions, a monument in honor of the Leader erected in 2004, as well as a fountain erected by the King Aleksandar Karađorđević, Karađorđev's home in Rača, a magnificent castle from the beginning of the 20th century, the restoration of which is planned in the coming period, the log cabin church in Rača. Only the Ethno complex works. There is no developed tourist infrastructure and superstructure. The hunting lodge in Rača, which has accommodation facilities, is in the final stage of preparations for work. During the summer season, hundreds of people visit the Olympic swimming pool in Rača every day, the halls and fields for small sports, the most interesting of which are the fields for indoor football, basketball and tennis, as well as the footpaths on the Gradište hill, which are still informal, but their arrangement is planned. The basic accommodation infrastructure in the municipality of Knić consists of Hotel Ravni Gaj, four specific complexes with swimming pools and six rural households. The average number of overnight stays in rural households on a monthly basis is 7, while the hotel has a slightly higher number of 13. On the territory of the municipality of Knić, tourists are also available with the following facilities: bicycle route, hiking trails, hiking trails - Gledičke planine, Kotlenik, Borački krš, sports hall within the Ravni gaj complex. In the municipality of Topola, the number of tourist arrivals in 2020 was significantly lower compared to the previous two years, especially in the number of foreign tourists. In 2018, 2,504 arrivals of domestic tourists and 1,314 foreign tourists were recorded, and in 2019, that number was 1,921 and 1,041, respectively. The basic accommodation and hospitality facilities in the territory of the municipality of Topola consist of the hotel "Stari Oplenac" with 80 places, apartments, inns and restaurants with accommodation. There are 29 categorised rural tourist households, of which 20 are rural, and 9 are registered as entrepreneurs. The most distinctive types of tourism are: cultural, rural tourism, wine, event, hunting and weekend tourism. The sites of monumental heritage are mostly grouped in the complex of the Endowment of King Peter I in Oplenac and in Topola - St. George's Church in Oplenac, Karađorđev Town, King Peter's House, Winemaker's House, Royal Winery. Rural tourism has over 3,500 farms. The base for the development of wine tourism is represented by eight registered wineries with protected geographical origin, which are located on the defined wine route of Šumadija and represent an exceptional potential for generating additional income from tourism. Event tourism is the tourist product that brings the largest number of guests to Topolo, while hunting tourism is the most represented in the area of Mount Rudnik, but also in all other villages. Topola is one of the most popular weekend picnic spots in the Šumadija area. In the area of the municipality of Aranđelovac, spa (health, rehabilitation and recreational) tourism in Bukovička Banja is the most established, and to a lesser extent, sports-recreational, excursion and event tourism. Motives for business, rural, ecological, hunting, ethnological and transit tourism are not used enough. Tourist accommodation is concentrated in the area of Bukovička Banja within the hotel "Izvor" and several private guesthouses. Spa tourism is the main motive for the arrival of tourists, along

with demands for raising the standard and diversity of the offer. The main resource of this type of tourism is healing mineral water, clay and climate, the quality of the spa depends on their values, that is, the indicative area of healing factors. In Bukovička Banja there is a landscaped park that covers an area of about 20ha, and at the same time, an exhibition of contemporary sculptures, shown during the “Marble and Sounds” exhibition, which has traditionally been held since 1966, was opened. There is also a trim track in the park. Directly next to the park on the slope of Bukulja is the children’s resort “Bukulja”, where there are also several resorts, the tourist village “Partizanska česma” (with several bungalows) and several groups of villas, cottages and camping houses. On Venčac in Zabrežje there is a so-called weekend settlement “Belgrade village”. Also popular are the hiking-excursion trails in the direction of the spa park-Bukulja-Venčac-Aranđelovac, as well as Orašac-Aranđelovac, which are maintained by the “Bukulja” Mountaineering Society. In the territory of the municipality, there are hunting grounds rich in small game, as well as the “Garaši” water reservoir suitable for fishing and recreation on the water. Sports and recreational tourism, given its potential, is not sufficiently represented. The facilities of sports clubs are not sufficiently integrated into the tourist offer, especially for the needs of preparing athletes, although there is a sports and recreational centre “Šumadija” which includes: a large sports hall with a capacity of 2000 spectators (for handball, volleyball, basketball) a small hall with a capacity of 300 spectators (for basketball, volleyball, martial arts, etc.), open fields for basketball, volleyball, football, as well as others; sports complex “Ivančević sport & tourist resort” (which includes tennis courts, a sports hall for small sports, etc.); grass field of football club “Šumadija” and others. An important tourist attraction is the Bukulja-Venčac hill-mountain complex.

Cultural heritage

The cultural heritage of Kragujevac is to the greatest extent related to the cultural-historical complex “Milosev venac”, the old city centre where there are buildings and institutions created in the 19th and the first half of the 20th century. The period of the creation of modern Serbian statehood and the establishment of the foundations of the social, political and cultural life of Serbia is undoubtedly linked to Kragujevac. The Cultural-historical complex “Military-Technical Institute” (srp. VTZ) was created by the construction of Topolivnica in Kragujevac, and represents a significant industrial heritage of the Balkans. It represents the birthplace of Serbian industry. It is the place where the first cannons were cast in 1853, the first electrical power station was put into operation, and where the first Military Artisan School was created. There are three museums in the city: the National Museum, the “Old Foundry” museum and the “21. October”. On the territory of the City of Kragujevac, in the rural area, there is a large number of immovable cultural assets, namely: Church of St. Peter and Paul and Peter’s mill in the village of Grošnica; prehistoric settlement and memorial fountain in the village of Divostin; Church of St. Elijah in Donji Grbice; Drača monastery, ethnic yard in the village of Drača, etc. In the villages there are also a large number (61) of archaeological sites from the Middle Ages, Antiquity and Prehistory. Cultural and architectural heritage in the urban area of the city of Kragujevac consists of immovable cultural assets: Amidža’s home built in 1818 and representative of the Balkan-oriental style; The Old (Courtyard) church was built in 1818 and the Sretenje Assembly was held in it in 1835. The Old Assembly Building is located next to the Old Church; it was built in 1859, Prince Mihailo’s residence was built in 1860, which today

houses the administration of the National Museum and the museum library; The first high school in Kragujevac is one of the most monumental school buildings built in Serbia in the 19th century. It was built in 1887 and that's when the first High School in Serbia, founded in 1833, got its own building; the Knjaževsko - Serbian Theater building built in 1928 for the needs of the first theater in Serbia; the city market building was built in 1828/29. as the most beautiful market hall in Serbia; The Prince's Arsenal as a unique military industrial and architectural complex in Serbia and Europe with the "Old Foundry" museum; Memorial park "Kragujevac Oktobar" on 352 hectares in memory of the shot students and professors, which is visited by about 30,000 tourists.

The most important cultural sites in the municipality of Batočina are the Jerina's Hill archaeological site and 19 archaeological sites from the Middle Ages, the Roman period, the Neolithic and the Bronze Age. The oldest religious building in the municipality is the Grnčarica monastery in Prnjavor, from the beginning of the 14th century. The log cabin church in Brzan is the oldest church in the municipality. It represents an immovable cultural asset and has been under state protection since 1948. The cultural and historical heritage of the municipality of Lapovo mainly consists of monuments dedicated to historical events in the area of the municipality and its surroundings. There are also several archaeological sites in the area of Lapovo municipality (6). The cultural heritage of the municipality of Rača consists of the House of the national hero Pavle Cukic in the village of Veliko Krčmare and the log cabin chapel in the village of Sepci. In addition to these monuments, there are 51 archaeological sites on the territory of the municipality. Significant cultural monuments on the territory of the municipality of Knić are located in the places of Toponica (Old School Building, Memorial House and Radomir Lazović's Old House), Čestin (Peter Tucaković's House, Medieval Town and Kamenac Monastery Church), Leskovac (Marko Stanojević's House), Vrbeta (House of log cabin), Borač (medieval town) and Bečevica (Mrnji's church). In addition to these, on the territory of the municipality of Knić there are 31 archaeological sites from the Neolithic, Antiquity, Middle Ages and the 19th century. According to its cultural and historical heritage, the municipality of Topola is among the richest municipalities in Serbia. This claim is justified by the role that Topola played during the First Serbian Uprising and later during the reign of the Karađorđević dynasty. Of the historical heritage, the complex of the Endowment of King Peter I Karađorđević stands out, the "Karađorđeva Poplar with Oplenec" complex, which has Republican significance and includes historical landmarks from the time of Karađorđe (Karađorđe town, Karađorđe barracks and the Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary), as well as legacy of King Peter I and King Alexander I Karađorđević in Oplenac (St. George's Church with accompanying facilities). In addition to this complex in Topola, on the territory of the municipality there are other cultural monuments in the villages of Vinča (Old Cemetery), Gornja Trnava (Sobrašice), Gorovič (Milutin Georgijević's Residence and the Old Church), Donja Šatornja (Church of St. Nicholas), Žabare (Church St. Preobraženje), Jarmenovci (log cabin church), Manojlovci (log cabin house of national hero Sofija Ristić), Masdkar (House of Veličković), Natalinci (House of national hero Milan Blagojević), Ovsišće (Old School), Pavlovac (Church of the log cabin), Rajkovac (House of national hero Darinka Radović) and Topola selo (House of Lakić). Also, 43 archaeological sites are present on the territory of the municipality of Topola. The cultural and historical heritage of the municipality of Aranđelovac represents a significant potential of the tourist

offer. The area of the municipality of Aranđelovac is rich in numerous cultural and historical monuments - about 10 monasteries, churches and museums, with numerous exhibits, as well as over 90 memorial objects and localities. The museum in Aranđelovac is a museum of a complex type consisting of a conservation workshop and several collections: paleontological, archaeological, historical, ethnographic, artistic, numismatic. Since 1955, an integral part of the Museum has been a natural monument of category I, Risovača Cave, an archaeological site from the Stone Age, as one of the oldest testimonies of human existence on the Balkan Peninsula. Risovača is arranged for tourists to visit as a kind of Paleolithic Museum. In the territory of the municipality of Aranđelovac, three assets are protected on two grounds, as natural and immovable cultural assets of exceptional or great importance, namely: Part of the village of Orašac, declared a spatial memorial natural monument and immovable cultural asset of exceptional importance. It covers an area of 69ha in the cadastral municipality of Orašac. The area was differentiated into a narrower and a wider zone of protection of the natural monument. The narrower protection zone includes the area where important historical events took place with the memorial fountain in the Marićević ravine, the church, the memorial school, the grave of Teodosije Marićević and the NOR monument; the "Risovača" cave with an archaeological site was placed under protection as an archaeological site and an immovable cultural asset of great importance. It covers an area of 13ha in the cadastral municipalities of Vrbica and Aranđelovac; the Bukovička Banja park as a spatial cultural-historical entity has been declared a cultural asset. Also, 15 immovable cultural properties were identified, of which one of exceptional and great importance and thirteen cultural properties. There are also 39 archaeological sites on the territory of the municipality.

5.3 URBAN ENVIRONMENT

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

From the 18th century to the present day, eight periods can be identified in the development of Kragujevac. The first begins with the founding of the city, that is, the formation of the capital of Prince Miloš in 1818 on the remains of palanquins and fortifications from the Oriental period, and lasts until the creation of the first regulatory plan of Kragujevac in 1891. In this period, Milošev venac built in the Balkan oriental style, the first public spaces and buildings were formed, and the first industrial zone of Serbia - Topolivnica - was created. In the second period, which lasted from 1891 until the regulatory plan of Mihailo Radovanović in 1931, Kragujevac developed as an important place in the Principality of Serbia and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, a railway, an old worker's colony, important public buildings were built (Palace of the District Principal, Theater, Market, Sokolana, District Bank, Military-Craftsmanship, Teacher Training and Agricultural School, Great Park, Hippodrome). Then the basic urban matrix of the city centre and the new residential part - Old Town - Alte Stadt was established, buildings were built in the city centre in Art Nouveau style. The third period lasted from 1931 to 1949 and is characterised by a significant expansion of the construction area, urban development based on the principles of European urbanism - a modern urban matrix from the previous period is respected and preserved. There is also the development of industry (cannery, leather, brick factory, textile industry, silk factory, slaughterhouse, etc.). The Nova Colony settlement is being built on the

principles of the Garden Cities, the Airport, Šumarice National Park, Grošnički vodovod. In 1948, the city area had 31,500 inhabitants. The fourth phase is the time of the “radiant” modern city, from 1949 to 1961. He came out of the war with destroyed and displaced industry and with a reduced population, the traditional city centre was abandoned and a new one was built on the Marve market - the regional board building, i.e. the building of the city administration in the style of socialist realism, the Vašarište residential area, the garrison command on the site of the demolished Miloš's residence . The beginning of the post-war urban renewal begins with the implementation of the Prodor project - a monumental square around which multi-family residential buildings are built based on the principles of progressive and socialist urban reconstruction. The city is planned in four regions with a maximum floor height of P+3 and P+4 with two industrial zones. The fifth period of development of the city of Kragujevac, from 1961 to 1972, is characterised by the transition from socialism to modernism according to the principle of urban planning, accelerated urban development and a sudden influx of population. The following are being built: a new car factory in Abisinijsko polje, the Kragujevac Hotel, City Hall and others. With the relocation of the bus station from the city centre and the beginning of the construction of the traffic connection to the Bratstvo Jedinstvo highway, the development of suburban areas begins. In 1971, the city area had 71,000 inhabitants. The sixth phase (1972-1989) is related to the development of the tertiary sector when commercial houses are built in the centre. The seventh period is the time of transition, from 1989 to 2005. The city had 145,000 inhabitants in 1991. This is also the period of reconstruction of the economic and communal infrastructure destroyed by the war, after 1999. Privatization of the housing stock, the appearance of the first private initiatives in the field of trade, industry and housing are beginning to change the image of the city. A pedestrian zone was arranged and a mini-bypass was created from the entrance to the city to the Zvezda intersection. The eighth period lasts from 2005 until today. Contemporary Kragujevac is mainly characterised by private initiative and construction in the area of housing. There is a transformation in the management of urban construction land and residential and communal construction due to the abolition of funds and directorates and the establishment of public companies. Urban and suburban structures are influenced by the emergence of the global market and the formation of shopping centres and large market chains such as Roda, Lidl, Tempo, Metro, Plaza. In this period, large industry returns to Kragujevac: FIAT - Stelantis, Siemens - MIND park and others.

The inhabited town of Batočina has had the character of a smaller town since the 15th century, which gained importance due to the passage of road infrastructure and railways at the end of the 19th century. Batočina was created as a small industrial centre, especially in the 70s and 80s of the last century, when five large social enterprises operated on the territory of the municipality. The construction of the first Serbian railway at the end of the 19th century, which passed through Lapovo, stimulated its development, so that the place became one of the most important railway junctions. Lapovo was declared a small town in 1896, and then the area of the town's territory was determined, which was about 17.5 ha. In recent times, the physiognomy of the settlement is changing. In the period of World War II, several two-story buildings were built for the needs of the railway staff in Donji Kraj. Also, a transformation took place in the area of the narrower territory of the city settlement, so that, instead of single-story houses, multi-story buildings were built. Today's Lapovo developed mainly between the

corridor of highway E-75 and state road IIA order number 158 (R-214), where, to the greatest extent, residential, commercial, public and economic facilities are concentrated, with a clearly differentiated production and work zone, next to the E-75 highway. The settlement of Rača has a linear form, with central business and industrial facilities, located along the corridor of the state road and Karađorđeva Street. In the later stages, the development of the settlement was moved to the north and east, following the routes of the existing roads, which lead to the surrounding settlements. Towards the north, the settlement developed along the streets of ul. Despot Stefan Visoko and Nemanjina, which lead to the Bošnjane settlement, and to the south along Solunski ratniki Street, which lead to Vučić, Sipić and Kragujevac. Towards the west, i.e. along the corridor of the state road to Markovac, the Rača settlement merged with Donja Rača. Spatial development took place in accordance with the planning documentation - GUP Rače until 2010 (adopted in 1994) and lower-order plans made on the basis of this plan. The development of the settlement was not accompanied by appropriate communal equipment, so that a large number of city streets are without adequate curbs, the issue of waste water removal with purification is unresolved, and there are also serious problems in the area of water supply. The existing network of settlements on the territory of the municipality of Topola was formed in the 18th century. The basic form of settlement was the broken type, which was later partially modified by the formation of town and village centres, as a result of urbanization and industrialization. Today's town of Topola was founded by Karađorđe Petrović around 1780. Construction of the fortified city in 1805-1813. Topola became an important strategic settlement and Karađorđe's capital.

The biggest rise in the development of the town of Topola was felt with the coming to power of Prince Aleksandar Karađorđević, who renovated the town, the lodgings and the endowment of his father, built an inn, and a barracks for cavalymen. Through the prince's efforts, a priest's house, school, county and municipal house were built, two annual fairs were established, which caused the strengthening of Topola as a trading centre. The main feature of the construction in the Arandjelovac settlement is that partially unplanned use, arrangement and construction of the space prevails. One of the reasons is that there was no strategic development document for the area of the Municipality until the GUP was passed in 1999. That is why no protective belts have been established along all roads, nor rules and regimes for the arrangement and construction of those belts. The municipal centre has a pronounced tendency to expand along all public roads in the peripheral zone of the city, primarily along the state road of the first order (old M-4). Manifested tendencies of the expansion of Arandjelovac and unplanned construction on the entrance-exit routes to the city result in the lack of urban identity and way of spatial arrangement, as well as the permanent loss of quality agricultural land, by its conversion into more expensive construction land, especially in the Kubršnica valley. This contributes to reducing the attractiveness of Bukovička Banja and Arandjelovac for positioning in the network of spa and urban centres of Serbia.

5.3.2 Urban area

Network of settlements

The functional urban area of Kragujevac, according to the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia (201), is of national importance - with a population between 100,000 and 250,000 inhabitants. Kragujevac is also the centre of the Šumadija region, and like most regional centres, it is characterised by a high degree of urbanization. The positive socio-economic transformation expressed by the expansion of urbanity from the urban settlement, the centre of the area, is most pronounced in the border municipalities of the city - urbanised municipalities, where intensive daily migration takes place. At the level of the spatial development of Serbia, the urban area of the city of Kragujevac belongs to important urban areas outside the primary axes of development. The main characteristic of the settlement network of the City of Kragujevac is the very high centrality of the population and activities, which is a consequence of the functional influence of the urban settlement, where as much as 85% of the population lives in the urban settlement. In the network of urban settlements of the Šumadija region, within the region of Šumadija and western Serbia, Topola, Lapovo, Batočina, Knić and Rača represent smaller urban centres within the Urban Area centred in Kragujevac. Aranđelovac is one of the smaller urban centres in the network of centres in Serbia.

The existing network of settlements in the City of Kragujevac is characterised by great diversity in terms of size, genesis, morphology and function of settlements. On the territory of the City there is a city settlement - Kragujevac - the city centre and 56 settlements, mostly of a rural character. Settlements on the territory of the city of Kragujevac can be divided into several categories: (1) City centre - includes the area under GUP, about 8,410 ha, with a total of 151,515 inhabitants; (2) Subcentre Stragari - a settlement of urban character that is the node for 11 settlements from the surrounding area, and in addition to being local, it also has a wider functional and developmental influence in the entire area of the city territory; (3) Village community centres - Jovanovac, Lužnice, Dragobrača and Gornja Sabanta, which, due to their position on traffic and development routes, have wider significance in their area and the overall area of the city territory; (4) rural centres - settlements that have local importance and gravitationally cover villages with the lowest level of equipment; (5) rural settlements (39) - with basic facilities necessary for the functioning of the settlement itself.

The network of settlements of the municipality of Batočina consists of 11 settlements (12 cadastral municipalities). The inhabited place Batočina is the municipal centre - the seat of the local self-government unit and 10 villages. All inhabited places or surrounding villages in the local self-government of Batočina gravitate towards the municipal centre, which is also the administrative centre of the municipality and whose gravitational influence is partially manifested outside the municipal borders (primarily towards the municipalities of Lapovo and Kragujevac). Among the rural settlements, the larger settlements along the main road Batočina-Kragujevac (Badnjevac, Žirovnica, Milatovac) and Brzan, which can be developed into a sub-municipal centre, are promising. The network of settlements does not exist, given that the municipality of Lapovo is a territorially independent entity. The network of settlements in the municipality of Rača consists of 18 settlements, of which 17 are rural and one of urban type - Rača, which is the centre of the municipality. The main development axis of the municipality,

with the highest concentration of population, functions and activities, was formed along the corridor of the state road I line M4. The centres of the community of settlements are Đurđevo, in the western part of the municipality, to which four primary rural settlements gravitate, and Malo Krčmare, in the southern part of the territory of the municipality on the state road of the II order with three functionally belonging settlements. All other settlements are rural. The network of settlements in the municipality of Knić consists of 36 settlements. The basic characteristics of the settlement network of the municipality of Knić are low housing density, with a small number of inhabitants living on a large territory in a large number of settlements. No settlement has the status of a city in the physiognomic sense, and the boundaries of the construction areas of the settlement are insufficiently defined. The settlements are mostly of the semi-broken type, they are widely scattered across the land with several hamlets consisting of households with characteristics of the broken type of settlement. The largest settlement is Knić, which is also the municipal centre. The spatial and socioeconomic mobility of the rural population was more influenced by the development of neighboring urban centres. In addition to the municipal centre, there are several settlements with a higher level of provision of services and public services with a corresponding field of influence on the surrounding rural settlements and traditional connections, which is the basis for the formation of rural centres and communities of settlements. The existing network of settlements in the municipality of Topola consists of 31 settlements. The settlement of Topola stands out as a city settlement and represents the municipal centre. In addition to Topola, in the network of settlements of the municipality, there are also settlements: Natalinci, Donja Šatornja and Jarmenovci, as rural centres with a higher level of services and public services, which is the basis for the formation of rural centres with appropriate gravity areas. The network of settlements in the municipality of Aranđelovac represents a complex, dynamic and insufficiently coherent system, which consists of the municipal centre of Aranđelovac with the status of a city settlement and 18 villages. It is characterised by great diversity and differentiation in terms of origin and development, demographic and spatial size, morphology, functions, public-social and communal infrastructure equipment. In the network of settlements, the suburban settlement of Banja, as well as Darosava and Stojnik, have developed nuclei of the industrial sector. In terms of specific functions based on cultural and historical heritage, the service sector and public social infrastructure, the settlement of Orašac stands out. The largest number of other settlements have developed individual functions - Ranilović, Venčane, Tulež, Stojnik, Kopljare and Misača, or specific functions - Garaši.

Urban units

The territory of the city centre of Kragujevac consists of five spatial units: centre, north, west, east and south. Spatial units of the city are composed of several urban units (27 that have their own General Regulation Plans), with special structural and morphological characteristics. The City centre is the bearer of specific central functions of city and regional/supra-regional importance. Its basic characteristic is the concentration and coexistence of different (but compatible) central and commercial contents: various administrative, business, service, cultural, educational, administrative and other activities.

The construction area of the town of Batočina is divided by planning documentation into eight characteristic zones, which are defined on the basis of location, predominant purpose, content

and typology of construction. Within the city settlement of Lapovo two spatial units are recognised: the spatial unit “Lapovo naselje” which includes the area of the urban settlement and the spatial unit “Privredjeni” includes the remaining part of the urban settlement, in the area east of the E-75 highway with the work zone and the “Garevina” spring zone with sanitary protection. The settlement of Rača is divided into six spatial units, while Knić defined three urban units. Topola urban area it is divided into a total of 11 units, according to the location, dominant purpose and other specifics of the space. The area of the inhabited place Aranđelovac is divided into seven spatial entities according to the way of use, predominant purposes, directions of development and degree of urbanization.

5.3.3 Natural environment

Protected natural assets

Natural units

The Šumadija district is located in the central part of Serbia, in the Šumadija geographical region, bordered by the Rudnik mountain from the south, the Gledići mountains and Veliki Morava from the east, the Smederevo and Belgrade mountains from the north, and the Kolubara basin from the west. The relief and rich hydrographic network contribute to the diversity of landscape types. The landscape is characterised by shallow river valleys and basins, extensive undulating surfaces and island mountains. Thanks to the favourable natural conditions, the dominant use of land is for agriculture, fruit growing and viticulture. Of the former wealth of forests that determined the original character of the Šumadija region, today only remnants are present. The hydrographic network of the area consists of the river Velika Morava, with the basin of its tributaries (Lepenica, Jasenica, Rača) and a branched network of underground and surface waters. Velika Morava is the border river of the eastern part of the municipalities of Lapovo and Batočina. One of the largest rivers in Serbia, it belongs to the Black Sea basin and is an example of a meandering river, with meandering ratio at the very top of rivers in Europe. The influence of man on changes in the physical-geographic process in the valley and basin of Velika Morava led to an external regime, which is reflected in the maximum flow of 2,600m³/s and the minimum of 26m³/s. The Velika Morava and its tributaries still flood frequently, and the river bed rises despite the sand and gravel mining. In order to prevent flooding, works were undertaken to regulate the flow of the Velika Morava, among other things, by cutting its meanders. The course of the river is also shortened in the part where it passes through the municipality of Lapovo, and part of the old bed is located in the territory of the municipality. Along the newly formed, unregulated stream through the municipality of Lapovo, an embankment was built to protect settlements from floods. The Jasenica River is the longest tributary of the Velika Morava, with a length of 84.7 km and a catchment area of 1,356 km² central Šumadija. With an average flow of about 4.7m³/s, Jasenica is the richest river in the Sumadiji. It flows through the territories of the municipality of Topola, the city of Kragujevac and the municipality of Rača. The Lepenica River is the largest and most significant a river of the city Kragujevac And surroundings. The length of the Lepenica stream is 48 km, and its catchment covers 638.9 km², and flows through the territory of the city of Kragujevac and the municipalities of Batočinaand Lapovo. Lepenica is prone to flooding due to a large amount of precipitation, but also during snow melting. Rača river springs from under Svetinja hill in

the village of Čumić (Rača municipality), and flows into Velika Morava east of Markovac. Part of the watercourse through the city settlement of Rača is regulated, and lining of minor beds is planned. Rača is a floodplain river that flows from the village of Viševac. Rača also passes through the municipality of Lapovo with a length of 7 km. This river has an extreme regime and belongs to intermittent watercourses because it dries up during dry years, during the summer. Kubršnica River is a tributary of Jasenica. It originates near Arandjelovac, and flows through the municipality of Topola. Part of it is piped through the city area of Arandjelovac, and its regulation is planned downstream from Risovača. There are a large number of streams, which can have a torrential character in periods of heavy and sudden rainfall. Even so, during dry years, during the summer, it dries up. The territory of the municipality of Arandjelovac partly belongs to the Sava river basin via the Peštan river. The Pestan River is a tributary of Kolubara and rises on the northern side of Bukulja. In periods of low water, it can remain without water.

The Gruža reservoir was created by the construction of a dam near Pajsijevići in the municipality of Knić, when the Gruža river was dammed. The primary purpose of the reservoir is to supply water to Kragujevac, Kraljevo and surrounding villages. Today, more than 300,000 citizens are supplied with water from this reservoir. The circumference of the lake is about 42 km, and the width is from 300 to 2,800 m. It is about 10 km long, with an area of about 900 ha. Several capes and coves were formed by submergence, which created a well-drained coast. The lake does not have a large number of tributaries, the only tributary with a constant flow is the river Gruža. The Gruža reservoir is significantly threatened by excessive agriculture, excessive exploitation of water for irrigation, and illegal construction. On the very shore of the lake, even in the water area, there are over 150 built structures.

Šumadija district has significant drinking and geothermal water resources. The most significant such resource is the Bukovička Banja, which is located in the urban core of Arandjelovac. Apart from Arandjelovac, on the territory of the Batočinamunicipality, there are high-quality sources of drinking water in Dobrovodica and mineral water in the village of Kijev. In the village of Gradac, municipality of Batočina, there is a source of sulfur water Smrdan, where the Smrdan stream begins. On the territory of the municipality of Rača there is a spa complex in Miraševac with springs of mineral water. On the territory of the municipality of Lapovo, there are sufficient quantities of underground thermal mineral water for the needs of spa tourism, sports and recreational centre, as well as hydro-geothermal energy for heating commercial and residential entities. In addition, the possibility of exploiting thermomineral and mineral water for the purpose of bottling it has been confirmed. In the municipality of Batočina, stone, dolomite marbles, quartz, tremolite, biotite-muscovite slates and quartzites are exploited at the "Gradac" and "Bela Straževica" deposits, as well as gravel and sand from the deposits by the Velika Morava river (Topoljak, K.O. Brzan). The deposit of dolomite marble is located in the settlement of Brzan, but it is not yet exploited.

Today, the forests of the Urban area have largely been turned into agricultural land. Forest areas still cover nearly 400ha of the total area of the municipality of Lapovo (acacia, elm, maple and cherry). In the municipality of Rača, the total area of forests is 15% of the area, which is extremely unfavourable. The forest vegetation is diverse (oak, beech, linden, cherry, fir, hornbeam). The forest cover is largely degraded, with poor quality timber. On the territory of the municipality of Rača, the hunting ground "Bukovac" was established, which is mainly

flat, with slightly undulating hills. The following live in the hunting grounds: roe deer, hare, pheasant and field partridge, and there is continuous work on the breeding, protection, hunting of game and the construction of hunting and technical facilities. The territory of the municipality of Knić also has significant forest resources, 13,463ha, of which 4,848ha are state and 8,615ha private forests.

Natural heritage

The Šumadija district has a large number of protected natural assets:

- The natural monument “Rogot” with an area of 340 ha is located in the territory of the municipality of Batočina,
- The special nature reserve “Brzansko moravište” on the territory of the municipality of Batočina is in the process of protection,
- Memorial - natural monument “Gradište” in the village of Viševac, municipality of Rača (area 39.82.20ha, with a protective zone 30m wide), under a mixed stand of linden, hornbeam, single oak trees and a monument to the leader of the First Serbian Uprising Đorđe Petrović - Karađorđe.
- The locality “Alija” on the territory of the municipality of Rača is a spatial-memorial forest complex, protected by the Municipal Decision from 1980.
- On the territory of the municipality of Knić there is a natural asset of exceptional importance, i.e. category I as a natural monument “Borački krš”. Based on the established values, the area of Borački Krš, together with the Gruža reservoir, was designated as a national IBA (Important Bird Area). Eight species of herpetofauna that are protected by regulations have been recorded in the area of Boracki Karst. Of these, the forest turtle *Testudo hermanni* - according to the Red Book of Reptiles of Serbia with the status of a vulnerable species, and the short-legged lizard *Ablepharus kitaibelii* with the status of an endangered species.
- The Gruža reservoir is planned for the acquisition of international protection status for inclusion in the Ramsar list. According to the Regulation on the ecological network, the area of the Gruža reservoir belongs to an internationally and nationally important area for birds (IBA area) with a classification code.
- In Topola, there is a memorial natural monument and a cultural-historical unit of exceptional importance for the Republic, Oplenac Park, which is characterised by three types of culture - the top of the hill and the northern slope are park areas where cultural monuments are located, the western slope, towards the river Kamenica, is overgrown with autochthonous oak with an enclave that is grassed and a nursery formed, on the east and on the south side, towards Jasenica, is the Oplenac vineyard, whose restoration and revitalization has begun. The park area covers about 20ha, while the area of the forest with unvegetated enclaves is about 63ha.
- “Risoča” cave with an archaeological site on the territory of the municipality of Aranđelovac. The cave is protected as a natural monument - a geoheritage object. It has been placed under protection as a natural asset of exceptional importance. The archaeological site has been placed under protection as an immovable cultural asset of great importance. It covers an area of 13ha in the cadastral municipalities of Vrbica and Aranđelovac. Relevant authority is National Museum in Aranđelovac.

- Spatial memorial natural monument Orašac
- Bukovička Banja Park in Aranđelovac, as an area with special characteristics, has been registered for protection as a nature monument (a natural asset of regional importance) with a total area of 21ha and 47 ares.

Green infrastructure

Green infrastructure in the urban fabric of the city of Kragujevac formally exceeds the European standard of 25m²/st, together with areas of public greenery (about 500 ha). In the central city zone of Kragujevac, all types of greenery are missing, especially tree rows and small park areas such as squares or neighborhood parks. Also, the densely populated parts of the city in the multi-family housing zones are clearly in deficit with block greenery. The main characteristic is their weak connection and instability along important city access routes, which forms the main backbone of the city's green setting. The main disadvantage is the lack of landscaped park-type green areas of around 25ha (without the Central City Park), and especially smaller areas in densely populated blocks. There is also a large lack of trees (especially along the boulevards) due to the limited possibilities of road regulation as well as the unplanned development of the city. Also, many planned green areas have not been realised, so it cannot be said that they have the function of a park. The municipal centres of Batočina, Lapovo, Rača and Knić are characterised by an extremely small percentage of public green areas, which are mainly reduced to smaller park areas or squares in the urban area and protective greenery. Most of the green areas are unorganised, and connecting elements such as tree lines and green corridors, as well as larger organised public green areas such as parks, are missing. Batočinahas a landscaped promenade next to Lepenica, as well as a forest park within its territory. Topola has a large percentage of the territory under greenery and two parks on its territory - "Oplenac Forest Park" and "City Park", but they are not fully organised. According to the valid planning documentation, the total area of greenery in Topola (the ratio between the existing and the planned state) has been increased by about 35ha, but the total share of green areas in relation to the territory covered has decreased by about 4%. Public green areas in Aranđelovac are classified into: city parks (the existing park Bukovička Banja and the park "Milan Ilić Čiča"), square, Blokovsko greenery, greenery of a specific character (protective belts of infrastructure, school complexes, health institutions, cemeteries, etc.) Public green areas occupy 68.23ha of the total area of the urban area of Aranđelovac, i.e. 2.75%, which is 28.4m²/st

Brownfield sites

As a historical industrial centre, the City of Kragujevac has a large number of existing brownfield sites: (a) The Complex of the Military Technical Institute - MIT (srp. VTZ) represents a spatial cultural-historical entity of exceptional importance. The area is bordered by two rivers - Lepenica and Ždraljica. Greenery is quite present within the complex. Today's area includes a large number of buildings, some of which have changed their former purpose. The "Old Foundry" museum is located within the complex. Throughout history, the area suffered various loads, from industrial pollution to NATO bombing, which contributed to constant environmental pressures that continue today; (b) Complex in the old industrial zone, next to the city road, on the way to Ilina Voda. The land is flat and fully equipped with infrastructure. The railway track "21. October"-"Zastava"; (c) Stragarit is a locality located in the village of Stragari, about

30 km from the centre of Kragujevac. It represents the facilities of the company Stragarit, which is engaged in the production and sale of insulating packaging materials. The location is, except for gas installations, fully equipped with infrastructure; (d) Elvod is defined as urban construction land with the right of use, with a total area of more than 4ha. The site is located in the Aerodrom neighborhood, next to the M23 highway. The land is flat and fully equipped with infrastructure. There are a total of 8 buildings on the site; (e) FKK is a 2ha complex located on the border of the industrial zone, in the immediate vicinity of the city centre, railway and bus stations, at a distance of 30 km from the location is the connection to the highway (E-75). Micro-locationally, the location is exceptional, next to the main entrance to the city and along one of the main streets in Kragujevac. There are 4 buildings on the site, and it is fully equipped with infrastructure; (f) The “Red Star” work complex is located at a distance of 1 km from the city centre. Across the street from the site is the customs department and Metro Cash & Carry. The location has direct access to the 250m long highway and two other roads that are suitable for transporting all kinds of goods. The land with the associated infrastructure is privately owned. The total land area is more than 7.5ha, there are 7 buildings. It is fully equipped with infrastructure; (g) The working zone Stara Zvezda is owned by TP KVIN and is the only currently available plot next to any main road on the approach to Kragujevac larger than 0.7ha. The complex is located 1.5 km from the city centre, in the city centre and 0.5 km from the FIAT SERBIA factory. It is located on the exit side of the city, directed towards urban, suburban and rural settlements where about 40,000 people live. In front of the location there is a bus stop.

Smaller brownfield sites are also located in the municipalities of Batočina and Topola: (a) “Trikotaža” textile industry factory complex which is with the right of use of a private business entity, with an area of 0.95,24 ha. The complex of the entire factory is located in the very centre of the Batočina settlement with all the accompanying contents, facilities and auxiliary facilities that are required for the normal functioning of a production or economic process of light industrial production, which would not endanger the environment; (b) Foundry facility in Topola is an industrial facility that is no longer in operation.

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

On its territory, the city of Kragujevac has established systems for monitoring air quality and the quality of water bodies of the Lepenica, Gruža and Uglješnica rivers. Data on soil analyzes and noise measurements in the urban area are also available. The municipalities of Topola, Batočina, Lapovo, Rača and Knić do not have established permanent monitoring of the environment, so an assessment of the state of the environment can only be made based on field observations. The main causes and sources of environmental pollution, based on the assessment of the situation, are municipal and technological waste water, infiltration water from agricultural areas, uncontrolled landfills and garbage dumps, individual furnaces and boiler rooms, traffic and impacts from resource exploitation zones. Aranđelovac is highly categorised by the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia in terms of environmental quality, but there are also certain problems in the urban area of the municipal centre.

Air

Available data on air quality show that in the territory of the city of Kragujevac in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2020, the air belonged to the III quality category, i.e. it was excessively polluted, while in 2019 it was of the I category. By analyzing the results of air quality monitoring in 2019 and 2020 at measuring points in the urban area, it can be concluded that particles (soot, RM10 and RM2.5) play the most significant role in air pollution in Kragujevac. There were no extraordinary cases of high air pollution (episodic air pollution). In the period of the heating season, when individual fireplaces, type and quality of fuel and heating systems have an influence, high concentrations of pollutants are also contributed by intensive traffic and unfavourable meteorological conditions. The most critical area is the Pivara settlement, where the city's heating plant is located, but also the city centre, which is also contributed by the high density of construction. The largest city heating plant used coal as an energy source until 2022, when the boilers of the heating plant were reconstructed, so that they will use gas instead of coal.

In some of the smaller municipalities of the Šumadija district (Batočina, Lapovo, Rača), the presence of air pollution from households and traffic is noticeable, as a result of the burning of solid and liquid energy sources and fuel fossil fuels - oil derivatives, coal, etc. The air quality in the Lapovo settlement is particularly affected by the heavy traffic load of infrastructure systems, such as the section of the Belgrade - Niš highway (E-75), the main, two-track railway of international character Belgrade - Niš, the Lapovo - Kragujevac railway, as well as the Lapovo railway junction. A positive activity interpreted as one of the measures taken to improve air quality is the gasification of the municipality of Lapovo, the implementation of which is ongoing.

Water

On the territory of the City of Kragujevac, only the rivers Lepenica, Gruža and Uglješnica are periodically monitored. Analyses of the water quality of all three rivers showed the presence of pollution and poor ecological potential, of which the most polluted is Uglješnica (V class), then Lepenica (IV-V class) and Gruža (I-III class). Given that the Lepenica River also flows through the municipalities of Batočina and Lapovo, the pollution that occurs in the urban area of Kragujevac threatens these municipalities as well. The main causes of this situation are the absence of a sewage network in the peripheral parts of the city and inadequate pre-treatments in commercial plants. Cases of accidental spills from companies located near running water have also been recorded. In addition to running water, the Gruža and Šumarica reservoirs are also threatened. Based on the data obtained by sampling water from the Gruža reservoir at three depths, it was determined that the water in the surface layer corresponds to the III/IV class of water quality. In the municipalities of Batočina and Lapovo, in addition to river pollution that occurs upstream, there are pollutants that impair the quality of surface and underground water, such as highways, railways, arable agricultural land and inadequately deposited waste. In the municipality of Topola, the problem of pollution of the rivers Jasenica, Kubršnica, Kamenica, Rača and their tributaries with municipal, technological and other waste waters has been recognised. The main causes of pollution are the insufficient development of the sewage network in urban and rural areas, underdeveloped atmospheric sewage, lack of devices and facilities for the pretreatment of technological and municipal water, occurrences of direct and indirect discharge of wastewater into watercourses and shorelines as well as onto

lands inside and outside individual working areas. and others built complexes and improperly built septic tanks (dispersed point sources of pollution). In the territory of the municipality of Arandjelovac, the quality of water in the Kubršnica and Peštan rivers is threatened, which are polluted beyond the permissible limits due to human negligence. The unfavourable state of water quality in the rivers of Arandjelovac municipality is mainly contributed by the inadequate maintenance of the main collectors and the sewage network and the unresolved treatment of waste water.

Land

In the city of Kragujevac, for all tested parameters, the samples exceed the limit values, but not the remediation values. Brownfield locations, such as the Military Technical Institute complex, are particularly exposed to soil contamination within the city territory. Due to exposure to constant industrial and other pollutants, the soil in this area has been assessed as potentially contaminated. The municipality of Lapovo also faces soil pollution problems due to industrial development (which is largely based on Greenfield sites), but also the presence of traffic-laden infrastructural road and railway systems. In the territory of the municipality of Topola, soil degradation and air pollution are present in the non-metal exploitation zone "Lipovac".

Bull

Noise pollution is primarily present in the urban area of Kragujevac, where the most vulnerable areas are the city centre and the area along the main and city roads. The main causes of noise pollution are traffic and hospitality facilities, as well as industry and construction works. The noise level in Kragujevac is measured at 6 locations, and the latest official data show that the noise level did not exceed the limit values at these locations. In the other municipalities of the Šumadija district, no noise monitoring system has been established, but the zones most polluted by noise can be considered the zones of production facilities and zones along busy roads.

Heat islands

In the City of Kragujevac, the heat island effect is intense in the city centre zone, and the main causes are the lack of green areas, asphalted, concreted surfaces and tall buildings that prevent natural ventilation. Other municipalities of the Šumadija district may feel somewhat milder effects of the heat island, primarily due to the small percentage of green areas in the centres of settlements. In addition to central zones, unsanitary landfills (Topola), as well as landfills and illegal landfills in rural areas can act as heat islands of relatively large emissions.

Risk of floods, landslides, earthquakes, erosion and climate change

The area of Šumadija District is exposed to almost all natural disasters of varying intensity. The most common natural disasters are landslides, erosion, floods, electrical discharges and earthquakes. Of all phenomena, earthquakes and floods cause the greatest material and ecological consequences. The risk of an earthquake has been assessed as unacceptable in the territory of the city of Kragujevac, while the risks of other natural disasters are acceptable. Risks of flash floods and consequent erosion are present in almost all municipalities, due to the poor condition and disorganised riverbeds. The municipalities of Arandjelovac, Topola and Lapovo are particularly threatened by floods. On the territory of Arandjelovac, there are also risks of

landslides in the areas of Venčane, Orašac and Aranđelovac, in the wider area of Vrbica. In the area of Darosava, Garaš and Bukulja terrain, there are always potential landslides on slopes steeper than 30°, which makes it difficult to build roads over these terrains. The concept of city defense defends the territory of the municipalities of Aranđelovac, Rača and Topola. In all the municipalities of the Šumadija district, there is also the risk of hazard occurrence due to the spillage of hazardous substances that are transported on city roads, highways, state roads of the first order and regional roads, if also by railway.

Waste management

In the territory of the City of Kragujevac, the activity of municipal waste collection, its removal, treatment and safe disposal from urban and rural areas, as well as the collection and transport of secondary raw materials, i.e. packaging waste, waste tires, electrical and electronic waste and spent batteries, is carried out by PUC Šumadija Kragujevac. Citizens are provided with primary waste selection. The Jovanovac landfill is not a sanitary landfill and is about to be closed. The company PUC Šumadija has a permit for the collection of hazardous waste, as well as about 20 other companies and entrepreneurs. Company A.S.A. Vrbak d.o.o. collects municipal waste from the territories of the municipalities of Lapova, Batočina, Despotovac and Rača. The disposal of collected waste is carried out at the regional sanitary landfill, which occupies an area of 21ha 93ar, and is located in the territory of the municipality of Lapovo. The regional landfill "Vrbak" is equipped with a system for collecting landfill gas and a system for collecting and treating leachate. A composting plant and a plant for separating recyclable waste operate within the landfill. The service of organised municipal waste collection on the territory of the municipality of Knić is performed by the PUC "Komunalac", in urban and suburban areas. About 80% of the population is covered by this service. The municipality of Knić does not have a sanitary landfill, and plans to close, rehabilitate and recultivate the location of the sanitary landfill (Rašković place), which is currently used for waste disposal. In the municipality of Topola, the collection and removal of waste on the territory of the city is entrusted to the Public Communal Housing Company "Topola", which includes municipal and packaging waste. From rural areas, the collection and removal of waste is entrusted to the company A.S.A. Eco, which deposits waste at the unsanitary landfill "Torovi". The waste management strategy of the municipality of Topola foresees the introduction of the principle of regionalization and connection to the regional centre for waste management (regional centre for waste management "Vitishte", City of Kragujevac or regional centre for disposal of municipal non-hazardous waste in Lapovo). The system of integrated waste management in the municipality of Aranđelovac has not been established, that is, rural areas are not covered by communal services of PUC "Bukulja". Waste disposal is carried out at the municipal landfill "Cincarska kosa" in the village of Misača, which has all protective measures (removal of methane and other waste gases) and the expansion of its capacity is planned, about 6 km from the city. All the municipalities of the Šumadija district are faced with the problem of illegal landfills, both in settlements and in rural areas that are not adequately covered by communal services, as well as with industrial and hazardous material landfills that arise due to the lack of a systematic solution for the disposal of specific types of waste, such as industrial, construction, dangerous and medical waste.

5.3.5 Primary utility infrastructure

Plumbing and sewerage

Water management

The current constructed water catchment capacities of the springs meet the needs of consumers for the supply of hygienic drinking water. The supply is made from three independent supply systems: (a) the “Gruža” water supply system, which consists of the “Gruža” reservoir and dam, a water treatment plant, associated reservoirs, pumping stations and a distribution network for the supply of the City of Kragujevac and nearby settlements. The installed capacity of the treatment plant is 1,200 l/s; (b) the “Grošnica” water supply system, which consists of the “Grošnica” reservoir and dam, a water treatment plant, associated reservoirs, pumping stations and a distribution network for the supply of the City of Kragujevac and nearby settlements. The installed capacity of the treatment plant is 312 l/s; (v) the “Morava” water supply system, which consists of the “Brzan” underground water source built on the banks of the Morava River (near Batočina), with wells, raw water transport pipeline, raw water relay pumping station “Žirovnica”, plant for water processing “Košutnjak” in Kragujevac, associated reservoirs, pumping stations and distribution networks for the supply of the City of Kragujevac and nearby settlements. The installed capacity of the treatment plant is 480 l/s.

Water supply in the municipality of Batočina is carried out from reni wells managed by “Vodovod i kanalizacija” Kragujevac, which are located on the territory of the village of Brzan. There is no water factory, the water is chlorinated. The wells from the water source of the municipality of Batočina are not in use and their reconstruction is needed. The main source that is used today within the existing water supply system in Lapovo is the underground water source called “Garevina”, located about 2 km southeast of the centre of the village. 13 wells were built at the source, 8 of which are in operation today, a pre-reservoir with a volume of 60 m³ and a pumping station. Apart from chlorination, there is no additional purification of water before delivery to consumers. Based on the results of the research work, the average capacity of the source is about 34 l/s. In addition to inadequate quality, the Lapava system is characterised by insufficient reservoir space, insufficient diameters of both the main pipelines and the distribution network, dilapidation of existing facilities, as well as significant losses in the distribution network. In the municipality of Rača, the sources are arterial wells, pressure line, PPPV, water network. The water supply network is dilapidated, 90% of it is made of asbestos pipes, and the existing one needs to be completely replaced. Cracks and breakdowns are everyday, as well as water losses in the network. All the wells are near the Rača River and are at risk of flooding due to the overflowing of the river during natural disasters. The municipality of Knić has a quality water supply from the Georgian water supply system. Local waterworks rely on nearby springs, which are becoming insufficient due to the increase in water consumption. Water sources are threatened by illegal construction. Especially the area around Gruža lakes. The water supply system of the municipality of Topola is based on the supply from the sub-district watershed using surface water from torrential mountain streams from Mount Rudnik and using springs in Topola. Raw water was brought from Rudnik Mountain to the Jarmenovci drinking water plant by pipelines through the Tyrolean intakes on the Jarmenovačka river, Milića stream and Potočanje. The maximum installed capacity of the plant is 55 l/s. Drinking

water is transported from the plant through a main pipeline to the reservoir on Oplenac (designed for max. 100 l/sec). In addition to the "Jarmenovci" system, the Vrelo, Krečana and Božurnja tanks, with significantly smaller capacities, are also used. The total capacity of all plants together is 63l/sec. Production of drinking water in the municipality of Arandjelovac is carried out at the purification plant "Parlog" (Filter station). The capacity of the plant is 300 l/s, which meets the needs for a longer period of time.

Energy

Hot water system

In the city of Kragujevac, there are 21,062 users connected to the district heating system. Hot water network "Energetika" d.o.o. a total of 1,539,258 m² of residential and commercial space is heated. The system was implemented dominantly in areas with multi-family residential buildings, although a certain number of family residential houses were also connected to this system. Within the hot water system, there are 7 boiler rooms that run on gas and fuel oil. The largest is "Zastava" with a total installed capacity of 137.36 MW, which runs on coal, gas and fuel oil. In multi-family residential buildings that were built in earlier periods of construction and that are not connected to any of the distribution thermal energy systems, the apartments are heated individually, most often with electricity, but also with solid and liquid conventional fuels. Of the total number of inhabitants of the town of Batočina, 9.5% are connected to the district heating system. The capacity of the city heating plant is insufficient. There is no hot water system in the municipalities of Rača, Lapovo, Knić, Topola and Arandjelovac. The dominant alternative heating system is individual fireplaces. Alternative energy sources are primarily wood, but also coal, electricity, heating oil, liquid petroleum gas, biomass and others.

Gas pipeline system

There are two natural gas distributors in the city of Kragujevac: PC "Srbijagas" (a total of 7,184 connected facilities) and "KG UZOR" d.o.o. (360 connected facilities). In Batočina, the gas pipeline network exists on almost the entire territory of the municipality. In Lapovo, there is a gas pipeline network, connected via one GMRS and MRS in the immediate vicinity of the work zone to the main gas pipeline along the highway, intended to meet the needs of the wide consumption of gas supply. About 10 km of distribution gas pipelines for working pressure up to 4 bar were built, and about 100 households were connected. There is a gas pipeline network in Rača. Of the commercial buildings, only "Yura" as the largest business entity in the territory of the municipality is connected to the gas pipeline. In Knić, there are no high-standard energy distribution systems - gas and hot water infrastructure. On the territory of the municipality, a section of the distribution gas pipeline "Cvetojevac-Bresnica" with a working pressure of 50 bar, which has an exclusively transport character, is in operation. In Topola, the settlements are covered to a significant extent by the gas pipeline. In the gasification program, the construction of about 250 km of gas pipelines is planned, so far 3 phases have been realised with a total length of about 160 km. In Arandjelovac, the gas pipeline network was built in the city area and 5,000 households were connected to it. All commercial facilities are connected to the gas pipeline network.

Electric power system

Elektro distribucija Kragujevac branch (ED Kragujevac) is part of Elektro distribucija Srbije doo and manages the distribution of electric energy and network on the territory of the city of Kragujevac and four municipalities of the Šumadija district where it has branches - Batočina, Lapovo, Rača and Knić. In total, ED Kragujevac has 108,000 users. The available capacities of the EE distribution system in the territory covered by ED Kragujevac are fully sufficient to satisfy the EE needs of the entire consumer. There are sufficient capacities of the EE distribution system on the territory of the municipality of Topola. In some urban areas, it is necessary to build new additional transformer stations with a transmission ratio of 10/04 kilowatts. Households consume approximately 70%, while the economy consumes approximately 30% of total electricity consumption. There are a total of 11,700 consumers in the municipality, and about 50 households are not connected to the power grid (they were disconnected due to debt). On the territory of the Municipality of Aranđelovac, there are sufficient capacities of the EE distribution system, which will be significantly increased by putting TS 110/20kV Aranđelovac 2 under voltage. On the territory of households, they consume approximately 40%, while the economy consumes approximately 60% of the total electricity consumption.

Renewable energy sources

In the city of Kragujevac, there is a great potential for renewable energy sources, and the greatest is in the use of biomass and solar energy. The use of solar energy is in its infancy, but the rapid growth of its share in the overall structure of energy sources is noticeable. In the municipality of Batočina, a negligible percentage of households use alternative energy sources. As for the economy, only the company Grah-automotive uses alternative energy to cover about 30% of needs, which according to their estimation is the maximum percentage due to the complexity of building a larger solar power plant and the cost of connecting to the EPS distribution system. In the municipality of Topola, there is one user (business and private) in the rural area. Two solar power plants are connected to the distribution system, and five more are in the connection procedure with issued conditions.

In the territory of the municipality of Aranđelovac, there is a negligible number of households that own solar panels (below 0.05%). In the economy, the situation is similar, with the fact that there are indications that in the coming year more solar power plants could be connected within the existing economic facilities (power approximately 10 MW). In the municipalities of Lapovo, Rača and Knić, renewable energy sources are not used, although there are great possibilities.

5.3.6 Primary transport infrastructure and traffic

Traffic network

In the city settlement of Kragujevac, the street network basically consists of radial roads that directly lead state roads IB (24, 25 and 46) and IIA (177 and 183) into the city. The network of secondary and local importance is mostly of orthogonal type with orientations in the directions northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest. By building the so-called "Mini Bypass" a significant part of the transit traffic was moved from the central city zone, but it is still located in the city area, so the problem of transit traffic is still present. Also, a significant trend is

the so-called The Lepenica Corridor, which is part of the IB state road marked 24 (Batočina-Kragujevac-Kraljevo). The main level crossings are not leveled, so it is not possible to eliminate the existing bottlenecks. The existing network will not be able to meet the future increase in traffic. The most unsafe ie. the most endangered zones in terms of traffic safety are the zones of state roads entering the city.

In the municipality of Batočina, the traffic network is solidly developed, although it is necessary to reconstruct several roads and streets. The greatest need is for the reconstruction of the main street in Batočina, as well as the streets in the city centre, especially the part that leads to the industrial zone of Batočina and the "Bora Labyrinth" complex. The inner city centre is unsafe, due to problems with parking, high intensity of pedestrian traffic, as well as proximity to schools, health centres, municipal administration, police stations, banks, retail stores, and the like. On the territory of Lapovo there are sections of the following state roads: state road IA order number 1 - highway E-75; state road IB order number 24 - Batočina-Kragujevac-Kraljevo; state road IIA order number 158 - Mala Krsna-Velika Plana-Batočina-Jagodina-Vranje-Bujanovac - state border with Macedonia. The lack of the street network of Lapova is reflected in the irregular position of the secondary roads and the insufficient development of the street profiles, which adversely affects the safety of all road users. In the municipality of Rača, the traffic network is well developed, bearing in mind that the following sections of state roads pass through the territory of the municipality: state road I B order number 27. state border with Bosnia and Herzegovina (border crossing Trbušnica) - Loznica - Osečina - Valjevo - Lajkovac - Čelije - Lazarevac - Aranđelovac - Krcevac - Topola - Rača - Svilajnac; state road II A number 157. Rača - Cerovac; state road II B number 370. connection with state road 147. - Bošnjane - Adrovac; state road II B number 369. connection with state road 25 - Borci - Rača. Public roads in the municipality of Rača consist of state roads of the first and second order and municipal roads with a total length of 231.47 km. Uncategorised roads consist of rural, field and forest roads. According to data from 2022, of the 231.47 km of roads in the municipality of Rača, 75.09% are municipal roads, of which 38.28% have modern pavement. State roads of the first order make up 9.97%, while state roads of the second order make up 14.94% of the total length of roads in the territory of the municipality of Rača. The infrastructure network of road traffic in the area of the municipality of Knić consists of state roads of the first and second order, municipal roads and the street network in the settlements. The largest part of state roads of the first order (main roads) has been reconstructed, while state roads of the second order (regional roads) have been reconstructed to a lesser extent. On the network of municipal roads, elements of the transverse and longitudinal profile significantly deviate from the requirements of modern traffic, which, despite the low traffic load, has negative consequences for traffic safety. The following sections of state roads pass through the territory of the municipality of Topola: state road IB order number 25 - Mali Požarevac - Mladenovac - Topola - Kragujevac; state road IB order number 27 - state border with Bosnia and Herzegovina - Loznica - Osečina - Valjevo - Lajkovac - Čelije - Lazarevac - Aranđelovac - Krčevac - Topola - Rača - Svilajnac; state road IIA order number 152 - Topola - Donja Šatornja - Rudnik - Bućin Grob; state road IIB order number 368 - Aranđelovac - Banja - Topola. The following roads are available in the area of the municipality of Aranđelovac: state road of the first order M-4, section Lazarevac-Aranđelovac-Krčevac with a total length of 22.5 km; state road of the II order

(regional), five sections with a total length of 88.2 km and of local importance, twenty-two sections with a total length of about 146 km. The state of the state road network as well as local (municipal) roads is not satisfactory according to the following parameters: the road surface is largely damaged (uneven, cracked and with many potholes); the width of the roadway is variable and does not correspond to the Rulebook on the design of public roads; as well as other elements that on some sections do not allow traffic to proceed safely at the prescribed speeds (applied radii of horizontal curves, unfavourable longitudinal gradients of levels, non-functioning of the drainage system due to poor maintenance). Functionally, the road network partially meets the requirements of the population. There is a need to improve the network of local roads, which especially refers to the realization of new connections with the function of connecting rural centres and tourist areas with each other with state roads as well as with centres in the network of settlements of neighboring municipalities.

Public city and suburban transport

In Kragujevac, there is no institutional management of traffic and transport. The main disadvantages of this way of organizing and managing the system in Kragujevac is the insufficient coordination of institutions, because the functional division of the same and similar tasks is carried out by several actors (departments), which creates certain difficulties in determining the contributions and competencies of individual organizational units, a very slow reaction to potential problems and overlapping jurisdictions. There is no traffic coordination between different LSGs, also because the legal framework does not allow for inter-municipal cooperation. In Kragujevac, bus stops at a large number of locations in the city are bottlenecks for other road users, because bus stopping areas are located on traffic lanes. All municipalities, in which JGP exists, point out that there is no universal accessibility of the public urban transport system.

Railway

Railway traffic in Kragujevac takes place as passenger and freight, on the Lapovo-Kragujevac-Kraljevo railway (the length of the railway is 27.4 km in the Kragujevac area). Urban and suburban railways are not integrated into the public passenger transport system and are insufficiently developed to perform this function. There are more than 10 railroad crossings in the city area that are regulated by standard signaling or ramps. The main drawback of the railway in Batočina is reflected in the small volume of passenger traffic and the timetable of train departures, as well as several insufficiently safe level crossings (without ramps and safety signaling). The following railway infrastructure is located in Lapovo: section of the main two-track electrified railway line number 3: Belgrade - Mladenovac - Niš - Preševo - Macedonian border, about 9km long, which is part of the trans-European corridor H; Section of main single-track non-electrified railway line number 20: Lapovo - Kraljevo - Đeneral Janković - Macedonian border, about 1 km long, where there is a road crossing at km 0+834 at the intersection with state road IIA order number 158. (R -214); section of the single-track non-electrified railway line number 69: Markovac - Resavica, with a length of about 920m. The railway infrastructure in the municipality of Knić consists of the main single-track non-electrified railway Lapovo-Kragujevac-Kraljevo-Đeneral Janković-state border with a total length of about 21 km. The railway line passes outside the construction area of Knić and in the immediate vicinity of the

central areas of Gruža and Guberevac with a tunnel section in the area of Vučkovica with a length of about 2.0 km. The municipalities of Rača, Topola and Aranđelovac do not have railways. In Aranđelovac, there is a corridor of the discontinued Vreoci-Aranđelovac-Mladenovac narrow-gauge railway, also known as the “Šumadijska curve”.

Air traffic

There is no airport on the territory of the Šumadija district, but the construction of the private “MIND Kragujevac Airport” within the MIND Park industrial zone, whose runway will be 1,400 meters long, has begun.

Pedestrian zones

Kragujevac	The existing pedestrian zones, located in the central city zone, are defined mainly within the regulatory profiles of the streets.
Batočina	There is a city square and a plateau of Dr. Zoran Đinđić in the centre of the municipality, which fully meet the needs for a pedestrian zone in the urban area.
Lapovo	There is a pedestrian zone in the centre of the municipality.
Rača	There is no pedestrian zone.
Knić	Occasional pedestrian zones are missing.
Topola	There are no pedestrian zones.
Aranđelovac	There is a pedestrian zone in the centre of the municipality.

Bicycle traffic

Kragujevac	The network of bicycle paths is underdeveloped. For now, there is a “Bicycle trail - Kragujevac - Route 105” - through Veliki Park and Šumarice to Malih Pčelica.
Batočina	There is no built network of bicycle paths, and the movement of cyclists from other areas is noticeable.
Lapovo	There is no built network of bicycle paths.
Rača	The municipality of Rača does not have a network of bicycle paths.
Knić	There are no bike lanes.
Topola	The network of bicycle paths is not developed at all.
Aranđelovac	There is no bicycle path network.

Parking

In all central settlements there is a problem of stationary traffic and vehicle retention. There are no special areas for parking trucks and charter buses.

Commuting

Daily migration of passengers is very intense from smaller municipalities to the city of Kragujevac for work, health care, education, sports, etc. In addition, daily migrations of passengers towards the surrounding municipalities on a smaller scale due to work are also noticeable. Passengers most often use their own transport, but bus transport and the services of private carriers are also used. Rail transport (from Lapovo and Batočina towards Kragujevac) is used less frequently due to inadequate timetables. Pedestrian traffic is the most represented mode of movement, which in the existing distribution of modes of transport participates with about 48% of the total realised daily movement. In the area of the central zone of the city of Kragujevac, pedestrian flows take place at acceptable service levels and safety levels. In Aranđelovac, about 1,500 residents travel daily in the direction of Belgrade, Lazarevac and Mladenovac due to business obligations. There are no multimodal hubs, and only in Kragujevac is the plan to build a multimodal terminal on an area of 20ha with an air and railway line within the MIND park.

Internet and digitalization

In the city settlement of Kragujevac, smart traffic systems have been introduced: the electronic parking payment system; system for managing public city transport - tracking vehicles in real time and a modern billing system (ticketing); video surveillance in public city transport vehicles and a system for informing users about approaching vehicles via mobile phones. Kragujevac is the first city in Serbia to place data on public transport lines on the Google Transit system, making the entire city and suburban traffic available for free on Google Maps. By creating a pilot application (in a private initiative) www.kgbus.info, it was possible to monitor the movement of bus lines and passenger occupancy. The use of open GTFS line data is cross-referenced with dynamic passenger counter data from vehicles, so passengers can decide which vehicle to board if vehicle occupancy is important to them. City transport in Kragujevac has implemented the eKG system in the area of public passenger transport. The first city Cloud Data centre was also implemented in Kragujevac in 2019 and is a state-of-the-art data centre with complete system and software solutions based on Huawei technology. The purpose of the data centre is to include and centralize the entire ICT system at the level of the public sector under the jurisdiction of the City and establish common services, enable efficient data exchange in a protected environment and become a platform for smart city services. Since 2020, the application KG KOM service for reporting communal problems has been in operation, which is now integrated into the unique eKG Citizen application. The new GIS portal has been developed (www.gis.kragujevac.rs) within the EU PRO project, funded by the European Union, which is entirely based on open source software. The project included the partner municipalities of Knić and Rekovac. As part of the project, 800 kilometers of roads were recorded using mobile mapping, and the data is visualised in 3D format through a cloud of points. A smart parking system was introduced in Aranđelovac. Smart systems have not been introduced in the municipalities of Batočina, Lapovo, Rača, Knić and Topola. There is no coverage of municipalities with public free internet.

5.4 URBAN AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT GOVERNANCE

5.4.1 Access to governance

Multi-level governance and partnerships

In the framework of sustainable and integrated urban development, governance refers to the methods used by the administration and various relevant actors in planning, funding and managing the development and implementation of the strategy. The key aspects of urban development management are: 1) a multi-level governance approach, which refers to the coordination and harmonization of activities between different levels of management; 2) multi-stakeholder approach, which refers to the inclusion of all relevant actors during the public policy development cycle; and 3) “bottom-up” and participatory approach, which refers to initiatives led by the local community and encouraging the involvement of local actors.

A multi-level governance approach

In the past practice, apart from the City of Kragujevac and the municipalities of Batočina, Lapovo, Rača, Knić, Topola and Aranđelovac as the bearer of the activity, the bearers of the projects in which the City of Kragujevac and the relevant municipalities were involved were the following institutions:

Regional institutions

- Regional Development Agency of Šumadija and Pomoravlja
- Office for the Management of Public Investments of the Government of the RS
- City of Kragujevac (for the municipalities of Knić and Rekovac)

All units of local self-government, in accordance with the regulations, carry out harmonization with national acts, while adopting any planning document, take care of its compliance with the plan of a higher order and perform entrusted tasks in accordance with the law.

A multi-stakeholder approach

In previous practice, the following institutions and sectors were involved in the projects implemented by the City of Kragujevac and the municipalities of Batočina, Lapovo, Rača, Knić, Topola and Aranđelovac:

a) Municipality of Knić

- Public sector/administration - municipality of Knić; Office for LEDs and Investments
- Public sector/enterprises - PUC “Komunalac”; Health centre Knić
- Economy/private and public sector - “Donić doo”, Kragujevac; “PVC installation”, Kragujevac; “Sunce Marinković” Kragujevac; “Primus aqua” Kragujevac
- Civil sector - citizens from the territory of the municipality of Knić (25 households)

b) Municipality of Rača

- Public sector/administration - municipality of Rača; Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Youth and Sports
- Public sector/enterprises - not known
- Economy/private and public sector - companies operating in the “Rača polje” business zone

- “Interkomerts”, “Alu-metal”, “Astrum Group”
- Civil sector - Sports club “Fenix”; Sports club “Šumadinac”; Association of beekeepers “Karađorđevo trmčishte”, Rača

c) Municipality of Batočina

- Public sector/administration - municipality of Batočina
- Public sector/enterprises - PC Lepenica, Batočina; schools, health centre, cultural centre; Preschool, Batočina; Institute for Public Health; National Employment Service
- Economy/private and public sector - not known
- Civil sector - Red Cross; Association “Ulob”, Batočina

In the domain of urban and spatial planning, throughout the procedure of early public inspection and public inspection, stakeholders - holders of public authority, representatives of republican institutions, representatives of the civil sector - associations, as well as citizens are included in the decision-making process. There is no systematic involvement of the civil and private sector in the creation of strategies and plans or in other types of urban management, but there is their occasional involvement.

Partnerships and networks

Partnerships

In previous practice, projects in which the City of Kragujevac and the municipalities of Batočina, Lapovo, Rača, Knić, Topola and Arandjelovac were involved were implemented in joint cooperation with the following institutions and actors:

- Foreign partnerships: International Management Group (IMG); Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation SRB; WAPPtech Ltd, Budapest; EU delegation in Serbia; United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
- Domestic partnerships: City of Kragujevac; Municipality of Knić; Municipality of Batočina; Municipality of Rača; Municipality of Batočina; Municipality of Lapovo; Municipality of Despotovac; Municipality of Rekovac; Municipality of Topola; Municipality of Čuprija; Ministries of the Government of the Republic of Serbia; RS Commissariat for Refugees and Migration; National Employment Service; Standing Conference of Cities and Municipalities of Serbia (SKGO); Zdravlja Knić Home; PUC “Komunalac”, Knić; “Miloje Hadžić-Šule” Health centre, Rača; PU “Naša radost”, Rača; Primary School “Karađorđe”, Rača; PUC “Rača”; Cultural and tourist centre “Stefan Nemanja”, Lapovo; centre for Social Work “Šumadija”, Batočina; Association “Mostovi Šumadija”, Batočina; Association “Viktoria”, Batočina; Republic Election Commission; Beekeeping cooperative “Plan BEE”, Batočina

Networks

Cooperation with cities and municipalities in the Greater Morava basin: Jagodina, Požarevac, Rača, Batočina, Paraćin, Svilajnac, Žabari, Velika Plana, Smederevska Palanka and Petrovac na Mlavi, with the aim of reducing joint risks and rapid recovery after natural disasters and other accidents.

The Destination Management Organization (DMO) was established to increase the attractiveness of the Šumadija and Pomoravlje region among domestic and foreign tourists: Kragujevac,

Arandjelovac, Batočina, Knić, Lapovo, Rača, Topola, Despotovac, Paraćin, Rekovac, Svilajnac, Čuprija. The LSG Partnership Agreement on the “Improvement of Investment Locations along Corridor 10” was signed: the municipalities of Svilajnac, Batočina, Lapovo, Čuprija and Paraćin. In the municipality of Batočina, an agreement on cooperation was concluded with the city of Scitno (Szczytno), Republic of Poland in the areas of: culture (getting to know the culture and way of life of the other partner), economy (activities to establish economic and economic cooperation), education (exchange of students and pupils), tourism (promotion of tourist potentials), sports (participation of athletes at sports events), exchange and development of projects, as well as in all other areas in which they recognize a common interest.

Participatory approach

When creating urban and spatial plans, participation is organised in accordance with the Law on Planning and Construction and by-laws (early public inspection, public inspection, public discussion). Information is provided through the JLS website and social networks. Some LSGs organize public presentations, workshops with children of preschool and high school age, surveys, etc. during the public review of draft planning documents. Public debates on public policies are organised. In the domain of participatory budgeting, the municipality of Rača organised a public discussion and information through the municipality’s website. In the municipality of Arandjelovac, there is a Commission for Participatory Budgeting that organised a public call for citizens to propose projects that will be included in the decision on the budget for the following year in the part of capital investments.

Governance capacities of LSGs

Local administrations face a lack of qualified personnel, finances and a small number of trained officers for technical support to this process. In the municipality of Knić, there are no capacity development programs for development management. The development of capacity for managing the development of the municipalities of Rača is carried out through involvement through various domestic and donor programs. From time to time, expert teams are formed, mainly during the preparation of planning documents.

5.4.2 Sources of funding

In current practice, the projects implemented by the City of Kragujevac and the municipalities of Batočina, Lapovo, Rača, Knić, Topola and Arandjelovac were financed from the following sources:

- National sources of funding: Government of the Republic of Serbia and competent ministries and offices; RS Public Investment Management Office; Office for European Integration; Administration for Agrarian Payments; Development Agency of Serbia RAS; Budgets of local self-governments
- EU Funds: EXCHANGE 4 programme and EXCHANGE 5; EU, PRO Programme, EU PRO Plus.
- International financial instruments: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

Bilateral and multilateral cooperation and donor programs: The Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), RELOF 2; The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC);

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ); The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA); Council of Europe; EU Delegation, Mysmart life; Danish Refugee Council; USAID; UNICEF, interdepartmental commission; UN Women; UNDP; UNOPS; Government of the Emilia-Romagna region (Italy); Swiss Government and Helvetas swiss Intercooperation SRB; Ingolstadt and Engagement global (Germany); Embassy of Poland; International Management Group (IMG).

5.4.3 Transparency and information

The Local Government Transparency Index (LTI) in 2022 is:

	Rank in RS	LTI 2022	Rank in RS	LTI 2021
Kragujevac	14	65	11	68
Batočina	98	43	125	37
Lapovo	103	42	110	39
Rača	76	47	104	40
Knić	140	28	120	38
Topola	35	55	85	44
Aranđelovac	135	35	136	33

Citizens are informed through the official internet presentation of LSGs, e-mail, social networks and bulletin boards. There is a platform "Ask the Mayor" on the website of the City of Kragujevac. The city of Kragujevac participates in the implementation of the Open data project. The first local open data portal in Serbia was created and published in 2009, which contains open data from the field of energy. The state DATA centre was opened and the company eKG Info Data was formed to manage city data. The city of Kragujevac and the partner municipalities of Knić and Rekovac have a common GIS system <https://gis.kragujevac.rs/> - improved efficiency in the provision of administrative services, better land management, as well as the use of electronic data, are some of the results of the implemented project. Also, the GIS platform is active www.ekobus.rs which is based on the use and use of open data through the use of information technologies through the visualization and spatialization of that data in order to strategically manage public passenger transportation and environmental protection in Kragujevac. Sessions of the SO Batočina are recorded and published publicly on the YouTube channel. In the municipalities of Topola and Aranđelovac, the system of communication with citizens is not sufficiently well developed. The municipality of Lapovo has a joint GIS with the municipalities of Rača and Batočina. Topola has a GIS with data used for the purpose of urban development management - investment locations, road infrastructure, town and village cemeteries, public lighting, cadastral data, municipal property, underground infrastructure (ViK) and planning documentation (PP and PGR). The municipalities of Batočina and Knić do not use or insufficiently use GIS. There is no GIS in the municipality of Aranđelovac.

6 SWOT ANALYSIS AND NEEDS

6.1 IDENTITY OF THE URBAN AREA

Advantages/Strengths

- Favourable geo-strategic position and traffic hub - good accessibility and high communication coefficient (central position not only in relation to Serbia, but also the Balkans, between Belgrade, the Danube, Great Moravian, West Moravian development axes, the E-75 highway and the South Adriatic, good network state roads)
- favourable climatic conditions and good air quality
- Natural resources (lakes Gruža, Garaši, Bukuljsko, Grošničko, Šumarice, Bujanj, rivers Velika Morava, Lepenica, Jasenica, Rača, Gruža, Pestan, Bukulja mountains, Venčac, Rudnik, Ješevac, Boracki karst, Kotlenik, Gledičke mountains, Bešnjaja, nature reserve "Rogot", "Gradište", "Brzansko moravište", "Alija", Risovača caves, Gradac, Bukovička Banja, Oplenac park, Šumarice, etc.). Protected natural assets, biodiversity protection centres and the Natura 2000 ecological network for the entire urban area.
- Rich cultural heritage ("Jerina's town" Batočina, "Karađorđe's home" Rača, "Karađorđeva Topola with Oplenac", "Karađorđe town" Topola, "Milošev venac" Kragujevac, "Orašac" Aranđelovac, monasteries, monuments, museums, archaeological sites) and a large number of cultural manifestations
- Common history - the beginning of the 19th century (Karađorđe, the First Serbian Uprising, the capital of Prince Miloš, "Piedmont of Serbia", etc.)
- Urban settlements with recognizable heritage as a carrier of identity (the first metropolitan area of Serbia, industrial centre, Šumarice, Lapovo railway, Oplenac, Bukovička Banja)
- Rich intangible heritage - industry knowledge and industrial heritage
- Destination management for tourism development

Weaknesses/disadvantages

- The uneven development of the territory and the depopulation of rural settlements, resulting in the underutilization of agricultural land
- Underutilised tourist potentials and poorly recognizable tourist image and brand
- Insufficient number of catering establishments and accommodation capacities
- Historically, predominantly, unplanned development of settlements (along roads, with insufficient public spaces, without a clear matrix, unclear rules of arrangement and construction) and contemporary expansion and usurpation of agricultural and forest land
- Below-average afforestation of the Urban area
- Underdeveloped green infrastructure and the absence of pedestrian zones in many neighborhoods
- Insufficient communal and infrastructural equipment in certain parts of the Urban area
- Underutilization and slow transformation of brownfields
- Illegal construction and ineffective legal system

- Inefficient management of construction land - non-intended use of funds from contributions, mechanism of return and efficiency of use of funds is not provided, etc.
- Lack of tourist infrastructure (resorts, viewpoints, etc.)
- Inefficient public policies and coordination between public services

Potentials/possibilities

- The primary tourist destination of the Šumadija Mountains (with a predominantly summer offer) with the city tourist centre of Kragujevac (with a year-round offer)
- Development of cultural-event and gastronomic tourism (archaeological site Gradac, folk architecture of the 19th century, wineries, assemblies, manifestations, festivals “Days of Moravian Iris”, “Oplenačka Berba”) and product branding (“Golden Hands of Batočina”, Karađorđe, souvenirs, handicrafts, etc.)
- Development of sports-recreational tourism (cycling routes - “Trails of Despot Stefan Lazarevic”, route 105, etc., lakes, rivers, arrangement of mountain footpaths) and
- Development of spa, rural, agro, hunting, fishing, gastronomic and sustainable tourism (ethno complexes, rural households, “Petrovi dvori”, Bukovička Banja and unused thermal mineral springs)
- Networking of private travel agencies and the public sector
- Brownfield regeneration (Military Technical Institute, October 21, Stragarit, Elvod, FKK, Stara zvezda Kragujevac, Trikotaža Batočina, Topola Foundry)
- Construction and development of a production, technological and logistics centre and multimodal hub - MIND Park
- Lapovo as one of the most important railway junctions
- Existing developed categorization of settlements (city centre/settlement, sub-central settlements, village community centres, village centres, other villages) and strengthening of urban-rural links
- Developing the “nucleus” of the economic sector and specific functions of settlements in urban settlements
- Creation of bicycle corridors on abandoned railway corridors
- Revitalization of buildings owned by the military in the centre of urban settlements

Threats/Risks

- Continuation of the trend of population decline, emptying of villages and migration to larger centres and abroad
- The large centrality of the Kragujevac urban settlement affects the entire urban area (85% of the population lives in the centre)
- Continuation of illegal construction and “investor urbanism”
- Further endangerment of natural and cultural assets through illegal and excessive construction and exploitation
- Loss of urban identity and urbanity due to the expansion of the construction area, especially along state and local roads
- Disproportionately large public investments in equipping (transportation, infrastructure, utilities) existing settlements in order to rehabilitate the uncontrolled and excessive expansion of settlements

- Permanent loss of agricultural land through conversion to construction land
- Unsettled ownership of land and buildings and environmental burden of abandoned military and industrial complexes
- Unfavourable natural conditions - climate changes, extreme droughts, extreme floods, etc.
- Failure to recognize the true values of cultural assets
- Lack of support from the republican level (ministries)
- Endangerment of natural assets by the construction of the Kragujevac-Mrčajevci high-speed road

Needs

- Controlled expansion of the continuously built urban area and regeneration of urban and rural settlement structures and permanent prevention of wild, unplanned construction and endangerment of natural, cultural heritage, identity, urbanity and landscape
- Adequate transformation and reactivation of a brownfield site
- Adaptation of public spaces to all users - inclusive public spaces
- Development of sustainable tourism and year-round offer of services (cultural-events, sports-recreational, urban, rural, spa, etc.)
- The development of new tourist products based on natural and anthropogenic potentials, as well as traditional crafts, food products, etc., along with the development of local labels and branding, as well as the improvement of the catering and tourist infrastructure network, especially accommodation capacities
- Urban area branding and image improvement - places and products
- Preparation for the Natura 2000 ecological network for the entire urban area

6.2 GREEN AND ENERGY TRANSITION AND MOBILITY

Advantages/Strengths

- Large park complexes in urban and certain rural settlements (Sumarice, Park Bukovička Banja, Park Oplenac) and protected natural assets (Rogot, Brzansko moravište, Gradište, Alija, Borački krš, Gruža Reservoir, Risovača, Orašac)
- Primary waste selection and recycling of packaging, hazardous, electrical and electronic waste, (Kragujevac)
- Developed and organised use of renewable energy sources (local biomass, solar potential, energy potential of waste, public areas (public buildings, parking lots) capable of installing PV panels, etc.)
- Clean and fair energy of the Urban area in accordance with the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan of the Republic of Serbia
- Wastewater treatment systems in Kragujevac, Rača, Topola (Kamenica) and Aranđelovac (in the villages of Banja and Darosava).
- Relatively good coverage of the gas pipeline and electric power network and a developed energy infrastructure.

- A developed traffic network and the proximity of the international corridor H, as well as a good connection with national roads of the first and second order
- The reconstructed railway Lapovo-Batočina-Kragujevac
- Some elements of smart cities have been developed: open data, digitization of services for citizens, there is a regional GIS platform (Kragujevac, Knić, Rekovac), a smart parking system, gas vehicles in the JGP in Kragujevac (more than 50%), etc.
- The existence of the University and the centre for Energy Efficiency
- Access to international funds

Weaknesses/disadvantages

- Insufficient networking of institutions and horizontal coordination of the sectors of environmental protection, healthcare, communal activities, etc.
- Endangerment of water sources by excessive illegal construction, agriculture (Gruža and Grošnica reservoirs), exploitation of gravel and sand (Brzan), as well as river flows (Lepenica, Gruža and Uglješnica) and reservoirs, due to insufficient coverage of the lack of wastewater treatment plants, infiltration water from agricultural surface, illegal landfills and landfills.
- Insufficient green areas and polluted air in urban settlements due to traffic and heating, excessive construction, landfills (Kragujevac, Lapovo, Batočina)
- The emptying of septic tanks into wastewater treatment plants is not organised
- Lack of water for drinking and irrigation and low-quality water-salt water (Topola)
- Lack of atmospheric sewage
- Contaminated soil within brownfield sites
- A large part of the urban area still does not have access to a sanitary landfill (Kragujevac, Topola, Knić). For this reason, there are a large number of wild landfills near rivers, settlements, in special purpose areas
- Non-existence (Rača, Lapovo, Knić, Topola and Arandjelovac) and small capacities of the heating system (Batočina, Kragujevac)
- Intensive transit traffic through urban settlements and insufficient development of street profiles, as well as insufficient coordination between different LSGs in the organization of intercity traffic; unadjusted train departures
- Insufficient parking spaces and sidewalks in the settlements
- There is no built network of bicycle paths
- Inefficient individual fireplaces
- Small potential of hydro and aeolian energy
- Minimal use of RES
- Insufficiently efficient district heating network and low coverage of this system

Potentials/possibilities

- Significant geothermal water resources (Bukovička Banja, spa complex in Miraševac, Lapovo)
- Ore potentials (stone, dolomite marbles, quartz, tremolite, biotite-muscovite slates and quartzites), renewable energy sources (a planned solar power plant in Batočina for the municipalities of Batočina and Lapovo)

- Urban greenery (forest park in Kragujevac and urban greenery)
- Regional sanitary landfill for Lapovo, Batočina and Rača
- Reconstructed and modernised railway corridors (planned)
- The planned construction of a multimodal terminal with an air and railway line within the MIND park
- Use of waste heat (pilot project related to Data centre)
- Regional landfill Vitlište for Kragujevac, Rekovac, Topola and other municipalities and the construction of a regional waste management centre for Kragujevac, Knić and Topola
- Hazardous waste disposal (pilot projects completed)
- Utilization of waste energy in companies
- The possibility of improving energy efficiency in all sectors and increased use of the potential of territorially available RES
- Use of heat pumps in the building sector
- Electrification of industry and road traffic, as well as the use of alternative fuels

Threats/Risks

- Underutilization of the potential of natural resources and renewable energy sources
- Unstable market/disruption of gas supply
- Continuation and expansion of threats to water sources due to illegal construction, landfills, waste water, septic and garbage pits and disposal of solid waste
- Soil erosion that leads to the risk of floods, landslides and hazards due to the spillage of hazardous materials
- Lack of staff and insufficient efficiency of inspection services and their competence
- Expansion of gravel exploitation in Velika Morava
- Consequences of climate change and unpreparedness for response (absence of national and local plan)
- Complex (and unclear) bureaucratic procedures in the use of energy sources
- Non-market and low price of electricity
- Uncertainty of the energy market and the impossibility of sustainable planning of system improvement and maintenance
- Inadequate speed of development of new technologies for the use of alternative fuels and unavailability of equipment on the market
- The impossibility of balancing the power grid
- Lack of quality and trained personnel
- Unavailability of external funds

Needs

- Improving and modernizing the water supply system and building the missing infrastructure, as well as defining sanitary protection zones around water sources
- Improvement of the system of collection, separation and disposal of waste and connection to the regional centre for waste management
- Better investments in green infrastructure

- Improvement of the traffic and railway network and the formation of transit road bypasses around larger settlements and connection with the rural hinterland by local roads
- Acceptance and respect of the Green Agenda and articulated preparation for the potentially negative effects of climate change
- Permanent and temporary pedestrian zones, bicycle paths, parking space (street parking, public parking spaces) in urban areas and sidewalks in rural areas.

6.3 INNOVATIVE AND SMART ECONOMY

Advantages/Strengths

- Reduction of unemployment and increase in the number of active entrepreneurs and organised support for businessmen (through the work of development business centres, the Regional Chamber of Commerce, the department for local economic development, etc.)
- Increase in the number of female entrepreneurs - currently 33% of female entrepreneurs
- Various types of industry and SMEs have been developed, dominated by the processing sector
- High accessibility of the Urban area - proximity to the international corridor H, good connection with national roads of the first and second order
- Increased foreign investment in the automotive and rail industry sectors
- Well equipped with the infrastructure of work and business zones
- University centre - City of Kragujevac

Weaknesses/disadvantages

- Long-term unemployment And where women make up the majority
- Lack of local public policies in the field of employment and insufficiently good opportunities for employment, average wages are below the national average
- The educational structure is not sufficiently aligned with the needs of the economy
- Absence of scientific research park
- A small number of locations for further investment
- Lack of information (e.g. lack of reporting on carbon emissions) and quick reactions of the administration/KLER in smaller municipalities (lack of staff)
- Insufficiently good cooperation of the University with smaller LSGs, as well as with the Regional Chamber of Commerce

Potentials/possibilities

- Increase in the number of employees from independent activities (growing trend) or foreign direct investments (Kragujevac, Batočina)
- Cooperation between the economy and the scientific research capacities of the University of Kragujevac
- Good potentials and values for the development of tourism (cultural, spa, sports-recreational, hunting, event, etc.)

- Development of viticulture (Topola, Kragujevac)
- Development of the metal, construction and ICT sectors in the local economy (expected 6,000 new jobs)
- The program for the promotion of entrepreneurship and self-employment of young people and standardised advisory services provided by the Regional Chamber of Commerce, as well as the establishment of a training centre for providing personnel for the needs of the economy
- “Inshoring” in the manufacturing industry
- Innovation District in Kragujevac (there is a planning basis)

Threats/Risks

- Reduction in the number of companies
- Continuation of depopulation trends due to negative natural growth and migration, as well as population aging
- Reduction in the number of skilled labor and seasonal workers
- Insufficiently developed road infrastructure for industrial development
- Absence of willingness to work in harmony with nature
- Disorganised system of public transportation in urban areas (illegal carriers - buses, vans, taxis)

Needs

- Innovation district in Kragujevac
- Development of smart specialization - metal and ICT sector
- Gradual transition to a circular and low-carbon economy
- Arrangement and furnishing of planned and existing work and business zones
- Qualified workforce and harmonization of educational profiles, especially at the level of secondary education and institutional and non-institutional support for start-up companies

6.4 SOCIAL WELLBEING

Advantages/Strengths

- Existence of awareness (traditionally) about the value and importance of social well-being
- Education, social and health care in the public sector and a built network of facilities (centres for social work, preschool institutions, schools, primary health care facilities...)
- The University of Kragujevac (15,000 students) and relatively developed dual education, which reduces the number of unemployed
- Clinical centre in Kragujevac
- Cultural institutions of local and regional importance with existing infrastructure and content
- A developed network of sports facilities
- Commissioning of unused publicly owned facilities

- Network of public institutions (educational, health, cultural) in rural areas (in relatively poor condition)
- Public health plans at the Urban Area level
- Anti-discrimination code (Kragujevac)

Weaknesses/disadvantages

- A large percentage of the population seeks social assistance services, with a significant share of the dependent population (Lapovo), homelessness (Kragujevac)
- Lack of social protection institutions
- Poor equipment and condition of preschool institutions and schools
- The lack and functioning of clinics in rural areas, as well as the absence of specialised transportation for users of health care services in all municipalities, with insufficient capacities for field work of social and health services
- Neglect of cultural institutions in rural areas (they exist only in urban settlements)
- Lack of organs/bodies that will organize the local needs of the population and existing initiatives
- The absence of records on housing needs and the number of people without a solved housing issue (estimated in Kragujevac 20,000), as well as the lack of housing units owned by LSGs for social housing (with the liquidation of PC Kragujevac City Housing Agency, the construction of social housing was stopped)
- Lack of sports and recreational facilities in all LSGs
- Threatened zones - substandard Roma settlements (Kragujevac, Arandjelovac) and elderly households in rural areas that are exclusively engaged in agriculture
- Unsafe public spaces and settlements (Kragujevac)
- Absence or poor condition of sports fields/halls at primary schools, especially in rural areas
- Deficit of kindergartens and their inadequate working hours in rural areas
- Misdirected financial resources for sports (mainly directed towards senior clubs instead of children and young people), with poor and disorganised transport of children from rural areas to sports fields

Potentials/possibilities

- Better cooperation between institutions and institutions of social welfare of local self-governments in the Urban area for the sake of sharing experiences and knowledge
- The development of social entrepreneurship and the involvement of the private sector as a provider of services in the fields of social care, health care, and education centre for Stem Cells Kragujevac - multidisciplinary scientific research work
- Solving the problem of substandard settlements
- Involvement in vocational training measures, especially for those under 30 years of age
- Involvement of the economy in the construction of preschool institutions and sports infrastructure
- Development of sports and recreation in nature for children and young people
- Social entrepreneurship and licensed service providers in the field of social and civil protection (capacity building)

Threats/Risks

- Negative natural increase and increase in the share of the elderly in the total population
- Impossibility of using social and health care and education in the private sector due to high prices
- Lack of professional staff in the field of health and education (departure of health workers abroad and private sector)
- Low quality of life of the old population in the countryside without social assistance and protection
- Cultural events and investments in culture only in urban settlements
- The absence of a system for monitoring the effects and results of projects in the field of social policy and spontaneous implementation of projects
- Absence of sub-legal tools related to the establishment and operation of social enterprises

Needs

- Social care facilities - gerontology centre, residences for adults and the elderly, shelters for neglected children and young people, day care centres and shelters for people with special needs, safe houses, gerontology services in villages, etc.
- Educational facilities - preschool institutions (in Kragujevac, Knić, Topola, Arandjelovac), elementary schools and dormitories for high school students, student dormitories (Kragujevac), gymnasiums (Arandjelovac, Kragujevac).
- Health care facilities - City (general) hospitals and city blood transfusion centre, children's dispensary and student polyclinic, palliative care facilities and mental health centre, health centres or their reconstruction, home treatment service in all municipalities and specialised transport for better accessibility health care in all municipalities, mobile teams and pharmacies i Ph.D.
- Social/affordable housing - young people and young families, socially vulnerable families, internally displaced persons, Roma families... (Kragujevac, Arandjelovac)

6.5 URBAN AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT GOVERNANCE

Advantages/Strengths

- Governance at multiple levels - cooperation of national, regional and local actors on various programs and projects
- Using different (international and domestic) sources of funding projects and networking with domestic and international partners
- Traditional inter-municipal cooperation (Kragujevac, Knić, Rekovac)
- Use of IT and GIS in urban development management (Kragujevac, Knić, Rača, Lapovo, Batočina, Topola)
- A developed system of communication between the administration and citizens (Ask the Mayor, Open Doors - Kragujevac, etc.)
- Great transparency of local self-government

Weaknesses/disadvantages

- Large centralization of services and functions in urban areas (impact on employment, network of public services...)
- Inadequate communication with citizens (Topola and Aranđelovac);
- Insufficient cooperation with scientific research institutions (Knić, Rača, Batočina)
- Lack of professional staff in LSGs for urban development management
- Low utilization of financial resources from available and/or approved programs
- Non-implementation of planning documents due to over-ambitious solutions and non-compliance with provisions
- Lack of information and lack of interest of the rural population in the processes of participation and participation in the adoption of strategic and planning documents
- Insufficient cooperation of institutions at the level of the Urban area

Potentials/possibilities

- Implementation of “Open data” projects - state data centre in Kragujevac
- Development of mechanisms for motivating participation and transparency for the purposes of drafting planning documents (Rača, Aranđelovac)
- 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 (rural tourism)
- Joint concern for the state of the environment at the level of the Urban area, implementation of the regional landfill and other projects
- Use of digital services provided by e-government

Threats/Risks

- Insufficient institutional capacity to solve key development problems
- Inadequate and slow governance reform for multi-stakeholder management processes
- Low level of citizen participation in the process of urban development
- High pressure from the central level of administration through the introduction of new formal obligations for LSGs
- The outflow of quality staff from the management system and employment bans

Needs

- Decentralization of functions and services and strengthening of urban-rural connections
- Strengthening institutional capacities for inter-municipal cooperation (RRA; coalition of KLERs, etc.) and joint application for international projects
- Essential participation of citizens and interested parties in the planning process beyond formal forms for quality urban management
- Introduction of modern technologies and GIS tools in territory management at the Urban area level

7 VISION, OBJECTIVES, SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES

7.1 VISION

TERRITORY OF TECHNOLOGICAL AND TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS, SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY AND DEVELOPED COMMUNICATIONS

A RECOGNISED TOURIST DESTINATION WITH A DIVERSE OFFER

CENTRE OF CREATIVE INDUSTRY AND ARTS

VIBRANT AND CONNECTED RURAL AREA CONNECTING URBAN CENTRES

The urban area of Kragujevac with its university centre, developed traffic infrastructure and industrial tradition and knowledge leads the technological development of Serbia, integrating digital and technical innovations. A centre of innovative and sustainable development and cross-sectoral cooperation, competitive in the global economy, but also a centre of high-quality creative and artistic work. As the place where modern Serbia began, the Urban Area of Kragujevac is a territory with a recognizable tourist offer that integrates different types of tourism - cultural-historical, urban, event, artistic, oenological, memorial, sports, health and rehabilitation. Digitally and traffic-connected, with regional sustainable public transport, it provides residents and visitors with simple and fast communications. Supporting the rural area through the protection and development of the landscape, raising the quality of life and services in the villages, and developing sustainable agricultural practices integrates the entire urban area of Kragujevac into an economically prosperous, dynamic space for life.

7.2 THEMATIC OBJECTIVES, SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND MEASURES

The starting framework for formulating the objectives, specific objectives and measures of the urban area strategy (SUP) is represented by the new legislation of the European Commission, which establishes common indicators of achievement and results for the European Fund for Regional Investments (Investments in Jobs and Growth and Interreg) and the European Cohesion Fund⁶ (EC, 2021). The objectives of the new EU Cohesion Policy for the period 2021-2027 are: 1) A more competitive and smarter Europe by promoting innovative and smart economic transformation and ICT regional integration; 2) A greener, more resilient, low-carbon Europe, transitioning to a net-zero carbon economy by promoting the clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investments, circular economy, climate change adaptation and mitigation, risk management and its prevention, and sustainable urban mobility; 3) A more connected Europe by strengthening mobility; 4) A more inclusive Europe with a prominent social component by implementing the EU pillar of social rights, and 5) Europe closer to citizens by encouraging sustainable and integrated development of all types of areas and local initiatives.

The national framework for SUP consists of public policies, which are prepared and adopted in the process of Serbia's integration into the EU. They are listed chronologically starting from the most recent, namely: Draft Law on the Establishment and Functioning of the Cohesion Policy

⁶ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L:2021:231:FULL&from=EN>

Management System, 2023⁷; Low-carbon development strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2023 to 2030 with projections until 2050⁸; Strategy of deinstitutionalization and development of social protection services in the community for the period 2022-2026. year⁹ ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 12/2022); Adaptation Program to Changed Climate Conditions with Action Plan, Draft¹⁰; Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 to 2035, Draft¹¹; Strategy for youth in the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2022 to 2030, Draft¹²; Integrated national energy and climate plan of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2021 to 2030 with a vision until 2050¹³; Strategy for the development of information society and information security in the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2021 to 2026¹⁴ ("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"¹⁵ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 10/2021); Industrial policy strategy of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 to 2030¹⁶ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 35/2020); Employment strategy in the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2021 to 2026¹⁷ ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 18/2021, 36/2021); Strategy for the development of education and upbringing in Serbia until 2030¹⁸ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 107/2021); Strategy of smart specialisation in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2020-2027. year¹⁹ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 21/2020); Low-carbon development strategy of the Republic of Serbia with Action Plan, Draft²⁰; Strategy of sustainable urban development of the Republic of Serbia until 2030²¹ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 47/2019); Artificial intelligence development strategy in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2020-2025. year²² ("Fig. Gazette of the RS", no. 96/2019); Strategy for the development of the culture of the Republic of Serbia from 2020 to 2029. Proposal²³; Public health strategy in the Republic of Serbia 2018-2026. year²⁴ ("Official Gazette of the RS", No. 61/2018); Tourism development strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2016 to 2025²⁵ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 98/2016); Strategy of agriculture and rural development of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2014-2024. year²⁶ ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 85/2014); Strategy for supporting the development of small and

7 <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/>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

medium-sized enterprises, entrepreneurship and competitiveness for the period from 2015 to 2020²⁷ ("Official Gazette of RS", number 35/15).

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

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

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

Table 1: *Thematic objectives, specific objectives and measures*

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

O 1. Strengthening the urban identity and renewal of the urban area by encouraging sustainable and integrated development
SO 1.1 Improved and uniform quality of arrangement and accessibility of the urban area
M 1.1.1 Development, renovation and regeneration of underutilised buildings, zones and units, including the revitalization of brownfield sites
M 1.1.2 Urban regeneration of parts of the settlement that are exposed to devastating processes, including the consequences of climate change (flooding, heat islands, etc.)
M 1.1.3 Arrangement, preservation and connection of public spaces (surfaces and buildings) in accordance with the concept of accessibility
M 1.1.4 Establishment of measures to improve the management, maintenance and promotion of housing culture in residential communities (multi-apartment buildings) at the level of LSGs
M 1.1.5 Improving safety and risk management in the urban area Poa
SO 1.2 Encouraging the protection of cultural and architectural heritage
M 1.2.1 Active protection and encouragement of the (self)sustainability of cultural (especially industrial) heritage, while giving recommendations for the character and intensity of acceptable activities in urban development planning

²⁷ <http://www.pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SlGlasnikPortal/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/strategija/2015/35/1/reg>

M 1.2.2 Restoration and protection of buildings and wholes of architectural and urban heritage that are not protected cultural assets (traditional types, vernacular architecture, industrial buildings, architecture and urbanism before and after World War II, etc.)
M 1.2.3 Preservation of cultural diversity, biodiversity and quality landscape
M 1.2.4 Promotion of cultural and natural heritage
SO 1.3 Encouraging the development of sustainable tourism and a unified tourist offer
M 1.3.1 Valorization and planned diversification of tourist offer and capacities based on the identity of the urban area with 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 Development and promotion of integrated tourist products through functional connection of territories
M 1.3.3 Development and improvement of tourist infrastructure and superstructure
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 and renovation of existing substandard or unorganised residential areas and units through their infrastructural equipment, construction of public facilities and improvement of the quality of public spaces
M 1.4.3 Removal of illegal buildings in zones under protection regimes (sanitary protection of sources of drinking water, floodplains, wetlands, protected cultural and natural assets, etc.) and improvement of the work of the inspection service
SO 1.5 Strengthening and improving the management of urban-rural connections
M 1.5.1 Development of public services, traffic and technical infrastructure, suburban public transport (bus and railway) and communal activities in rural areas
M 1.5.2 Identification of programs/projects for the development of ecosystem services that rural areas provide to urban settlements
M 1.5.3 Restoration of underutilised buildings (in different forms of ownership) in rural areas and their conversion

O 2. Promoting the transition to clean and fair energy, green and blue investments, climate change adaptation and mitigation, risk prevention and management, and sustainable urban mobility
SO 2.1 Improvement of energy efficiency and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
M 2.1.1 Establishing sustainable energy (using energy efficiency measures, using renewable energy sources and applying norms and innovative materials for environmental protection and reducing harmful effects on the climate)
M 2.1.2 Integration of renewable energy sources (electrical and thermal) into a single system
SO 2.2 Encouraging the use of renewable energy sources
M 2.2.1 Using waste as energy (bio-waste)
M 2.2.2 Introduction of a system for primary selection of waste and reduction of the amount of deposited waste
SO 2.3 Development of smart energy systems, networks and storage

M 2.3.1 Introducing a smart grid, 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 Establishing new or improved risk monitoring, preparedness, warning and response systems for natural disasters and risks
M 2.4.2 Improvement of protection measures against natural disasters related to climate change (except floods and forest fires)
M 2.4.3 Protection against surface water flooding
M 2.4.4 Newly built or strengthened and improved protection against landslides and landslides
M 2.4.5 Built or improved green infrastructure to adapt to climate change
M 2.4.6 Measures (technical systems) of forest fire protection
SO 2.5 Ensuring equal access to sanitation and water supply and promoting sustainable water management
M 2.5.1 Reduction of water losses by reorganization and technical improvement of the water supply system
M 2.5.2 New or improved systems to improve the quality of drinking water delivered to consumers in public water systems
M 2.5.3 New or improved public distribution water systems
M 2.5.4 New or improved public sewage collection systems
M 2.5.5 New or improved wastewater treatment and sludge management facilities
M 2.5.6 New or improved stormwater (urban flood) protection systems, including rainwater harvesting systems
M 2.5.7 Integrative monitoring of the ecological status/potential of water sources
M 2.5.8 Integrative water monitoring for sports and recreation
M 2.5.9 Establishment and improvement of supervision in sanitary protection zones of water sources
SO 2.6. Improvement of waste management
M 2.6.1 Improvement of operation, recultivation and monitoring of waste landfills
M 2.6.2 Encouraging and introducing waste separation
M 2.6.3 Introduction of adequate management of household hazardous waste
M 2.6.4 Introduction of adequate construction waste management
M 2.6.5 Development and implementation of measures for the use of energy and materials from waste
SO 2.7. Strengthening the protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, and reducing all forms of pollution
M 2.7.1 Systemic protection of green (plants) and blue infrastructure (water)
M 2.7.2 Identification of areas within the framework of preparation for NATURA 2000 networks covered by protection and restoration measures
M 2.7.3 Reclaimed land for green areas, housing support, economic or other purposes
M 2.7.4 Improvement of the control of the implementation of regulations in the field of forestry, fishing and hunting

M 2.7.5 Improvement of monitoring and informing the public about environmental quality monitoring
M 2.7.6 Areas covered by the protection against 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 Introduction of new or renewal and modernization of rail system lines
M 2.8.2 Introduction of environmentally friendly vehicles for collective public transport
M 2.8.3 Provision of infrastructure for the movement of electrically powered vehicles
M 2.8.4 Provision of infrastructure intended for bicycle traffic
M 2.8.5 Integration of bicycle traffic with public transport
SO 2.8 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 ITIs 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 Corridor H and cross-border mobility
M 2.10.1 Improvement of the road network and road traffic
M 2.10.2 Improvement of the road traffic management system
M 2.10.3 Improvement of the railway network and railway traffic
M 2.10.4 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 companies and creating jobs, strengthening innovation capacities and applying advanced technologies in micro, small, medium and large companies
M 3.1.2 Support to researchers and scientific research organizations participating in joint research projects that have applications in the economy and public sector
M 3.1.3 Increasing the number and support of companies cooperating with scientific research organizations
M 3.1.4 Encouraging interregional investment for innovation
SO 3.2 Using the advantages of digitization for citizens, businesses, research institutions and public administration bodies
M 3.2.1 Continuous improvement of digital knowledge and skills of citizens, raising the knowledge of employees in the public and private sector for the use of new technologies and improvement of digital infrastructure in educational institutions
M 3.2.2 Digitization of services and business in the public and private sector
M 3.2.3 Continuous 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 Support for businesses to create jobs, strengthen innovation capacities and apply advanced technologies in micro, small, medium and large enterprises
SO 3.4. Development of competences for smart specialization 4S, industrial transition and entrepreneurship, within the quadruple spiral of innovation (economy, science, public and civil sector - institutional participants)
M 3.4.1 Developing the 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
M 3.4.4 Incentive for the implementation of projects aimed at protecting cultural heritage and improving the state of nature
SO 3.5 Strengthening digital connectivity
M 3.5.1 Provision of broadband access with high data transmission capacity
SO 3.6 Encouraging and promoting the transition to a circular and resource-efficient economy
M 3.6.1 Education of business entities and encouragement of investments in circular economy solutions as growth generators (new capacity for waste recycling, investments in facilities for separate waste collection, waste processed for reuse, etc.)
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 generators of growth, more efficient use of material resources and energy efficiency
M 3.7.2 Encouragement of green public procurement (motivation of green transition)
M 3.7.3 Encouragement and complementation of projects aimed at reducing the carbon footprint
SO 3.8 Promotion of green financing
M 3.8.1 Financial incentive to companies for investments in accordance with the concept of circular economy and sustainable development

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 encouraging social entrepreneurship
M 4.1.1 Development of new or modernization of existing employment services and encouragement of social entrepreneurship
M 4.1.2 Improvement of existing and creation of new local public policies in the field of employment
SO 4.2 Development of social infrastructure and services and encouragement of social inclusion and social innovation
M 4.2.1 Development of new or modernization of existing facilities for temporary reception and intervention care (vagrants, 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)
SO 4.5 Ensuring equal access to health care and fostering resilience of health systems, including primary care
M 4.5.1 Development of new or modernization of existing health and social care services
SO 4.6 Encouraging social inclusion and social innovation
M 4.6.1 Improved access and expansion of the network of social services and social innovations in the community
SO 4.7 Ensuring equal access to cultural services, programs and facilities
M 4.7.1 Affirmation and development of amateur culture through various programs
M 4.7.2 Creating conditions for the work and affirmation of new artists
M 4.7.3 Connecting educational and cultural institutions
M 4.7.4 Networking of cultural institutions at the level of the urban area and exchange of programs
SO 4.8 Ensuring equal access to sports and recreation services, contents and facilities
M 4.8.1 Improving the quality of life through playing sports as an element of essential importance for the development of personality and a healthy lifestyle
M 4.8.2 Construction of sports fields in urban and rural settlements
SO 4.9 Creating a stimulating environment for youth initiatives and activities
M 4.9.1 Designing and organizing the offer of programs and content for the quality use of young people's free time
M 4.9.2 Development of the "Youth Club" model
M 4.9.3 Encouraging young people to volunteer in various fields

O 5. Improving the urban/territorial development governance

SO 5.1 Encouraging development governance at multiple levels - local, national, international, EU, etc.
M 5.1.1 Strengthening public dialogue, more effective implementation of networks, partnerships, programs and projects of urban development management at multiple levels in order to improve the quality of work and introduce innovations
M 5.1.2 Establishing regional institutions / partnerships according to the DMO model and strengthening the role of regional development agencies (PPA)
M 5.1.3 Capacity building for development governance (development agency, KLER, urban planning company and/or urban planning department)
PC 5.2 Encouraging a multi-stakeholder approach - economy, science and education, public and civil sector
M 5.2.1 Application of the quadruple and quintuple helix model of innovation within the knowledge economy (Quadruple and quintuple Helix Model of innovation)
M 5.2.2 Establishment of a network of business angels and venture capital

PC 5.3 Encouraging a participatory approach and community-led initiatives involving local actors
M 5.3.1 Raising the awareness of citizens and stakeholders about their right to be included in the decision-making process on urban development through quality information, consultations and active participation
M 5.3.2 Directing participation towards strengthening social responsibility and balancing public and private interests in decision-making processes
M 5.3.3 Improvement of citizen participation procedures and stakeholder involvement in decision-making processes in accordance with the Decree on the Promulgation of the Law on Confirmation of the Additional Protocol to the European Charter on Local Self-Government on the Right to Participate in the Affairs of Local Authorities ²⁸ and standards of open administration
M 5.3.4 Strengthening the capacity of local communities
M 5.3.5 Encouraging the participation of young people in managing the development of the urban area
PC 5.4 Encouraging mixing (blending) urban development funding from different types of funding(domestic and international)
M 5.4.1 Support for the use of various sources of funding for the priority areas of the urban area strategy intervention
M 5.4.2 Application of EU Cohesion Policy instruments and others. - integrated territorial investments (ITI – Integrated Territorial Investment), sustainable urban development (SUD – Sustainable Urban Development), local development managed by LSGs (CLLD – Community Led Local Development)
PC 5.5 Strengthening the transparency of decision-making at the level of the urban area
M 5.5.1 Development of regional information systems (GIS) for the needs of territory development management (monitoring and evaluation of urban area strategy implementation)
M 5.5.2 Establishment of registers/records of public property and public goods, brownfield sites, underutilised sites and facilities, mapping of illegal construction, traffic monitoring, water management infrastructure, risk management, etc. and their regular updating

28 Official Gazette of the RS - International Agreements, No. 8/2018-1

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.

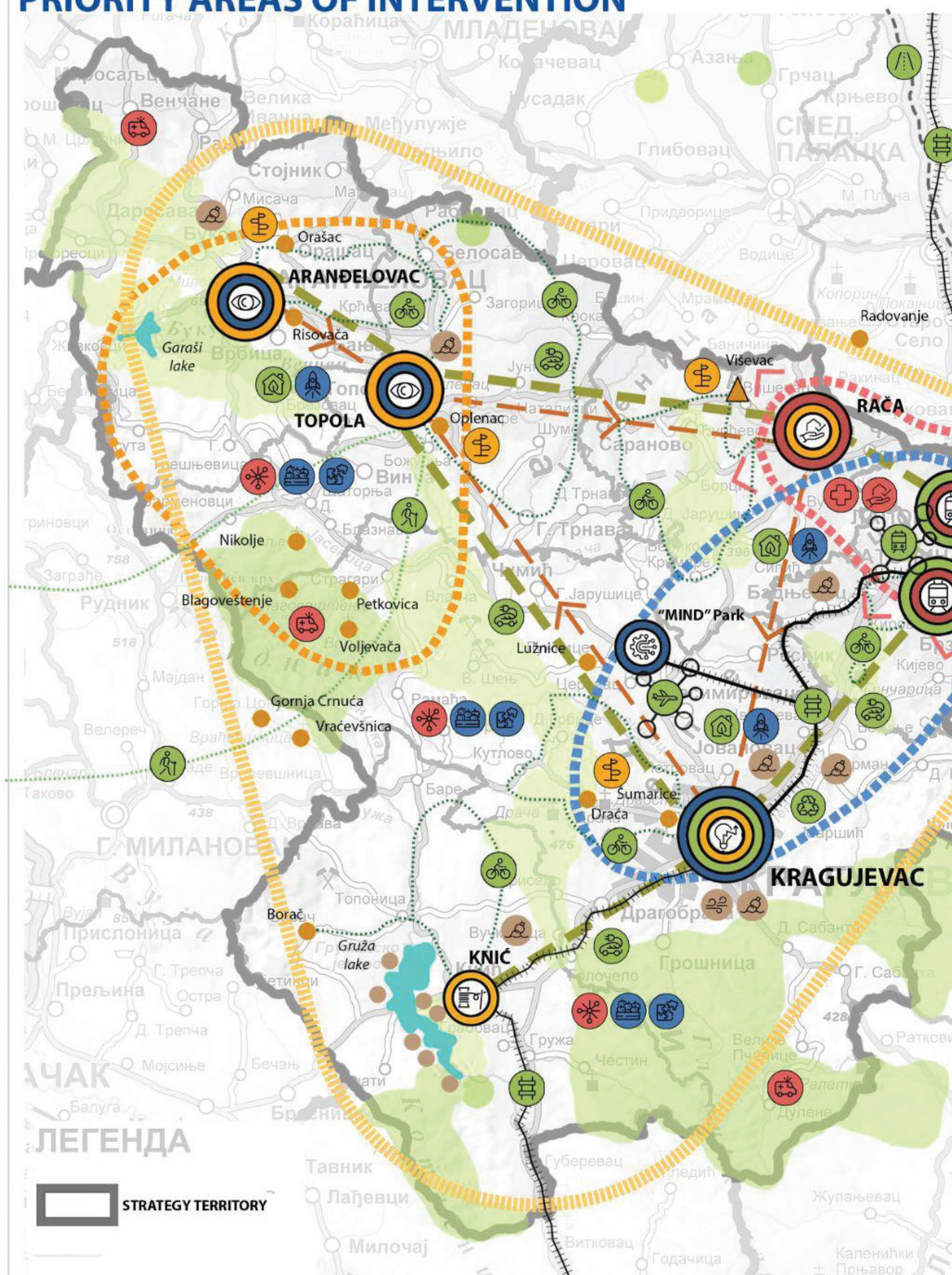
This approach must be inherently pragmatic. A strategy cannot solve all development issues at once, and while it is crucial to strategically address selected problems, it should also aim to create an effective learning environment and testing ground for refining and evaluating vision and objectives. 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.

8.2 PRIORITY AREAS OF INTERVENTION - FIGURE

PRIORITY AREAS OF INTERVENTION



KNIĆ, TOPOLA AND ARANĐELOVAC URBAN AREA



DEVELOPMENT GENERATORS

KRAGUJEVAC - centre of smart specialization and innovative economic development - connection of the University of Kragujevac with the economic sector, smart city development, regional digital information centre, centres of excellence - national stem cell bank, circular economy centre, green city, promotion of industrial and cultural heritage

LAPOVO and BATOČINA - railway and road multi-modal junction, centres of social innovation, promotion of railway and archaeological heritage

"MIND Park" - centre of smart specialization: production processes of the future - logistics centre and industrial park

RAČA - the centre of social innovation and cultural tourism

KNIĆ - centre of smart specialization: creative industries and production processes of the future - folk crafts and traditional products

ARANĐELOVAC and TOPOLA - centres of sustainable tourism and identity development - spa (health and rehabilitation), cultural, gastronomic (wine), manifestation, rural and recreational centres, centres of smart specialization: food for the future

PRIORITY AREAS

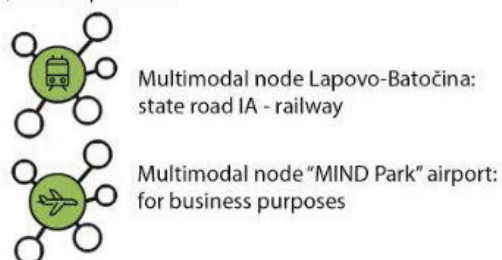
- ZONE OF SMART SPECIALIZATION AND INNOVATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITH MULTI-MODAL CENTRES: Kragujevac - Batočina - Lapovo - "MIND Park"
- ZONE OF SOCIAL SERVICES INTEGRATION AND INNOVATION: Rača - Lapovo - Batočina (with connection to Kragujevac, Knić, Topola and Aranđelovac)
- ZONE OF HEALTH AND SPORTS TOURISM: Bukovačka Spa - Oplenac - Rudnik
- THEMATIC ROUTE "Via the roads of Karađorđević and Obrenović": Aranđelovac - Topola - Rača - Kragujevac
- ZONE OF URBAN MOBILITY AND TRAFFIC INTEGRATION: public local and intercity transport passengers in ecological vehicles, development of bicycle traffic, development of suburban railway
- ZONE OF ŠUMADIJA UNIQUE TOURIST OFFER AND CULTURAL HERITAGE: area of contemporary culture and artistic creativity, cultural, historical, archaeological, industrial heritage, wine and other thematic routes, natural heritage, cycling, accommodation facilities

PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT ZONES

- Green infrastructure: zones and individual locations
- Blue infrastructure
- Areas threatened by illegal building
- Areas threatened by illegal dumping (rural areas) and air pollution

DEVELOPMENT ROUTES AND HUBS

- State road of the IA order
- National, regional and city railway
- Pedestrian corridor E7
- Cycling routes (existing on the LGS territories)



DEVELOPMENT NODES AND NETWORKS

- LANDMARKS AND NATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE OF GREAT / EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTANCE
- TOURIST POINTS - info and visitor centres, rest areas, camps...
- REGIONAL CENTRE FOR WASTE AND WASTE SLUDGE MANAGEMENT (from WWTP Kragujevac)
- NETWORK OF ENERGY RECONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS - green roofs, solar panels on public buildings
- INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES, FREE WIFI
- MARKETS OF LOCAL PRODUCTS - formation of value chains of typical products
- COOPERATIVES AND CLUSTERS OF FOOD PRODUCERS - processing and distribution of fruit
- INNOVATION START-UP CENTRES AND BUSINESS INCUBATORS
- REGIONAL AND LOCAL CENTRES - renovation of rural culture centres into multifunctional centres
- SOCIAL CARE INSTITUTIONS - shelter, centre for people with special needs
- HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS - dementia centre, palliative care, counseling centres
- MOBILE SERVICES: HEALTH AND SOCIAL - mobile clinics, help in the house, national kitchens etc.

8.3 LIST OF STRATEGIC PROJECTS

8.3.1 Identity of the urban area

1. Promotion of industrial heritage - adequate transformation and reactivation of brownfield sites (21.Oktobar, Stara zvezda, Crvena zvezda, Stara ciglana, Military Technical Institute (srp. VTZ), Strna zita, Service 1)
2. Promotion of cultural heritage and urban structures (Kragujevac - renovation of the core of the Military Technical Institute (srp. VTZ), Milošev Konak market, Crveni barjak Street, museum, gymnasium, Old town - Capital, Aranđelovac, Topola)
3. Valorization of the cultural and historical heritage of Šumadija and formation of a unique tourist offer
4. Thematic routes: along the roads of leader Karađorđe; along the paths of the Obrenović dynasty; wine route
5. Protection of natural assets, and preparation for the ecological network Natura 2000 for the entire urban area
6. The second phase of the project of implementing the European Convention on Landscape in the territory of Šumadija and strengthening regional ties (networking of rural, cultural and mixed landscapes)
7. Rehabilitation of sub-standard and informal settlements
8. Branding the territory through the promotion of event tourism - construction of tourist infrastructure, marketing...
9. Inclusion in ERIH network of European industrial cultural heritage

8.3.2 Green and energy transition and urban mobility

1. Mapping the potential of renewable energy sources
2. Formation of a regional centre for the preservation of biodiversity
3. Formation of a regional centre for the needs of greening
4. Expansion of the network of green areas (green rings around cities - urban forests)
5. Integration of all modes of transport with the formation of a suburban railway along with the reconstruction of existing railway stations and the introduction of a single transport ticket
6. Formation of the Regional centre for Waste Management
7. Establishing a regional centre for the management of waste sludge from WWTP plants
8. Arrangement of the botanical garden in Kragujevac
9. Establishment of a water supply system and formation of sanitary protection zones around water sources
10. Introduction of a pollutant monitoring system (noise, air, water, soil)

8.3.3 Innovative and smart economy

1. Adaptation of BIC and conservation of “Čaurnica” for the needs of the centre for circular economy - revitalization of part of the Military Technical Institute
2. Establishment of a development training centre within the Military Technical Institute, Zastava Tervo
3. Mapping of companies with a high carbon footprint and education of economic entities (with emphasis on export-oriented companies) on EU regulations, with the aim of reducing the carbon footprint
4. Formation of a centre for the improvement of the work of SMEs within the Military Technical Institute
5. Profiling and activation of smart specialization zones:
 - o creative industries (old occupations, centre of circular economy)
 - o ICT (Data centre, Innovation Systems, Innovation District, centre of Excellence, Science and Technology Park and Digital Infrastructure)
 - o production processes (business incubator, green industrial zones, logistics centres (MIND park)
 - o food for the future (wineries/wine route, distilleries, flowers, organic production of natural varieties, honey, gastronomy, construction of distribution cooperatives and development of the fruit processing industry)

8.3.4 Social wellbeing

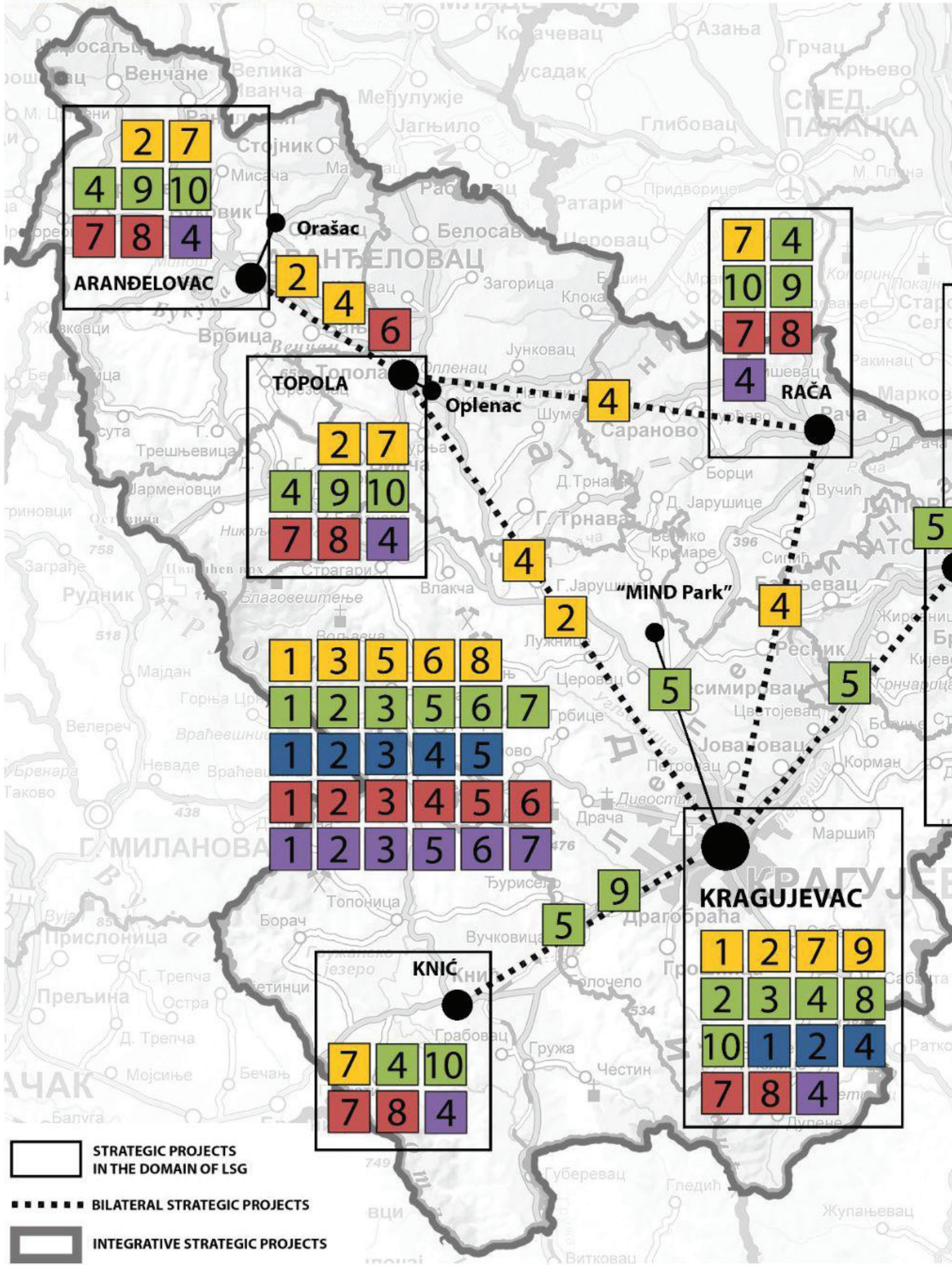
1. Regionalization of the network of social services
2. Development of new health care services according to new needs (dementia centre, psychological counseling centres, palliative care)
3. Formation of the Regional centre for reception of the homeless and persons in social need
4. Establishing a mobile health care system in an urban area
5. Establishment of the Smart village concept
6. Development of joint programs and manifestations of cultural centres in the urban area
7. Improvement of sports, cultural and health infrastructure
8. Construction of housing facilities with support and affordable housing

8.3.5 Urban and territorial development governance

1. Improving the capacity for managing integrated territorial investments, including the formation of a project coordination unit
2. Establishment of a regional fund for financing innovation, a network of business angels and venture capital
3. Development of smart management - Regional digital information system and extension of the purpose of GIS
4. Platform for digital participation of citizens
5. Establishment of local action groups, cooperatives, associations
6. Training to encourage the application of a multi-stakeholder approach - economy, education, science, public and civil sector (Quadruple and Quintuple Helix Model of innovation)
7. Formation of a regional body for the improvement and optimization of the intercity transport system (road, rail and other types of transport)

8.4 STRATEGIC PROJECTS - FIGURE

STRATEGIC PROJECTS



KNIĆ, TOPOLA AND ARANĐELOVAC URBAN AREA



URBAN AREA IDENTITY

- 1 Promotion of industrial heritage – adequate transformation and reactivation of brownfield locations (21st October, Old Star, Red Star, Old Brickyard, Military Technical Institute, Old grains, Service 1)
- 2 Promotion of cultural heritage and urban structures (Kragujevac – redesign of the old centre of the Military Technical Institute, market, Prince Miloš's court, Red flag street, Museum, High school, Old capital, Aranđelovac, Topola)
- 3 Valorization of the cultural and historical heritage of Sumadija and establishment of a unique tourist offer
- 4 Thematic routes: on the roads of Vožd Karađorđe, roads of the Obrenović dynasty, wine route
- 5 Protection of natural assets, and preparation for ecological network Natura 2000 for the whole urban area
- 6 Second phase of the project of applying European Landscape Convention in Sumadija territory and strengthening of landscape connectivity (network of rural, cultural, and mixed landscapes)
- 7 Rehabilitation of sub-standard and informal settlements
- 8 Territory branding through the promotion of manifestation tourism – construction of tourist infrastructure, marketing...
- 9 Inclusion in ERIH network of European industrial heritage

GREEN AND ENERGY TRANSITION AND URBAN MOBILITY

- 1 Mapping of potentials for renewable energy sources
- 2 Establishment of Regional centre for biodiversity protection
- 3 Establishment of Regional centre for landscaping
- 4 Expansion of the green areas network (green rings around urban areas – urban forests)
- 5 Integration of all types of public transport with the establishment of suburban railroad with the reconstruction of existing railway stations and introduction of a unified ticketing system
- 6 Establishment of the Regional centre for waste management
- 7 Establishment of the Regional centre for sludge management from the WWTP
- 8 Design and development of the Botanical garden in Kragujevac
- 9 Establishment of the water supply system and defining sanitary protection zones around water sources
- 10 Introduction of the pollutant monitoring system (noise, air, water, soil)

INNOVATIVE AND SMART ECONOMY

- 1 Adaptation of Business Incubator Center and conservation of "Caurnica" for the needs of the center for circular economy - revitalization of part of the Military Technical Institute
- 2 Establishment of a development training centre within the Military Technical Institute, "Zastava Tervo"
- 3 Mapping of companies with high carbon footprint and education of business entities (with the focus on export-oriented companies) about EU regulations, with the aim to reduce carbon footprint
- 4 Establishment of the Centre for development of small and medium businesses with the Military Technical Institute
- 5 Profiling and activating smart specialisation zones:
 - Creative industries (old crafts, centre for circular economy)
 - ICT (Data centre, innovation systems, innovation district, Centre of excellence, Science technological park and digital infrastructure)
 - Production processes (business incubator, green industrial zones, logistic centres (MIND Park))
 - Food for the future (wineries/wine route, distilleries, flowers, organic production of natural species, honey, gastronomy, construction of distribution cooperatives and development of the fruit processing industry)

SOCIAL WELL-BEING

- 1 Regionalisation of the network of social services
- 2 Development of new health care services according to new needs (dementia centre, psychological counselling centres, palliative care)
- 3 Establishment of the Regional centre for shelter of homeless persons and persons in need of social assistance
- 4 Establishment of the system of mobile health care in the urban area
- 5 Establishment of the concept of Smart villages
- 6 Development of joint programmes and manifestation of cultural centres in the urban area
- 7 Improvement of sports, cultural and health infrastructure
- 8 Construction of assisted living and affordable housing buildings

URBAN/TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

- 1 Improving the capacity for managing integral territorial investments, including the formation of a project coordination unit
- 2 Establishment of regional fund for innovation investments, network of business angels and venture capital
- 3 Development of smart management – Regional digital information system and expansion of the purpose of GIS
- 4 Digital citizens' participation platform
- 5 Establishment of Local Action Groups, cooperatives, associations
- 6 Training to encourage the application of a multi-stakeholder approach - industry, education, science, public and civil sector (Quadruple and Quintuple Helix Model of innovation)
- 7 Establishment of the regional body for development and optimization of the system of regional transportation (road, railway and other modes of transport)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ministry of Public Investments⁵⁰; The cabinet of the minister without portfolio in charge of improving the development of underdeveloped municipalities⁵¹; The cabinet of the minister without portfolio responsible for the coordination of activities and measures in the field of relations between the Republic of Serbia and the diaspora⁵²; Cabinet of the minister without portfolio in charge of balanced regional development⁵³), their bodies and agencies (Customs Administration; Free Zones Administration; Republic Water Directorate; Forestry Administration; Agricultural Payments Administration; Agricultural Land Administration; National Academy of Public Administration; Development Agency of Serbia⁵⁴; Port Management Agency⁵⁵) and funds (Development Fund of the Republic of Serbia⁵⁶; Fund for innovation activity⁵⁷; Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia⁵⁸;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5: Sources of funding (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		
I N T E R N A T I O N A L S O U R C E S	BANKS		
	Erste Bank A.D.; UniCredit Bank; Banca Intesa; NLB Komercijalna banka; Bank Poštanska štedionica; ProCredit Bank		
	EUROPEAN UNION FUNDS		
	IPA – Instrument for pre-accession assistance	EU programmes	Cohesion policy and other EU funds
	IPA 2021-2027	Digital Europe	New cohesion policy 2021-2027
	IPA 2014-2020	HORIZON Europe	MADAD
	IPA 2007-2013)	SME competitiveness	EU Solidarity Fund
	Programmes of European territorial cooperation in the Republic of Serbia 2021-2027	programme – COSME	Regional housing programme
	Investment framework for the Western Balkans	Programme for employment and social innovation	Green Agenda for the Western Balkans
	IPARD III	ERASMUS	
	A multi-user IPA	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	
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 6: Examples from practice of combining funding sources

Priority areas of intervention (Strategy of sustainable urban development of the RS until 2030)	Funding sources used	
	National sources of financing	International sources of funding
Commercial and commercial zones and brownfield sites	Ministry of Economy IPA - competitiveness + RS Government PPP Banks Diaspora	European Investment Bank European Bank for Reconstruction and Development KfW Bank UN SDGs Switzerland, Japan GIZ EU PRO
Uncontrolled elemental expansion of urban settlements and degradation of rural areas	MGSI MDULSU Ministry of Public Investments	European Investment Bank UN SDGs
Endangered urban structures, urban matrices and central urban areas	Ministry of Culture MGSI PPP	Creative Europe European Investment Bank World Bank WB Green fund KfW UN SDGs GIZ/AMBERO EU PRO
Parts of urban settlements with a problem improvement of social standard or solving social problems	RS Housing 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 programme. 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	m2	
	- Reclaimed land used for green areas, social (affordable) housing, economic or other purposes	m2	
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 SDG 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/m2	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 CO2	
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/m2	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 PUORS SNURRS
	- 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/m2	RCO 36 RCO 37 RCO 38 RCO 39 RCR 50 RCR 95 PPIKUAP PPRS PZVRS
	- The area of the Natura 2000 network covered by protection and restoration measures	ha/m2	
	- Area of restored land for which support was received	ha/m2	
	- Area covered by air pollution monitoring systems	ha/m2	
	- 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, programs 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 program in Serbia from 2023 to 2032	PUMS
Low-carbon development strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2023 to 2030 with projections until 2050	SSNRRS
Strategy for young people in the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2022 to 2030	SMRS
Strategy of deinstitutionalization and development of social protection services in the community for the period 2022-2026. year	SDRUSZZ
Air protection program in the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2022 to 2030 with an action plan	PZVRS
Circular economy development program in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2022-2024. year	PRCERS
Waste management program in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2022-2031. year	PUORS
Program of adaptation to changed climatic conditions with Action Plan, Draft.	PPIKUAP
Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 to 2035, Draft	PPRS
Strategic priorities for the development of the culture of the Republic of Serbia from 2021-2025. year	SPRKRS
Integrated national energy and climate plan of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2021 to 2030 with a vision until 2050	INEKPRS
Strategy for the development of information society and information security in the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2021 to 2026	SRIDIB
Strategy of scientific and technological development of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2021 to 2025 “Power of knowledge”	SNTRRS
Strategy for the development of the startup ecosystem of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2021 to 2025	SRSERS
Industrial policy strategy of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 to 2030	SIPRS
Employment strategy in the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2021 to 2026	SZRS
Strategy for the development of education and upbringing in Serbia until 2030	SROVS
Strategy of smart specialisation in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2020-2027. year	SPSRS
Strategy of sustainable urban development of the Republic of Serbia until 2030	SOURRS
Artificial intelligence development strategy in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2020-2025. year	SERVIRS

Public health strategy in the Republic of Serbia 2018-2026 year	SJZRS
Tourism development strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2016 to 2025	SRTRS
Strategy of agriculture and rural development of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2014-2024 year	SPRRRS
Strategy for supporting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, entrepreneurship and competitiveness for the period from 2015 to 2020	SPRMSPPK

11 IMPLEMENTATION

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 Kragujevac and the municipalities of Aranđelovac, Batočina, Knić, Lapovo, Rača and Topola (LSGs) 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 Kragujevac 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.⁷⁹

After closing the project, the City of Kragujevac should manage and maintain the created elements. In the case of “soft” projects, the local 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/NGO 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

⁷⁹ 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.

conducting feasibility studies for any project, and that LSGs use the project implementation period to establish systems and institutions that 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 - DECISIONS ON ACCESS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE URBAN AREA DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Скупштина града Крагујевца, на основу члана 12. став 2. тачка 2. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 30/18), члана 13. став 6, члана 20. став 1. тачка 1, члана 32. став 1. тачка 6. у вези члана 66. став 3. Закона о локалној самоуправи ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 129/07, 83/14 – други закон, 101/16 – други закон, 47/18, 111/21 – други закон), члана 40. став 1. тачка 19. Статута града Крагујевца („Службени лист града Крагујевца", број 8/19) и Споразума с сарадњи током израде и спровођења стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац број 20-173-II-2022 од 13. јуна 2022. године, на седници одржаној 24.06.2022. године, доноси

ОДЛУКУ

о приступању изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац

Члан 1.

Одлуком о приступању изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац (у даљем тексту: Одлука) град Крагујевац (у даљем тексту: Град) приступа изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац (у даљем тексту: Стратегија) ради дефинисања заједничких праваца развоја урбаног подручја, предлагања заједничких циљева и начина деловања при спровођењу заједничких пројеката урбаног развоја.

Члан 2.

Под Стратегијом у смислу одредаба ове одлуке, подразумева се плански документ урбаног развоја израђен у складу са правилима Европске Уније.

Циљ израде Стратегије је да допринесе:

- одрживом развоју територије заснованом на подстицању иновативне, паметне, нискоугљеничне и циркуларне економије;
- прелазу на чисту и праведну енергију, зелених и плавих улагања, ублажавању и прилагођавању климатским променама, спречавању и управљању ризицима, бољем снабдевању водом и управљању отпадом, одрживој и мултимодалној урбаној мобилности;
- јачању 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;
- примени интегралног и партиципативног приступа развоју друштва и привреде, развоју предела, културног и градитељског наслеђа, природне баштине и јачању урбано- руралних веза.

Стратегија ће поставити приоритете одрживог територијалног развоја и доприносити максимизирању вредности финансирања и развијању веза унутар и изван окружења.

Члан 3.

Полазну основу за формулисање Стратегије представљају дефинисани правци развоја Републике Србије и Европске уније и територије урбаног подручја Града и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац, кроз сагледавање Европских, националних и локалних развојних докумената и докумената јавних политика програма и пројекта који се реализују на територији урбаног подручја.

Члан 4.

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 5.

У циљу спровођења ове одлуке и израде Стратегије образује се Савет за развој урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац, (у даљем тексту Савет) и Радна група за израду Стратегије (у даљем тексту: Радна група).

Члан 6.

Савет има задатак да координира и надзире процес израде Стратегије, разматра нацрт Стратегије по фазама припреме предложеној од стране Радне групе, даје мишљење на предложени нацрт Стратегије, прибавља мишљења релевантних институција, координира процес спровођења Стратегије и даје предлог за реализацију одређених стратешких пројеката важних за развој урбаног подручја.

Чланови Савета су: градоначелник Града, председници општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац и представник Регионалне агенције за економски развој Шумадије и Поморавља, док су заменици чланова Савета заменик градоначелника односно председника општина.

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

Савет доноси Пословник о раду Савета на првој седници која ће се одржати најкасније у року од месец дана од дана ступања на снагу ове одлуке.

Члан 7.

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

Чланови и координатори Радне групе су представници Града и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац.

Радну групу решењем образује Градоначелник Града на предлог који достављају председници општина.

Члан 8.

Регионална агенција за економски развој Шумадије и Поморавља пружа стручну и техничку подршку Радној групи током израде Стратегије, кроз обезбеђење простора за рад у сарадњи са градском управом надлежном за просторно планирање, административно-техничку помоћ током израде Стратегије, прикупљање и достављање свих званичних релевантних података и друго.

Члан 9.

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

Учешће јавности у припреми нацрта Стратегије биће обезбеђено кроз организовање јавне расправе.

Члан 10.

Рок за израду Стратегије је осам месеци од дана ступања на снагу ове одлуке. Стратегију доноси Скупштина града Крагујевца.

Члан 11.

Средства за реализацију ове одлуке обезбеђују се кроз програм ЕУ ПРО Плус.

Члан 12.

За реализацију ове Одлуке задужују се градске управе надлежне за просторно

планирање и урбанизам, односно организационе јединице општинских управа, надлежне за послове просторног планирања и урбанизма.

Члан 13.

Ова одлука ступа на снагу осмог дана од дана објављивања у "Службеном листу града Крагујевца".

Образложење

Правни основ за доношење Одлуке о приступању изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац (у даљем тексту: Одлука) садржан је у одредбама члана 12. став 2. тачка 2. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 30/18), којим је прописано да стратегија по просторном обухвату може бити 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 члана 13. став 6, члана 20. став 1. тачка 1. члана 32 став 1. тачка 6. у вези члана 66. став 3. Закона о локалној самоуправи ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 129/07, 83/14 – други закон, 101/16 – други закон, 47/18, 111/21 – други закон) којима је прописано да јединица локалне самоуправе, у оквиру својих надлежности преко својих органа, прати процес европских интеграција Републике Србије и развија за то потребне административне капацитете у складу, са законом и утврђеном политиком Републике Србије, да Град, преко својих органа, у складу са Уставом и законом доноси свој статут, буџет и завршни рачун, просторни и урбанистички план и програм развоја града, као и стратешке планове и програме локалног економског развоја, да Скупштина града, у складу са законом доноси прописе и друге опште акте и члана 40. став 1. тачка 19. Статута града Крагујевца („Службени лист града Крагујевца“, број 8/19), којим је прописано да Скупштина у складу са законом доноси план развоја Града, планска документа јавних политика, средњорочне планове и друга планска документа.

Град Крагујевац је поднео пријаву за Јавни позив за израду територијалних стратегија број 020-353/21-II од 9. децембра 2021. године, за техничку помоћ за развој стратегија урбаног подручја, где су коподносиоци пријаве партнерске локалне самоуправе и то: општине Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола, Аранђеловац и Регионална агенција за развој Шумадије и Поморавља д.о.о. Крагујевац.

Град Крагујевац и општине – коподносиоци пријаве у поступку аплицирања за техничку подршку, поднели су, између осталог, у складу са правилима донатора, изјаву којом је дефинисано да ће главни саговорник Програма бити Град Крагујевац, односно да ће Град деловати у име било које друге општине – сукорисника Програма, такође су утврђене обавезе Града и општина сукорисника Програма да: донесу одлуке Скупштине о покретању процеса израде Стратегије; успоставе партнерства; формирају интердисциплинарне тимове; успоставе институционалне оквире за подршку имплементацији територијалне стратегије и донесу одлуку о усвајању стратегије.

Меморандумом о разумевању који је закључен између носиоца израде Стратегије, града Крагујевца и Канцеларије Уједињених нација за пројектне услуге (УНОПС) заведен код града Крагујевца под бројем 020-173/22-II дана 7. јуна 2022. године, дефинисана је техничка подршка Програма Европске уније за локални развој ЕУ ПРО Плус у изради и спровођењу Стратегије урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац.

Споразумом о сарадњи током израде и спровођења стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац, који је закључен између града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац, заведен код града Крагујевца под бројем 020 – 173/22 –II дана 13. јуна 2022. године успостављена је партнерска сарадња на изради и спровођењу Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца, општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац и Регионалне агенције за развој Шумадије и Поморавља д.о.о. Крагујевац.

Разлог за доношење ове одлуке садржан је у потреби да се обезбеди правни оквир за унапређење способности Града да уведе интегрални одрживи приступ планирању развоја и изградњи капацитета за спровођење територијалних иницијатива у циљу израде Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац ради дефинисања заједничких праваца развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Аранђеловац Баточина, Кnić, Лапово, Рача и Топола, предлагања заједничких циљева и начина деловања и спровођења заједничких пројеката урбаног развоја.

Ова одлука конципирана је кроз тринаест чланова.

Чланом 1. ове одлуке утврђено је да Град Крагујевац приступа изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац (у даљем тексту: Стратегија) ради дефинисања заједничких праваца развоја урбаног подручја, предлагања заједничких циљева и начина деловања при спровођењу заједничких пројеката урбаног развоја.

Чланом 2. ове одлуке, утврђен је, између осталог, циљ израде Стратегије.

Чланом 3. ове одлуке утврђено је да полазну основу за формулисање стратегије представљају дефинисани правци развоја Републике Србије и Европске уније и територије урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац, кроз сагледавање Европских, националних и локалних развојних докумената и докумената јавних политика, програма и пројекта који се реализују на територији урбаног подручја.

Чланом 4. ове одлуке утврђено је да се кроз процес израде Стратегије промовише 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.

Чланом 5. ове одлуке утврђено је да се у циљу спровођења ове одлуке образује Савет за развој урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац и Радна група за израду Стратегије.

Чланом 6. ове одлуке утврђени су задаци и састав Савета.

Чланом 7. ове одлуке утврђени су задаци и састав Радне групе.

Чланом 8. ове одлуке прописано је да Регионална агенција за економски развој Шумадије и Поморавља - пружа стручну и техничку подршку као и административно-техничку помоћ Радној групи током израде Стратегије

Чланом 9. ове одлуке дефинисано је да се током израде Стратегије организују тематски округли столови, радионице, форуми за стручне и јавне расправе, на којима ће се усаглашавати предложена решења, којима могу присуствовати заинтересовани учесници, како би се обезбедила партиципација и транспарентност процеса одлучивања и правовремено обавештавање јавности, а да ће се учешће јавности у припреми нацрта Стратегије обезбедити кроз организовање јавне расправе.

Чланом 10. ове одлуке утврђен је рок од осам месеци за израду Стратегије од дана ступања на снагу ове одлуке, као и да Стратегију доноси Скупштина града Крагујевца.

Чланом 11. ове одлуке утврђено је да се средства за реализацију ове одлуке обезбеђује кроз програм ЕУ ПРО Плус.

Чланом 12. ове одлуке утврђено је да су за реализацију ове одлуке задужене градске управе надлежне за просторно планирање и урбанизам, односно организационе јединице општинских управа, надлежне за послове просторног планирања и урбанизма.

Чланом 13. ове одлуке у складу са чланом 196. став 3. и 4. Устава Републике Србије („Службени гласник Републике Србије“, број 98/06 и 115/21) уређено је питање објављивања и ступања на снагу ове одлуке, односно утврђено је да одлука ступа на снагу осмог дана од дана објављивања у „Службеном листу града Крагујевца“.

За реализацију ове одлуке нису потребна средства из буџета града Крагујевца.

СКУПШТИНА ГРАДА КРАГУЈЕВЦА

Број: 350-1168/22-I

У Крагујевцу, 24.06.2022. године



ПРЕДСЕДНИК,

Мирослав Петрашиновић

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 ("Сл.гласник РС", бр.129/2007, 18/2016, 47/2018 и 9/2020 - др. закон), чланом 33. и 39. Закона о регионалном развоју ("Сл.гласник РС", бр.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 33. Статута општине Аранђеловац („Службени гласник општине Аранђеловац“, бр. 2/2019) и Меморандумом о разумевању, закљученог између носиоца израде Стратегије, града Крагујевца, и Канцеларије Уједињених нација за пројектне услуге, дана 7.6.2022. године, којим се дефинише техничка подршка Програма Европске уније за локални развој ЕУ ПРО Плус у изради и спровођењу Стратегије урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац.

Скупштина општине Аранђеловац, на седници одржаној 04.07.2022. године, донела је

ОДЛУКУ О ПРИСТУПАЊУ ИЗРАДИ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ РАЗВОЈА УРБАНОГ ПОДРУЧЈА ГРАДА КРАГУЈЕВЦА И ОПШТИНА БАТОЧИНА, ЛАПОВО, РАЧА, КНИЋ, ТОПОЛА И АРАНЂЕЛОВАЦ

Члан 1.

Општина Аранђеловац приступа изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац.

Члан 2.

Под Стратегијом развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац (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,

¹ Члан 29. Уредбе (ЕУ) 2021/1060 Европског парламента и већа од 24. јуна 2021. о утврђивању заједничких одредаба о Европском фонду за регионални развој, Европском социјалном фонду плус, Кохезионом фонду, Фонду за праведну транзицију и Европском фонду за помоћство, рибарство и аквакултуру те финансијских правила за њих и за Фонд за азил, миграције и интеграцију, Фонд за унутрашњу безбедност и инструмент за финансијску подршку на подручју управљања границама и визне политике.

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 Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац, 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 Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац (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, предложеном 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 Крагујевца и председници општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац које су у саставу урбаног подручја обухваћеног Стратегијом, као и представници Регионалне агенције за економски развој Шумадије и Поморавља д.о.о. Крагујевац, 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 агенција за економски развој Шумадије и Поморавља д.о.о. Крагујевац 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 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 Аранђеловац".

СКУПШТИНА ОПШТИНЕ АРАНЂЕЛОВАЦ
Бр. 06-300/2022-01-2 од 04.07.2022. године

ПРЕДСЕДНИК СКУПШТИНЕ
Никола Обрадовић



СКУПШТИНА ОПШТИНЕ КНИЋ, на седници од 12.07.2022. године, у складу са чланом 11. и чланом 12. Закона о планском систему ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 30/2018), чланом 20. став 1. и чланом 32. став 1. тачка 6. 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 ("Сл.гласник РС", бр.129/2007, 18/2016, 47/2018 и 9/2020 - 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 37. став 1. тачка 4. Статута општине Кнић ("Службени гласник општине Кнић", број 1/19 и 14/21) и Меморандумом о разумевању, закљученог између носиоца израде Стратегије, града Крагујевца, и Канцеларије Уједињених нација за пројектне услуге, дана 7.6.2022. године, којим се дефинише техничка подршка Програма Европске уније за локални развој ЕУ ПРО Плус у изради и спровођењу Стратегије урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац, донела је

ОДЛУКУ О ПРИСТУПАЊУ ИЗРАДИ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ РАЗВОЈА УРБАНОГ ПОДРУЧЈА ГРАДА КРАГУЈЕВЦА И ОПШТИНА БАТОЧИНА, ЛАПОВО, РАЧА, КНИЋ, ТОПОЛА И АРАНЂЕЛОВАЦ

Члан 1.

Општина Кнић приступа изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац.

Члан 2.

Под Стратегијом развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац (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 градителског 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 Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац, 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 Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац (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 Крагујевца и председници општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац које су у саставу урбаног подручја обухваћеног Стратегијом, као и представници Регионалне агенције за економски развој Шумадије и Поморавља д.о.о. Крагујевац, 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 агенција за економски развој Шумадије и Поморавља д.о.о. Крагујевац 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 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 гласнику општине Кnić“.

Број: 401-916/2022-01
У Книћу: 12.07.2022. године

ПРЕДСЕДНИК СКУПШТИНЕ
Светлана Анђелић



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РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА – ОПШТИНА РАЧА

СКУПШТИНА ОПШТИНЕ

Број: 020-39/2022-I-01


Дана: 28.06.2022. године

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 ("Сл.гласник РС", бр.129/2007, 18/2016, 47/2018 и 9/2020 - др. закон), члановима 33. и 39. Закона о регионалном развоју ("Сл.гласник РС", бр.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 40. став 1. тачке 6) Статута општине Рача ("Сл. гласник општине Рача", број 3/2019) и Меморандумом о разумевању, закљученог између носиоца израде Стратегије, града Крагујевца, и Канцеларије Уједињених нација за пројектне услуге, дана 7.6.2022. године, којим се дефинише техничка подршка Програма Европске уније за локални развој ЕУ ПРО Плус у изради и спровођењу Стратегије урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац, Скупштина општине Рача, на седници одржаној 28.06.2022. године, на предлог Општинског већа општине Рача, донела је:

ОДЛУКУ
О ПРИСТУПАЊУ ИЗРАДИ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ РАЗВОЈА УРБАНОГ ПОДРУЧЈА
ГРАДА КРАГУЈЕВЦА И ОПШТИНА БАТОЧИНА, ЛАПОВО, РАЧА, КНИЋ,
ТОПОЛА И АРАНЂЕЛОВАЦ

Члан 1.

Општина Рача приступа изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац.

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Члан 2.

Под Стратегијом развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац (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 Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац, 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 Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић,

¹ Члан 29. Уредбе (ЕУ) 2021/1060 Европског парламента и већа од 24. јуна 2021. о утврђивању заједничких одредаба о Европском фонду за регионални развој, Европском социјалном фонду плус, Кохезионом фонду, Фонду за праведну транзицију и Европском фонду за поморство, рибарство и аквакултуру те финансијских правила за њих и за Фонд за азил, миграције и интеграцију, Фонд за унутрашњу безбедност и инструмент за

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Топола и Аранђеловац(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 Крагујевца (*називи свих градова*) и председници општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац(*називи свих општина*) које су у саставу урбаног подручја обухваћеног Стратегијом, као и представници (*надлежне*) Регионалне агенције за економски развој Шумадије и Поморавља д.о.о. Крагујевац, 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 агенција за економски развој Шумадије и Поморавља д.о.о. Крагујевац 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.

	ОДЛУКА СКУПШТИНЕ ОПШТИНЕ		
	ОЗНАКА: С.07-02	ВЕРЗИЈА: 1	Страница 4 од 4

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 гласнику општине Рача".

ПРЕДСЕДНИК



Бранко Радосављевић

Одлуку доставити:

- Председнику општине Рача;
- Регионалној агенцији за економски развој Шумадије и Поморавља, ул. Краља Петра I бр.22, 34000 Крагујевац;
- Шефу одељења за изградњу, урбанизам, локални економски развој и инспекцијске послове;
- Архиви.

10-12

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 ("Сл.гласник РС", бр.129/2007, 18/2016, 47/2018 и 9/2020 - др. закон), чланом 33. и 39. Закона о регионалном развоју ("Сл.гласник РС", бр.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 40. став 1. тачка 4 Статута општине Топола ("Службени гласник СО Топола" број 2/2019) и члановима 154. став 2. и 155. став 1. Пословника Скупштине општине Топола („Службени гласник СО Топола“ број 3/2019)

и Меморандумом о разумевању, закљученог између носиоца израде Стратегије, града Крагујевца, и Канцеларије Уједињених нација за пројектне услуге, дана 7.6.2022. године, којим се дефинише техничка подршка Програма Европске уније за локални развој ЕУ ПРО Плус у изради и спровођењу Стратегије урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац.

Скупштина Општине Топола на седници одржаној дана 27.6.2022. године, донела је

ОДЛУКУ

О ПРИСТУПАЊУ ИЗРАДИ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ РАЗВОЈА УРБАНОГ ПОДРУЧЈА ГРАДА КРАГУЈЕВЦА И ОПШТИНА БАТОЧИНА, ЛАПОВО, РАЧА, КНИЋ, ТОПОЛА И АРАНЂЕЛОВАЦ

Члан 1.

Општина Топола приступа изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац.

Члан 2.

Под Стратегијом развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац (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 Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац, 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 Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац (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 Крагујевца (назив свих градова) и председници општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац (назив свих општина) које су у саставу урбаног подручја обухваћеног Стратегијом, као и представници (надлежне) Регионалне агенције за економски развој Шумадије и Поморавља д.о.о. Крагујевац, 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 агенција за економски развој Шумадије и Поморавља д.о.о. Крагујевац 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 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 гласнику СО Топола“.

СКУПШТИНА ОПШТИНЕ ТОПОЛА

Број: 020-314/2022-05-1

Дана: 27.6.2022. године

ПРЕДСЕДНИК
СКУПШТИНЕ ОПШТИНЕ

Јасна Вуковић

ЈВуковић

У складу са чланом 11. и 12. Закона о планском систему ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 30/2018), чланом 13. став 6. и чланом 20. ства 1. тачка 1. 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 16. Закона о територијалној организацији Републике Србије ("Сл.гласник РС", бр.129/2007, 18/2016, 47/2018 и 9/2020 - др. закон), чланом 34. и 39. Закона о регионалном развоју ("Сл. гласник РС", бр.51/2009, 30/2010 и 89/2015 - 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 40. тачка 4) Статута општине Баточина ("Службени гласник општине Баточина", број 9/19) и Меморандумом о разумевању, закљученог између носиоца израде Стратегије, града Крагујевца, и Канцеларије Уједињених нација за пројектне услуге, дана 7.6.2022. године, којим се дефинише техничка подршка Програма Европске уније за локални развој ЕУ ПРО Плус у изради и спровођењу Стратегије урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац, Скупштина општине Баточина на седници одржаној дана 05.09.2022. године, донела је:

**ОДЛУКУ
О ПРИСТУПАЊУ ИЗРАДИ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ РАЗВОЈА УРБАНОГ ПОДРУЧЈА
ГРАДА КРАГУЈЕВЦА И ОПШТИНА БАТОЧИНА, ЛАПОВО, РАЧА, КНИЋ,
ТОПОЛА И АРАНЂЕЛОВАЦ**

Члан 1.

Општина Баточина приступа изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац.

Члан 2.

Под Стратегијом развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац (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 Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац, 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 Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац (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, предложеном 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 Крагујевца и председници општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац које су у саставу урбаног подручја обухваћеног Стратегијом, као и представници Регионалне агенције за економски развој Шумадије и Поморавља д.о.о. Крагујевац, док су заменици чланова Савета 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 агенција за економски развој Шумадије и Поморавља д.о.о. Крагујевац 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 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 гласнику општине Баточина“.

СКУПШТИНА ОПШТИНЕ БАТОЧИНА

Број: 020-609/22-I од 05.09.2022. године

ПРЕДСЕДНИЦА СКУПШТИНЕ
Марија Митрашиновић



РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
ОПШТИНА ЛАПОВО
СКУПШТИНА ОПШТИНЕ
Број: 020-82/22-I
Датум: 20. 6. 2022. године
ЛАПОВО

У складу са чланом 11. Закона о планском систему ("Службени гласник Републике Србије", број 30/2018), чланом 13. став 6. и чланом 20. 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 16. Закона о територијалној организацији Републике Србије ("Сл.гласник РС", бр.129/2007, 18/2016, 47/2018 и 9/2020 - др. закон), чланом 34. и 39. Закона о регионалном развоју ("Сл.гласник РС", бр.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 37. Статута општине Лапово ("Службени гласник општине Лапово", број 2/19) и Меморандумом о разумевању, закљученог између носиоца израде Стратегије, града Крагујевца, и Канцеларије Уједињених нација за пројектне услуге, дана 7.6.2022. године, којим се дефинише техничка подршка Програма Европске уније за локални развој ЕУ ПРО Плус у изради и спровођењу Стратегије урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац, Скупштина општине Лапово на седници одржаној дана 20. јуна 2022. године, доноси

ОДЛУКУ

О ПРИСТУПАЊУ ИЗРАДИ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ РАЗВОЈА УРБАНОГ ПОДРУЧЈА ГРАДА КРАГУЈЕВЦА И ОПШТИНА БАТОЧИНА, ЛАПОВО, РАЧА, КНИЋ, ТОПОЛА И АРАНЂЕЛОВАЦ

Члан 1.

Општина Лапово приступа изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац.

Члан 2.

Под Стратегијом развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац (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 Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац, 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 Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац (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 Крагујевца и председници општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац које су у саставу урбаног подручја обухваћеног Стратегијом, као и представници Регионалне агенције за економски развој Шумадије и Поморавља д.о.о. Крагујевац, 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.

Члан 9.

Регионална агенција за економски развој Шумадије и Поморавља д.о.о. Крагујевац 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 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 гласнику општине Лапovo".

СКУПШТИНА ОПШТИНЕ ЛАПОВО

Број: 020-82/22-I од 20. јуна 2022. године



ПРЕДСЕДНИЦА
Мирела Раденковић

Образложење

Правни основ за доношење ове Одлуке садржан је у одредбама члана 13. став 6. Закона о локалној самоуправи којим је прописано да јединица локалне самоуправе, у оквиру својих надлежности преко својих органа, прати процес европских интеграција Републике Србије и развија за то потребне административне капацитете, у складу са законом и утврђеном политиком Републике Србије, док је чланом 20. истог Закона прописано да Општина, преко својих органа, у складу с Уставом и законом доноси свој статут, буџет и завршни рачун, просторни и урбанистички план и програм развоја општине, као и стратешке планове и програме локалног економског развоја.

Чланом 11. Закона о планском систему је дефинисана стратегија као основни документ јавне политике, којим се на целовит начин утврђују стратешки правац деловања и јавне политике у конкретној области планирања и спровођења јавних политика утврђених прописом Владе.

Чланом 34. Закона о регионалном развоју је прописано да је регионална развојна агенција привредно друштво или удружење основано за обављање послова односно унапређење регионалног развоја, која је акредитована, у складу са овим законом, док је чланом 39. прописано које послове обавља Регионална развојна агенција.

На основу свега наведеног, доноси се одлука као у тексту.

ANNEX 2 - LIST OF PROJECT IDEAS

O 1. IDENTITY OF THE URBAN AREA	
1.	Valorization and putting into operation abandoned apartments and houses
2.	Regeneration of brownfield sites in Kragujevac: 21.Oktobar; The Old star; Red Star; Old brick factory; MTI
3.	Arrangement of the core of the Military Technical Institute (srp. VTZ), Milošev Konak Market, Crveni Barjak Street, Museum, Gymnasium, Old Core-Capital in Kragujevac
4.	Brownfield site "Strna žita" - innovation district
5.	Brownfield "Service 1" - potential for commercial use
6.	Brownfield location Military Technical Institute "Brainport" - centre of innovation, creative industries, industrial heritage
7.	<p>Program to support the development of tourism through the valorization of cultural heritage in Šumadija:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reconstruction of Arsenal Square within the Military Technical Institute (Kragujevac) – Reconstruction and extension of the Old Court building in Arandjelovac – Construction of a pavilion near the visitor centre in Topola – Arrangement of Karađorđe's home in Rača – Drafting of the Tourist Destination Project (TPP) for the improvement of the Borac Fortress and the improvement of the conditions for the development of tourism in Knić – Arrangement of the archaeological site Jerina's Hill near Batočinae – Lapovo - railway museum city - improving the conditions for the development of the tourist offer
8.	Tourist signage in Šumadija
9.	Common reservation system
10.	Support program for the development of green, slow and healthy tourism - mapping and arrangement of trails (cycling, hiking, equestrian, ...)
11.	Arrangement of space for the marketing of local tourist products
12.	Construction of tourist infrastructure - visitor centres, rest areas, info points, viewpoints...
13.	Reconstruction of existing railway stations
14.	By roads Vožda Karađorđa-tourist route Arandjelovac, Topola, Rača
15.	Arrangement of underpasses and underground passages under the railway and main road infrastructure
16.	The second phase of the project of implementation of the European Convention on Landscape in the territory of Šumadija
O 2. GREEN AND ENERGY TRANSITION AND MOBILITY	
17.	Mapping the potential of renewable energy sources from the aspects of the specificity of the territory
18.	Construction of mini biomass heating plants
19.	Canopies on public parking lots covered with solar panels - electricity for public buildings and lighting, info lighting at stops, car chargers
20.	Solar panels on public buildings - electricity for own needs

21.	The formation of new public spaces with the regulation of heat islands, the solution of water management, the energy efficiency of public lighting
22.	Formation of the centre for the Preservation of Biodiversity
23.	Increasing green “oases” - the concept of arranging green areas
24.	Introduction of a noise reduction monitoring system
25.	Construction and reconstruction of water facilities for flood protection
26.	Construction of a new and modernization of the existing atmospheric and sewage network
27.	Preparation of the Study of the impact of the 5G network on the environment
28.	Formation of the Regional centre for Waste Management
29.	Energy rehabilitation of sports facilities
30.	Establishing Green Rings around cities
31.	Afforestation of work zones along the northern ring road in Kragujevac and areas next to public roads with honey trees
32.	Urban greening (roof gardens, introduction of ecological index, mandatory permeable surfaces) - expanding the network of green areas in Aranđelovac and Topola
33.	Establishment of the Regional centre for Waste Sludge Management from WWTP
34.	Regionalization of the intercity traffic system
35.	Introduction of electro-mobility in public urban passenger transport
36.	Development of a comprehensive traffic project (main streets, interconnections and local streets) for pedestrians and cyclists
37.	Revitalization of urban centres based on urban mobility
38.	Creation of a track for car races and bicycle tracks
39.	Integration of cycling and public transport at the regional level
40.	Arrangement of the largest botanical garden in the Balkans, Kragujevac
41.	Formation of significant cultural and historical micro locations
42.	Development of sports, cultural and recreational facilities along the Lepenica river
43.	Establishment of an acting school, a drawing school, a school of traditional dances and singing in rural areas
44.	Establishment of the Smart village concept
O 3. INNOVATIVE AND SMART ECONOMY	
45.	Strengthening of dual education through encouraging the inclusion of SMEs in the education process
46.	Science and technology park (IT sector, technical professions)
47.	Empowerment of female entrepreneurship (training, financial incentives)
48.	Better coordination with the ministries responsible for the green transition
49.	Support programs for SMEs to switch to green technologies
50.	Retraining and transition to jobs in accordance with the green transition

51.	Formation of a training centre for dual education - Zastava Tervo as a location
52.	Formation of development business incubators
53.	Formation of green industrial zones
54.	Construction and reconstruction of buildings for greater economic valorization and protection of cultural heritage
55.	Village development through the construction of distribution cooperatives and the development of the fruit processing industry
56.	Education of business entities, with an emphasis on export-oriented companies, about EU regulations, with the aim of reducing the carbon footprint
57.	Collection of data from the field of waste management and recycling, with the aim of developing a circular economy
58.	Mapping the carbon footprint of economic entities at the level of the urban area
59.	Support of projects aimed at the development of the "Green City"
60.	Support of projects aimed at the development of a "Smart City"
61.	Networking of wineries and rural tourist farms
62.	Mobile teams for field work in the field of implementation of the green transition
63.	Investing in digitization - development of digital infrastructure (fast internet, smart networks...)
64.	E-market, online sale of agricultural products from the Šumadija region
65.	Strengthening the capacity of the "centre of Excellence"
66.	Formation of the Circular Economy Development centre
67.	Acquaintance of citizens with the process of decarbonization and transition to renewable energy sources
68.	Formation of a quality institutional framework in order to promote green financing
69.	Institutional support for other "Green Agenda" projects
70.	Incentives for increasing accommodation capacity in smaller communities
71.	Subsidies and reliefs for the start-up of companies that would deal with sustainable production and services of recycling and reuse of materials
72.	Formation of value chains of typical products with high added value
73.	Promoting the concept of short food chains
O 4. SOCIAL WELLBEING	
74.	Regionalization of the network of social services
75.	Establishment of rural counseling centres
76.	Establishing content and facilities adapted to people with special needs
77.	Formation of mobile teams to work with citizens in rural areas
78.	Expansion of the shelter's accommodation capacity for adults
79.	The University of the Third Age
80.	Construction of a centre for the reception of the homeless

81.	Joint housing of the old and young population
82.	Improving health care in urban and rural areas through investment in missing infrastructure facilities
83.	Development of new health care services according to new needs - Dementia centre, psychological counseling centres, palliative care
84.	Formation of health mobile teams in rural areas
85.	Printing and publishing collections of works by unestablished writers
86.	Creation of joint programs and manifestations of cultural centres from the urban area
87.	Construction of a hall for martial arts and an athletic stadium
88.	Reconstruction of sports, cultural and health infrastructure
89.	Formation of the Regional centre for the Support of Paralympians
90.	Digitization of intangible cultural heritage
91.	Adaptation of the facility of the village centres of culture for the provision of services in the field of health care
O 5. URBAN/TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT GOVERNANCE	
92.	Improving the management of urban development through the principles of "good management"
93.	Strengthening the capacity of the LED department/office
94.	Smart city development - smart management
95.	Involvement of the Council of Local Communities in proposing project ideas
96.	Capacity building of DMO, funding model
97.	Creation of inter-municipal programs and projects (Arandjelovac - Topola gondola)
98.	Formation of regional bodies for management and monitoring of strategy implementation
99.	Formation of a network of students from a wider area, from other universities - Student Platform
100.	Establishment of the Regional Fund for Funding Innovations
101.	Creation of a catalog of locations for investments in the urban area
102.	Strengthening financial, personnel and technical capacities for the use of GIS
103.	Regional digital information centre - the company "EKG info data" can grow into a regional information centre
104.	Promotion and improvement of the concept of participation
105.	Participatory mapping of illegal landfills and posting of information on the city's website
106.	Establishment of local action groups, cooperatives and associations
107.	Support and education of agricultural producers and rural tourist households
108.	Drafting of local regulations for environmental protection - noise from coffee shops, unpleasant smells
109.	Education about the importance and development of programs for obtaining new resources from waste
110.	Strengthening the technical and human capacities of cultural institutions

ANNEX 3 – PARTICIPANTS IN DEVELOPING THE STRATEGY

Participants in the Strategy development process

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

July 2023.

1 NATIONAL SOURCES OF FUNDING URBAN AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

MINISTRIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND WATER MANAGEMENT

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

MINISTRY OF MINING AND ENERGY

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AND FOREIGN TRADE

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

MINISTRY OF STATE ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF HUMAN AND MINORITY RIGHTS AND SOCIAL DIALOGUE

MINISTRY OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

MINISTRY OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT, VETERANS AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

MINISTRY OF FAMILY CARE AND DEMOGRAPHY

MINISTRY OF SPORTS

MINISTRY OF CULTURE

MINISTRY OF RURAL CARE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND YOUTH

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INVESTMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.1 MINISTRIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA⁸⁰

1.1.1 MINISTRY OF FINANCE⁸¹

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

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

1.1.2 MINISTRY OF ECONOMY⁸²

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

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

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

⁸¹ <https://www.mfin.gov.rs/>

⁸² <https://privreda.gov.rs/>

- Support program for small businesses for the purchase of equipment - grants are awarded for investments in new production equipment to micro and small businesses, entrepreneurs and cooperatives for the purpose of strengthening their competitiveness, improving and improving their business and internationalization, as well as creating new jobs. The program is a combination of grants from the budget (25%), loans from commercial banks and leasing companies (70%) and the client's own funds (5%);
- Program to encourage the development of entrepreneurship through financial support for beginners in business - grants are awarded for financial support to newly founded entrepreneurs, micro and small businesses, which have been registered in the Agency for Economic Registers for the earliest two years in relation to the year of application submission. The support is a combination of 30% grants from the budget and 70% loans from the Development Fund, as well as non-financial support through a standardized set of services from accredited regional development agencies - education and assistance in creating a business plan;
- Support through a standardized set of services for MSMEs related to training, advisory services, as well as promotion of available types of support for small and medium at the local level, free of charge. The program is implemented by 17 accredited regional development agencies, with the coordination of the Development Agency of Serbia;
- Support for industrial development, industrial restructuring in the direction of approaching innovative and technology-intensive and moving away from labor-intensive sectors and improvement and digitization of business models of industrial production;
- Incentive program to support the digital transformation of industry - Continuous co-financing of the implementation costs of approved projects proposed within the digital transformation strategy of individual economic entities (improvement/introduction of new business processes, business models, products, services);
- Incentives for industrial business entities for the development of innovative solutions through cooperation projects with the scientific and research community;
- Support program for industrial economic entities for the procurement of first generation technological equipment;
- Infrastructure development support program for the needs of industrial zones;
- Investments of special importance - allocation of funds to business entities that invest in fixed assets or create a large number of new jobs, in relation to the object of investment and the territorial concentration of certain economic branches and economic activities;
- Credit support to companies in the privatization process, which ensures the efficient continuation of the company's privatization process, i.e. the company's survival until the end of the process;
- The Podrinje Development Program - a joint initiative of the governments of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Srpska, is predominantly of an economic nature, foresees the possibility of joint activities and cooperation in the implementation of projects in the field of economic development. The following 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 MANAGEMENT⁸³

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

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

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

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

⁸³ <http://www.minpolj.gov.rs/>

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

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

1.1.4 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION⁸⁴

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

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

⁸⁴ <https://www.ekologija.gov.rs/>

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

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

From other funds, the Ministry realizes the following projects:

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

1.1.5 MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE⁸⁵

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

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

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

From other funds, the Ministry realizes the following projects:

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

1.1.6 MINISTRY OF MINING AND ENERGY⁸⁶

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

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

From other funds, the Ministry realizes the following projects:

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

⁸⁶ <https://www.mre.gov.rs/>

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

1.1.7 MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AND FOREIGN TRADE⁸⁷

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

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

1.1.8 MINISTRY OF JUSTICE⁸⁸

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

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

1.1.9 MINISTRY OF STATE ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT⁸⁹

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

- Support for the development and functioning of the local self-government system - establishment of a better system of local self-government, realization of infrastructure projects of local self-government units, improvement of the work of 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 organizational models, building and strengthening the capacities of LGUs, development and improvement of inter-municipal cooperation through the Fund for Inter-Municipal Cooperation.

⁸⁷ <https://must.gov.rs/>

⁸⁸ <https://www.mpravde.gov.rs/>

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

- Partnership for local development - improvement of service provision in selected municipalities: renovation of public institution buildings, reconstruction/construction of local markets, establishment of a municipal center for monitoring the provision of local services by local public utility companies, reconstruction of public space - (sports fields, parks, pedestrian paths , etc.), construction/replacement of lighting.
- Management of the public administration reform - establishment of unique administrative positions through support to local self-government units and city municipalities whose purpose is to increase the efficiency, effectiveness and economy of the work of the authorities, in situations where, in order to exercise one or more rights, the actions of one or more authorities are required.
- Budget fund for the Program for Local Self-Governments - improvement of infrastructure, work efficiency and quality of life in 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 program budgeting in accordance with the methodology for program budgeting through the creation of instructional documents for the preparation of the program budget, the organization of 24 regional trainings for all 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 organizations - competition for the allocation of funds from the Budget Fund for National Minorities for programs and projects from a specific priority area of funding.

1.1.10 MINISTRY OF HUMAN AND MINORITY RIGHTS AND SOCIAL DIALOGUE⁹⁰

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

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

⁹⁰ <https://www.minljpdd.gov.rs/>

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

From other funds, the Ministry realizes the following projects:

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

1.1.11 MINISTRY OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION^{91,92}

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

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

1.1.12 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION⁹³

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other projects in which the Ministry participates

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

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

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

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

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

Project activities:

- Support for scientific research

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

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

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

- Empowerment of innovative startup companies

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

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

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

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

- Support for the reform of the science and research sector

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

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

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

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

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

1.1.13 MINISTRY OF HEALTH⁹⁴

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

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

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

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

⁹⁴ <https://www.zdravlje.gov.rs/>

1.1.14 MINISTRY OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT, VETERANS AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS⁹⁵

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

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

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

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

From other funds, the Ministry realizes the following projects:

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

1.1.15 MINISTRY OF FAMILY CARE AND DEMOGRAPHY⁹⁶

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

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

⁹⁶ <https://minbpd.gov.rs/>

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

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

1.1.16 MINISTRY OF SPORTS⁹⁷

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

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

1.1.17 MINISTRY OF CULTURE⁹⁸

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

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

⁹⁷ <https://www.mos.gov.rs/>

⁹⁸ <https://www.kultura.gov.rs/>

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

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

1.1.18 MINISTRY OF RURAL CARE⁹⁹

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

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

⁹⁹ <https://www.mbs.gov.rs/>

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

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

1.1.19 MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION¹⁰⁰

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

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

From other funds, the Ministry realizes the following projects:

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

1.1.20 MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND YOUTH¹⁰¹

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

¹⁰⁰ <https://nitra.gov.rs/>

¹⁰¹ <https://www.mto.gov.rs/>

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

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

1.1.21 MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS¹⁰²

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

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

¹⁰² <https://mit.gov.rs/>

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

1.1.22 MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INVESTMENTS¹⁰³

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

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

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

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

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

¹⁰³ <https://www.obnova.gov.rs/>

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Public call for applications for projects for the Regional Growth Promotion Program in the Republic of Serbia for funds for the co-financing of development documents of regional development and for co-financing of projects of importance for regional growth - the right to use funds for the co-financing of development documents at the level of 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 ADMINISTRATION¹⁰⁷

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

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

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

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

¹⁰⁷ <https://www.carina.rs/>

1.2.2 ADMINISTRATION FOR FREE ZONES¹⁰⁸

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

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

1.2.3 REPUBLIC WATER DIRECTORATE¹⁰⁹

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

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

¹⁰⁸ <https://www.usz.gov.rs/>

¹⁰⁹ <https://rdvode.gov.rs/>

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

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

1.2.4 ADMINISTRATION FOR FORESTS¹¹⁰

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

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

1.2.5 ADMINISTRATION FOR AGRARIAN PAYMENTS¹¹¹

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

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

¹¹⁰ <https://upravazasume.gov.rs/>

¹¹¹ <https://uap.gov.rs/>

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

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

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

1.2.6 AGRICULTURAL LAND ADMINISTRATION¹¹²

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

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

1.2.7 NATIONAL ACADEMY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION¹¹³

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

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

1.2.8 DEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF SERBIA¹¹⁴

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

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

¹¹³ <https://www.napa.gov.rs/>

¹¹⁴ <https://ras.gov.rs/>

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

1.2.9 PORT MANAGEMENT AGENCY¹¹⁵

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

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

1.3 FUNDS

1.3.1 DEVELOPMENT FUND OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA¹¹⁶

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

1.3.2 FUND FOR INNOVATION ACTIVITY¹¹⁷

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

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

¹¹⁵ <https://www.aul.gov.rs/>

¹¹⁶ <https://fondzarazvoj.gov.rs/cir>

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

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

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

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

1.3.3 FUND FOR SCIENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA¹¹⁸

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

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

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

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

1.3.4 CENTER FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE (CPN) ¹¹⁹

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

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

1.4 BANKS

1.4.1 Erste Bank A.D.¹²⁰

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

1.4.2 UniCredit bank¹²¹

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

¹¹⁹ <https://www.cpn.edu.rs/>

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

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

energy efficiency of buildings and the industrial sector.

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

1.4.3 Banca Intesa¹²²

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

1.4.4 NLB Komercijalna banka¹²³

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

1.4.5 Bank Poštanska štedionica¹²⁴

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

1.4.6 ProCredit bank¹²⁵

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

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

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

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

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

2 INTERNATIONAL SOURCES

2.1 EUROPEAN UNION FUNDS

2.1.1 IPA - INSTRUMENT FOR PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.1.4.1 ROMANIA - SERBIA CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAM

Support area¹²⁸

Priority 1: Environmental protection and risk management

The specific objectives within this thematic priority are:

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

Priority 2: Social and economic development

The specific objectives within this thematic priority are:

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

Priority 3: Increasing border management capacity

The specific objective within this thematic priority is:

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

Financial sources

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

2.1.1.4.2 BULGARIA - SERBIA CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAM

Support area¹²⁹

Priority 1: Competitive border region

The specific objective within this thematic priority is:

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

¹²⁸ <https://www.romania-serbia.net/>

¹²⁹ <http://www.ipacbc-bgrs.eu/>

Priority 2: Integral development of the border region

The specific objective within this thematic priority is:

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

Priority 3: A more resilient border region

The specific objective within this thematic priority is:

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

Financial sources

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

2.1.1.4.3 CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAM CROATIA - SERBIA

Support area¹³⁰

Priority 1: working for a smarter programming area

The specific goal within this thematic priority is:

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

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

Specific goals within this thematic priority are:

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

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

The specific goal within this thematic priority is:

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

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

The specific goal within this thematic priority is:

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

¹³⁰ www.croatia-serbia.com

Financial sources

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

2.1.1.4.4 CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAM SERBIA - BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Support area¹³¹

Priority 1: Encouraging tourism and cultural and natural heritage

The specific objective within this thematic priority is:

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

Priority 2: Investing in youth, education and skills

The specific objectives within this thematic priority are:

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

Financial sources

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

2.1.1.4.5 SERBIA - MONTENEGRO CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAM

Support area¹³²

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

The specific objective within this thematic priority is:

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

Priority 2: Encouraging tourism and cultural and natural heritage

The specific objective within this thematic priority is:

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

Financial sources

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

¹³¹ <http://srb-bih.org/>

¹³² www.cbcsrb-mne.org

2.1.1.4.6 SERBIA - NORTH MACEDONIA CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAM

Support area¹³³

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

The specific objective within this thematic priority is:

- Improvement of social and cultural inclusion and health

Priority 2: strengthening tourism and cultural and natural heritage

The specific objective within this thematic priority is:

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

Financial sources

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

2.1.1.4.7 ADRIATIC - IONIAN TRANSNATIONAL PROGRAM

Support area¹³⁴

Priority 1 – Support for a smarter Adriatic-Ionian region

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹³³ <https://eu.rs-mk.org/>

¹³⁴ www.adrioninterreg.eu

Financial sources

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

2.1.1.4.8 TRANSNATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THE DANUBE REGION

Support area¹³⁵

Priority 1 – A smarter Danube region

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

Priority 2 – A greener Danube region with low carbon emissions

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

Priority 3 – Socially oriented Danube region

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

Priority 4 – Better management of cooperation in the Danube region

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

¹³⁵ www.interreg-danube.eu

Financial sources

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

2.1.1.4.9 URBACT PROGRAM

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

Support area

Priority: Promoting integral sustainable urban development through cooperation

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

Financial sources

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

2.1.1.5 WESTERN BALKANS INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK (WBIF)

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

¹³⁶ <https://urbact.eu/>

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

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

Table: Overview of investment grants by sector

	Traffic	Investment amount. grant
1	Modernization of the railway line Nis-Dimitrovgrad-border with Bulgaria section: 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 Program for Energy Efficiency for the Western Balkans	2 investment grants in the amount of 28,765,972 euros

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

2.1.1.6 IPARD III

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

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

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

2.1.1.7 MULTI-USER IPA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.1.9 EU PRO PLUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.2 PROGRAMS OF THE UNION

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

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

2.1.2.1 DIGITAL EUROPE

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

2.1.2.2 HORIZON EUROPE

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.2.3 SME COMPETITIVENESS PROGRAM – COSME

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

2.1.2.4 PROGRAM FOR EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INNOVATIONS

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

2.1.2.5 ERASMUS

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

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

2.1.2.6 CREATIVE EUROPE

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

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

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

2.1.2.7 EUROPE FOR CITIZENS

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

2.1.2.8 EUROPEAN HEALTH PROGRAM III

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

2.1.2.9 FISCALIS 2020

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

2.1.2.10 CUSTOMS 2020.

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

2.1.2.11 CIVIL PROTECTION MECHANISM OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

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

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

2.1.2.12 INSTRUMENT FOR CONNECTING EUROPE

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

2.1.2.13 RIGHTS, EQUALITY AND CITIZENSHIP

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

2.1.2.14 EUROPEAN INSTRUMENT FOR DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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

2.1.3 COHESION POLICY AND OTHER FUNDS

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

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

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

decisions (see 2.1.8). In addition, the “EU Program for Local Development - EU PRO Plus” is implemented, which promotes the concept of integral urban and territorial development and contributes to the development of 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 funds¹⁴⁷.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Asset priorities

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

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

EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ERDF)

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

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND (ESF)

It provides support to EU member states and their regions in achieving employment policy goals. It is aimed at investing in human resources through supporting the employment of as many people as possible, encouraging equal access and equal opportunities for everyone, encouraging entrepreneurship and activation on the labor market, integrating immigrants, ensuring gender equality, fighting poverty, strengthening social inclusion, improvement of education and lifelong learning. Through the Youth Employment Initiative from the ESF, activities aimed at people under the age of 25, who are not employed, are supported in education or training.

COHESION FUND (CF)

It provides support to the least developed EU member states whose GNI per capita does not exceed 90% of the EU-27 average. Large projects in the field of transport infrastructure and environmental protection are financed from this fund. In the program period 2014-2020, it provides support to the following member states: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

2.1.3.2 HELP

In 2014, the EC established the EU Regional Trust Fund in response to the crisis in Syria - the Madad Fund¹⁴⁹ (EU Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian Crisis, the “Madad Fund”). The original goal of this fund was to support refugees from Syria and their countries of residence (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey). The fund was later expanded to include refugees and migrants from other vulnerable countries, as well as support for non-EU countries affected by the migrant crisis, which gave RS the opportunity to apply for funds. For the RS, in 2016 and 2017, from the funds of the Madad fund, support was approved for the financing of current operational costs, nutrition, provision of health services and access to education for migrant children and improvement of the conditions for the accommodation of refugees and migrants in reception centers - primarily in cooperation with by the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and social issues, the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration and the Ministry of the Interior, as well as the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

2.1.3.3 EU SOLIDARITY FUND - FSEU

The EU established the Solidarity Fund¹⁵⁰ (FSEU), with the aim of providing support to member states and countries that are in the process of negotiations for EU membership to more easily overcome the consequences of large-scale natural disasters. This expresses European solidarity with regions and countries within Europe that are affected by natural disasters. By covering parts of public expenditures, the FSEU contributes to the efforts of countries to implement activities for the reconstruction of the country and the rehabilitation of damage caused by natural disasters.

The Republic of Serbia, as a country in the process of negotiations for EU membership, submitted an application for funds from the EU Solidarity Fund on July 30, 2014, in order to repair the damage and restore the areas affected by the floods of May 2014.¹⁵¹ Since the EU has adopted amendments to the regulation establishing the EU Solidarity Fund and its purpose is extended to cases of general threat to public health, the RS submitted an application for support from the EU Solidarity Fund in 2020. After a detailed assessment of applications for support from the EU Solidarity Fund, on March 11, 2021, the EC proposed to the European Parliament and the Council the mobilization of EUR 530 million in non-reimbursable support for 17 member states and 3 candidate states for membership in order to support measures to combat the coronavirus, of which Serbia should have received almost 11.9 million euros of non-refundable support from this Fund. Based on the decision of the EC and the accompanying communication, the Ministry of Finance, with the support of the MEI, initiated the process of determining which costs will be submitted for the allocated funds, given that it was designated as the coordinating body for this phase of the process during the preparation of the application¹⁵².

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

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

151 On December 17, 2014, the European Parliament and the Council approved the proposal of the decision of the European Commission, which allocated funds to Serbia for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the areas affected by the May floods in the amount of 60.2 million euros (60,224,605 euros).

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

2.1.3.4 REGIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM

Regional housing program¹⁵³ is a joint initiative of four countries - Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Montenegro - which aims to provide permanent housing solutions for the 27,000 most vulnerable refugee families (74,000 individuals) in the region. Of these, 16,780 families (about 45,000 individuals) are in Serbia. The program is implemented as part of the "Sarajevo Process", based on the "Belgrade Declaration", which was signed in 2011 by the ministers of foreign affairs of the four beneficiary countries of the program. These countries were the most affected by the war conflicts of the 1990s and therefore have a significant refugee population. In the RS, the Program is implemented on the basis of the Framework Agreement, concluded on October 25, 2013, between the RS and the Development Bank of the Council of Europe. The agreement regulates the basic settings of the program, the implementation mechanism, the obligations of the participants in the program and the amount of funds that will be engaged. The Program is managed by the Development Bank of the Council of Europe, which administers a multi-donor fund formed for the purpose of implementing the Program. The largest donor of this fund is the EU, which provides the largest part of the funds through the multi-user and national IPA. The total announced contribution to the EU fund is 235 million euros. Other donors are USA, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Italy, Norway, Turkey, Cyprus, Hungary, etc. The entire program is under the jurisdiction of the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration of the RS. Through the Program, a large number of different housing solutions are provided: the allocation of building material packages, the construction of prefabricated houses, the purchase of rural houses and the construction of residential buildings. In this way, it is ensured that refugee families solve their housing issue in the way that suits them best in their current place of residence, bearing in mind that the Program is implemented in over 120 municipalities in the Republic of Serbia. The donation agreement for the first subproject in the amount of 2,212,500 euros was signed in 2014. The following 8 donation contracts and associated amendments in the total value of EUR 169,930,645 (of which EUR 137,398,681 are donations from the Fund) were signed by the national IPA coordinator. These agreements collectively foresee the provision of a total of over 7,700 housing solutions¹⁵⁴.

2.1.4 GREEN AGENDA FOR THE WESTERN BALKANS

After signing the Sofia Declaration, the heads of state and government from the Western Balkans reached an agreement with the EU on the implementation of the Action Plan for the Green Agenda¹⁵⁵, which paves the way for them to realize the economic and investment plan for the region worth 30 billion euros. They committed to put sustainable development, resource conservation, nature protection and climate action at the center of all economic activities and to align with EU goals. The Council for Regional Cooperation (RCC) was in charge of coordinating the drafting of the document, and it was adopted in Slovenia at the EU Summit - Western Balkans. In the Action Plan for the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans for the period up to 2030, the most important segments are the collection of greenhouse gas

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

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

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

emissions, plans for the gradual cessation of coal use, regional integration, pollution control and environmental protection.

The investment package consists of nine billion euros in grants and 20 billion euros of investments, which will be implemented through the new Western Balkans Guarantee Facility. The countries of the region should implement economic and social reforms as well as strengthen the rule of law, the EU leaders stated and also pointed to the benefits for competitiveness and digital transition.

The EU announced that together with the 600 million euros that the European Commission will propose as part of the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA), it will make available 1.1 billion euros by the end of the year for the implementation of the Economic and Investment Plan. The Western Balkans has the task of declaring energy and climate aspirations that will match the EU's goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 55 percent by the end of the decade, as well as other related goals, for which a massive transformation is necessary. The countries of the region will have to overcome the challenges that come with the gradual cessation of the use of coal, such as unemployment, disruptions in the economy and labor migration, the declaration from the summit states. Decarbonization will be achieved "through the use of fuels from renewable sources or fuels with reduced carbon emissions," the document states. Leaders of the 27-nation bloc have pledged to provide technical and financial assistance to develop a carbon charging system in the context of the Carbon Cross-Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), which is essentially a carbon tax on imported goods and electricity.

The action plan for the Green Agenda has five pillars:

- 1) Decarbonization
- 2) Circular economy
- 3) Cleaning from pollution
- 4) Sustainable agriculture and
- 5) Protection of nature and biodiversity.

In the decarbonization part, the indicative deadline for harmonization with the European Climate Law and the adoption of the vision of achieving climate neutrality is 2025, and 2024 is set for harmonization with the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) and the introduction of other carbon charging instruments. The countries of the Western Balkans have agreed to include among the priorities, which they will finance, energy efficiency measures, the abolition of coal subsidies and programs to combat energy poverty.

The segment of the circular economy implies that by 2023 at the latest, strategies will be developed that will encompass the entire product life cycle. Governments have pledged to raise awareness of waste prevention and separation and sustainable consumption.

On the pollution cleanup front, measures include the ratification of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and its protocols by 2025. The implementation of air quality strategies and the construction of the necessary infrastructure for the processing of waste water by 2030 at the latest are also planned.

As for sustainable agriculture, the indicative time frame sets 2026 as the horizon for adopting standards on food safety, plant and animal health and welfare, and waste management, as

well as supporting organic and pollution-free food cultivation and reducing the amount of synthetic chemicals products in food production. Among the measures in agriculture will have to be the use of renewable energy sources and the reduction of emissions.

The countries of the region have taken responsibility for the preparation of plans for the restoration of the forested landscape until 2024, including a financial component.

2.2 INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS-BANKS

2.2.1 DEVELOPMENT BANK OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE CEB¹⁵⁶

Council of Europe Development Bank¹⁵⁷ (BSE) is a multilateral development bank with a social orientation. It was founded in 1956 in order to solve the problems of refugees, and later expanded the range of activities to the entire field of social development. RS joined this international bank in 2004. BSE provides concessional (favorable) loans and consulting services for socially oriented investment projects in the areas of:

- Sustainable and inclusive growth;
- Integration of refugees, displaced persons and migrants i
- Environmental protection.

Cooperation between RS and BSE is achieved primarily through projects financed through favorable loans such as: improvement of educational and scientific infrastructure and provision of accommodation for young researchers, reconstruction of housing infrastructure (landslides), construction of housing units for families affected by the earthquake in Kraljevo, construction and equipment new ones prison capacities in Pančevo and Kragujevac, etc. In addition to its own funds intended for lending, BSE also has funds entrusted to it for management by other donors. In this sense, as part of the response to the migrant crisis, the RS made available the “Fund for Migrants and Refugees”, through which the most urgent needs of migrant centers in Šid, Kanjiža and Preševo and other places are financed. In addition, the bank participates in the Investment Framework for the Western Balkans (see 2.1.1.5) and in this sense is responsible for part of the grants granted to the RS from this instrument, and is also in charge of managing the Regional Housing Care Program intended to solve the housing problem of refugees (see 2.1.3.4), whose biggest user is the RS.

2.2.2 EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK EIB

European Investment Bank¹⁵⁸ (EIB) is an EU financial institution that plays a significant role in financing long-term investment projects. Outside the borders of the EU, the bank supports projects that contribute to economic development in countries that have signed a Stabilization and Association Agreement or a cooperation agreement with the EU or one of its members. The EIB provides support primarily through loans, but also through technical assistance, guarantee schemes and microfinancing. Loans are granted to the state as well as the private

¹⁵⁶ <https://www.mei.gov.rs/srp/fondovi/bilateralni-i-multilateralni-partneri/po-medjunarodnim-organizacijama/>

¹⁵⁷ www.coebank.org

¹⁵⁸ <http://www.eib.org/>

sector. Beneficiaries of loans in a broader sense can be municipalities and cities, ministries, state-owned companies, but also private companies and large corporations.

In accordance with the mandate defined by the European Parliament and the Council of the EU, the EIB finances investments in the RS through loans (whereby the EIB can cover up to 50% of project costs), concluded directly with the project holder (individual loans) or indirectly, mainly through other banks (intermediate loans). In practice, individual loans are approved for strategically relevant projects and programs worth more than 25 million euros, while intermediate loans are credit lines to banks and financial institutions intended to help finance small and medium-sized enterprises and local projects with justified investment programs or projects worth up to 25 million euros. Loans are approved to support projects that are economically justified in the areas of transport, energy, environmental protection, industry and services, health and education, research and development, information and communication technology.

Currently, current projects in the Republic of Serbia financed by the EIB are:

- Construction of the Niš - Pristina highway. So far, the Republic of Serbia, with the support of the EIB, has received about 5 million through the Investment Framework for the Western Balkans. euros of grants.
- Modernization of the railway line Nis - Dimitrovgrad. Thanks to the support of the EIB, 44 mil. EUR of grants from WBIF, while in December 2017 another 28 million was approved. euros for the second phase of this project.

2.2.3 EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT EBRD

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development¹⁵⁹ (EBRD) is has been active in RS since 2001. In the past period, the bank implemented more than 200 projects with a total value of around 4.24 billion euros, of which 62% were implemented in cooperation with the public sector, while 38% were implemented in cooperation with the private sector. The activities currently carried out by the EBRD are in accordance with the Strategy for Serbia approved by the Board of Directors in April 2014, and are focused on three key areas:

- The competitiveness of the private sector through the provision of financial and technical assistance primarily to the sector of small and medium enterprises. In this area, support to the private sector takes place directly through the provision of financial support, most often in the form of investment lending or securing working capital, or indirectly through financial intermediaries (such as banks). Technical assistance is reflected in the provision of consulting services or advice from experienced advisors, or the development of local advisory capacities.
- Stabilization of the financial sector through support to banking and non-banking institutions. In this area, the EBRD is focused on providing long-term financing for the banking sector and developing special products that would enable the marketing of special financial products, such as loans for energy efficiency and investment in renewable energy sources.

159 <http://www.ebrd.com/home>

- Development of sustainable public enterprises, including investment in energy, traffic and utility infrastructure. The bank also provides support for the preparation and implementation of major infrastructure activities in the energy, environment and transport sectors, through lending or a combination of loans and grants - independently or in cooperation with other partners such as the EU.

2.2.4 WORLD BANK WB

The activities of the World Bank, as a development partner in the Republic of Serbia, are defined by the document Framework for partnership for 2016-2020, with the main goal of supporting the process of accession of the Republic of Serbia to the EU, by creating a competitive and inclusive economy. The priority areas of development in this document are:

- fiscal and macroeconomic stability,
- strengthening management capabilities and institutional capacities,
- reform of public enterprises,
- improvement of business conditions,
- infrastructure development i
- labor market reform.

This cooperation is currently taking place through the implementation of projects worth more than 1.8 billion dollars, in the following areas: transportation, improving the business environment, competitiveness and employment, health, flood prevention and reconstruction, risk management, financial sector reform, public sector improvement, improvement of public enterprises i preschool education.

Recently approved projects¹⁶⁰ у периоду 2021-2023 cy: Catalyzing Long Term Finance through Capital Markets, Improving public financial management for the green transition, First Serbia Green Transition Programmatic Development Policy Loan, Scaling-Up Residential Clean Energy (SURCE) Project, Serbia Local Infrastructure and Institutional Development Project, Public Sector Efficiency and Green Recovery DPL.

Program Green, living and resilient cities in Serbia¹⁶¹

In June 2021, the World Bank launched the Green, Living and Resilient Cities Program in Serbia, together with the Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure, to strengthen sustainable and resilient urban development¹⁶². This activity is part of the World Bank's Global Umbrella Program for Sustainable and Regional Development (SURGE) and is supported by the Swiss Confederation through the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO). The four-year

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

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

162 Serbian cities are of vital importance for national economic growth. However, in order to become drivers of regional development and poverty reduction, they need to be better managed in order to increase their ability to live and the quality of life of their citizens. Improved strategic urban development and management can help cities in Serbia to fully utilize their potential and play a key role in supporting the country's green transition. The Government of Serbia recognizes the importance of cities for the national economy. In 2019, the Sustainable Urban Development Strategy (SOUR) was adopted, followed by an action plan in March 2021, establishing a comprehensive and integral program for the next phase of urban development in Serbia. This program provides Serbia with a unique opportunity to advance towards the green transition at the sub-national/ municipal level, foreseen by the EU Green Deal. It also fits with the World Bank's strategic direction for post-COVID-19 recovery in line with the World Bank's Green, Resilient Inclusive Development (GRID).

technical assistance began in 2022 and will support selected cities in Serbia in the planning and implementation of sustainable, low-carbon and resilient urban development programs, while providing national level policy recommendations and proposed actions to facilitate the implementation of the RS Sustainable Urban Development Strategy. A detailed analysis will also help to identify challenges in the municipal solid waste management sector. The program aims to respond to existing gaps at the national level and to support selected cities to improve their capacities:

- To better plan, prepare and implement high-impact city-level investments that promote sustainable, low-carbon urban development and urban resilience, and
- Deepening the knowledge base and policy dialogue towards more inclusive, sustainable, resilient and green urban development, including lagging regions.

2.2.5 GERMAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (KfW)

KfW is Germany's leading development bank¹⁶³. During the 1960s, the bank expanded its activities to the international level by implementing German financial cooperation with developing countries on behalf of the German government. At the end of 2021, the balance amount was about 550 billion euros, and the annual approved funds worldwide exceed 130 billion euros, of which about 12 billion euros are in development cooperation. The main goals are to improve the economic and social living conditions of people, reduce poverty and protect the climate and the environment. The German federal government, as an institution of public law, owns 80% of the bank's capital, while the remaining 20% is owned by the German federal states. KfW supports RS in achieving goals and fulfilling obligations related to the EU accession process with a special focus on climate and energy, as well as sustainable development of urban infrastructure. An overview of the projects implemented in Serbia is available at the following link <https://nemackasaradnja.rs/mapa-projekata/>

Regional Challenge Fund (RCF)

Regional Fund for Challenges¹⁶⁴ (RCF) is a financial mechanism established with the aim of increasing employability, especially of young people. The fund strengthens the competitiveness of companies in the economies of the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia) through the financing of investments in equipment and infrastructure for selected cooperative or dual education projects that are carried out in partnership with professional educational institutions and companies. Funds are awarded after bidding (challenge) at the regional level.

The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) allocated 64.43 million euros for the RCF, and the Government of Switzerland, represented by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), co-financed an additional 9.7 million Swiss francs. The funds were entrusted to the German Development Bank (KfW), and the project is implemented by the Chamber Investment Forum of the Western Balkans (WB6-CIF), a joint initiative of chambers of commerce from the region.

¹⁶³ <https://nemackasaradnja.rs/kfw/>

¹⁶⁴ <https://rcf-wb6.org/sta-mi-radimo/?lang=me>

RCF supports projects jointly implemented by vocational training institutions and partner companies, which engage or plan to engage in cooperative education and training activities. Projects can receive support for the development of new programs or the expansion and improvement of existing programs. Grants are awarded to consortia that have successfully passed the two-phase selection process.

RCF provides financial and follow-up support to selected consortia for:

- Infrastructural works and equipment for facilities within institutions for vocational training and training
- Training of teachers from vocational training institutions, trainers in companies and coordinators for cooperative education and training (in vocational training institutions and in companies), required for the implementation of the funded training program
- Advisory support during project planning and implementation

More than 1,500 training places will be offered through the supported projects. Up to 19,776,650 euros will be invested in projects implemented by institutes and companies for professional training. Each project will be supported by grants from EUR 150,000 to EUR 600,000.

2.3 BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL COOPERATION, DONOR PROGRAMS

2.3.1 UNITED NATIONS TEAM IN SERBIA

The United Nations (UN) has been present in the Republic of Serbia (former Yugoslavia) since the beginning of the crisis in the region, in the early 1990s. The United Nations team in Serbia¹⁶⁵ has been cooperating with the Government of the RS since the beginning of the 2000s. The UN team in Serbia currently includes 20 agencies, funds and programs, both resident and non-resident, who work together to improve national development priorities in accordance with the 2030 Agenda and 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The team is coordinated by the permanent coordinator of the UN, and works according to the principles of the Framework for cooperation of UN nations for sustainable development with the RS 2021-2025, signed between the Government of the RS and the UN Team in Serbia. The framework represents a path towards three strategic priorities:

- 1) Serbia uses the full potential of a green, sustainable and inclusive economy - Increasing opportunities for all and risk management;
- 2) Well-being, social justice and human potential are at the heart of systems, policies and practices - Everyone has equal opportunities, throughout life, to realize their full potential;
- 3) Building trust and mutual responsibility through the rule of law and respect for human rights and obligations - Encouraging transparency, fairness and effectiveness

Milestones:

- Serbia adopts and implements strategies to combat climate change and protect the environment, which increase the community's resilience, reduce the carbon footprint and enhance the positive effects of investments at the national level;

¹⁶⁵ <https://serbia.un.org/sr/about/about-the-un>

- Natural and cultural resources are managed in a sustainable manner;
- Fair economic and employment opportunities are fostered through innovation;
- Universal and inclusive access to quality, social and protection services has been improved;
- Skills, education and opportunities are improved to ensure fair outcomes for all;
- Mobility and demographic transition become vectors of positive change and prosperity for all people;
- All people, especially the more vulnerable, benefit from the realization of human rights, gender equality and improved rule of law in accordance with assumed international obligations;
- All people benefit from effective governance and meaningful civic engagement.

The Sustainable Development Goals are a global call to action to prevent poverty, protect the environment and climate, and ensure that all people live in peace and prosperity. The UN in Serbia is working on the implementation of 17 sustainable development goals.

In the period from 2011 to 2015, the UN team in Serbia provided assistance worth more than 230 million dollars. In June 2017, a new Development Partnership Framework (RDF) was signed between the Government of the RS and the UN Team in Serbia for the period 2016-2020. The new strategy is fully aligned with the Government's national priorities, the EU Accession Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda. The value of the new UNDAF-and for the period 2016-2020. for Serbia, it is estimated at 170 million dollars, not including the funds set aside for emergency situations such as the refugee/migrant crisis.

2.3.2 DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION BETWEEN GERMANY AND SERBIA

Development cooperation between Germany and Serbia¹⁶⁶ started immediately after the democratic changes in 2000. Since then, GIZ has been present in Serbia with one central office in Belgrade and a larger number of project offices. By order of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), GIZ provides support to Serbia in the process of approaching the European Union, strengthening the efficiency of the economy and strengthening democratic structures. GIZ implements programs and projects¹⁶⁷ from the following areas:

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

¹⁶⁶ <https://nemackasaradnja.rs/giz/>

¹⁶⁷ The following projects are being implemented in Serbia: Rural development through integrated forest and water resources management in Southeast Europe; Waste management, circular economy and green job opportunities; Energy efficiency in public buildings; Development of a sustainable bioenergy market; Social rights for vulnerable groups; Public administration reform; Social services for disadvantaged population groups; Promoting EU Integration in the Western Balkans; Open regional funds for South-East Europe – legal reform; Open regional funds for South-East Europe – modernisation of municipal services; Public finance reform; Open Regional Fund for South-East Europe – Biodiversity; Open regional funds for South-East Europe – Energy Efficiency; Economic Diversification of Rural Areas; Zoran Djindjic Internship Programme of German Business for the Countries of the Western Balkans; Programme „Migration for Development“; Private sector development in disadvantaged regions; Sustainable recruitment of nurses; Open Regional Fund for South-East Europe – Foreign Trade; Western Balkans School Exchange Scheme; Dialogue on Employment Creation, Initiative and Dual Education; Supporting young people in rural regions of Serbia; Strengthening Rule of Law in Serbia (giz.de)

Serbia also benefits from GIZ's regional projects. The Open Regional Fund for Southeast Europe, which brings together several countries, supports measures implemented in the areas of legal reform, counseling in the field of foreign trade, modernization of communal services, as well as energy efficiency, biodiversity and integration into the European Union.

2.3.3 FRENCH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY AFD

French Development Agency¹⁶⁸ opened a regional office in Serbia in 2019, which is responsible for the entire Western Balkans, as well as a representative office in Albania. The group finances, supports and accelerates the transition to a more harmonious and resilient world for the common good - climate, biodiversity, peace, gender equality, education and health, thereby contributing to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Activities are aligned with the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement. This means that each project is evaluated according to its compliance with the implementation of the strategy of low-carbon development and long-term resilience. This principle is based on a clear fact: sustainable development and the fight against poverty cannot be separated from the fight against global warming and the protection of the environment or biodiversity.

With 5.2 billion euros approved for the year 2021 for the financing of climate projects, AFD is one of the main international financial institutions that support this type of projects, so that 55% of financial engagements have a direct impact on the fight against climate change and its mitigation consequences. In Serbia, AFD provided EUR 51 million for the reconstruction of railway infrastructure, capacity building and modernization of the sector, as well as EUR 50.5 million to support environmental reforms (implementation of Serbia's climate obligations in accordance with the Paris Agreement and the EU accession process). In cooperation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the French Development Agency also contributes to the improvement of urban infrastructure in Serbia, through a valuable project (loan). 265.2 million euros (300 million US dollars).

Project "Development of local infrastructure and institutional strengthening of local self-governments of the Republic of Serbia"

Project holder¹⁶⁹ is the Government of the Republic of Serbia/Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure. The goal of the project is to improve the capacity of local governments to manage sustainable infrastructure, as well as to improve access to economic and social potential in a climate-conscious manner, in accordance with the obligations arising from the Sofia Declaration on the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans, adopted in 2020. as well as in accordance with the goals, measures and activities defined The strategy of sustainable urban development of the Republic of Serbia until 2030 and the Action Plan for its implementation. The project will primarily provide investments and technical support for the sustainable improvement of local roads and mobility, as well as the overall resilience of local governments to climate change. Each local self-government will be entitled to a certain amount of funds, according to a formula that takes into account the number of inhabitants,

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

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

area, level of development, as well as vulnerability to climate change. The expected start of the project is June 2022, while the completion of the project is expected in November 2028.

- The project is structured through the implementation of activities divided into three basic components:
- Component 1: Climate Smart Mobility
- Component 2: Strengthening capacity to provide services in the field of infrastructure
- Component 3: Project management and awareness raising

Together with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, AFD supports the expansion of infrastructure for solid waste management, through a loan of 150 million euros. Investments in the Western Balkans amount to more than 630 million euros, to which should be added support for two regional projects. The first project is dedicated to improving the quality of life in cities thanks to the “Smart City” program. AFD also supports the RISE project, which provides support to young entrepreneurs from the Western Balkans, in cooperation with the Regional Office for Youth Cooperation (RYCO).

2.3.4 DONATION PROGRAMS

Japan

The strategic framework of development cooperation with the RS is defined in the Japanese Development Cooperation Charter of February 2015. Priority areas of Japan’s bilateral development assistance to the RS¹⁷⁰ are:

- Environmental protection,
- Health and social protection and education i
- Entrepreneurship and support to small and medium enterprises.

Some of the examples of assistance that Japan provides to the RS are: non-project donations in the form of Japanese products, projects for the basic needs of the population (POPOS projects) which include one-time assistance such as the reconstruction of school buildings and kindergartens, the delivery of medical equipment and ambulances, garbage collection vehicles and containers, tanks, special vehicles for transporting people with special needs, etc., but also consulting assistance from Japanese experts since 2009 through the volunteer program of the Government of Japan. Japan also provides concessional loans (yen loans), so the project “Construction of a desulfurization system at the Nikola Tesla Thermal Power Plant” will be realized from the funds of one of the loans.

Kingdom of Denmark

Denmark provides its development assistance to beneficiaries in most cases bilaterally, but also multilaterally mainly through the UN, EU institutions and the World Bank. Development cooperation strategy of the Kingdom of Denmark with the Republic of Serbia¹⁷¹ it is defined within a broader regional concept - the Danish Neighborhood Program for Eastern Europe. Since 2017, with the completion of two large programs financed by Danish bilateral grant aid in

¹⁷⁰ <https://www.jica.go.jp/balkan/english/office/index.html>

¹⁷¹ <http://serbien.um.dk/en/danish-cooperation/danish-cooperation-with-serbia/>

the south of Serbia and the adoption of a new Danish development aid strategy, the Republic of Serbia has ceased to be the so-called Danish “partner state” and since then there has been no significant bilateral development aid from the Kingdom of Denmark to the Republic of Serbia, given that the focus of Danish development aid in Europe is directed towards Ukraine and Georgia.

Kingdom of Norway

The Kingdom of Norway is one of the largest bilateral donors to the RS, whose support from 2008 to today amounts to more than 100 million euros. Norway provides assistance to Serbia through the Bilateral Cooperation Program, the Embassy’s Fund for Small Projects, as well as direct grants to civil society organizations¹⁷². In January 2018, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between MEI RS and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, which refers to bilateral cooperation through projects and which defines the basic principles of cooperation between the two ministries with the aim of supporting Serbia’s integration into EU structures through projects that contribute to reform processes and the development of supported sectors in accordance with the requirements of the European integration process.

Kingdom of the Netherlands

Dutch development aid to the Republic of Serbia¹⁷³ has in the past years been focused on supporting the development of the agricultural sector, environmental protection, the private sector, employment, the rule of law, assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons, and the building of institutional capacities. During 2019 and 2020, no new projects were contracted, and within two programs - MATRA and the Human Rights Fund, which aim to help civil society organizations and the justice and internal affairs sectors, the Embassy of the Netherlands spent a total of 831,116 EUR. As part of the ORIO program, the project Collection and treatment of waste water in Leskovac is being implemented in the Republic of Serbia. The total budget of the ORIO program for the project in Leskovac is EUR 7.91 million.

Kingdom of Sweden

Sweden has adopted a new Strategy for supporting reforms in Serbia, the Western Balkans and Turkey 2021-2027¹⁷⁴. Financial support according to the new strategy for 2021-2027 amounts to 560 million euros, of which 500 million are distributed to the Western Balkans and 60 million to Turkey. Sweden’s total grant so far amounts to around 283 million euros. Sweden will continue with the trend of supporting the financing of programs and projects in the RS in the amount of 12 million euros annually. The largest amount of non-reimbursed aid per sector in the period from 2000 to today was allocated by Sweden to the environmental protection sector in the total value of around 43 million euros. Among the ongoing projects, the following stand out:

- The PEID project (Priority Environmental Infrastructure for Development), through which support to the environmental protection sector continues - providing technical

¹⁷² <https://www.norway.no/en/serbia>

¹⁷³ <https://www.netherlandsworldwide.nl/countries/serbia>

¹⁷⁴ <http://www.swedenabroad.com/sr-Latn-RS/Embassies/Belgrad/>

assistance to the Ministry of Environmental Protection, in order to prepare potential projects for financing in the coming period. The main goal is the creation of project-technical documentation for large infrastructure projects. The budget of the project is around 3 million euros.

- EISP 2 project (Environmental Infrastructure Support Project), which provides support to the Ministry of Environmental Protection in the implementation of smaller components of large infrastructure projects as well as in identifying potential projects in the field of environmental protection so that they are ready for the preparation of the necessary project-technical documentation. The project budget is around 2.9 million euros.
- The continuation of the project dealing with preparations for negotiations under Chapter 27 takes place through the ENVAP 3 project - Environment Accession Project (September 2016 - March 2021), where the budget is around 3 million euros.

People's Republic of China

The legal basis for cooperation between the RS and the People's Republic of China is the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between the Government of the RS and the Government of the People's Republic of China, which is signed annually.¹⁷⁵ The priority areas of development cooperation are health, education, energy and security. In the past few years, several projects in the field of healthcare were implemented, which provided medical equipment for hospitals and health centers throughout the country. The People's Republic of China also provided significant support in terms of flood defense. The Government of the People's Republic of China also facilitated professional training by organizing seminars in various fields for representatives of institutions at the national and local level, chambers of commerce, small and medium-sized enterprises, universities, and hospitals.

Republic of Austria

Through development aid projects, the Republic of Austria supports the RS policy aimed at the prospect of EU accession¹⁷⁶. Projects were implemented in the areas of regional development, education, environmental protection, agriculture, health, entrepreneurship development, social protection, strengthening of management capacity at the local level, as well as support for civil society organizations. The Austrian Development Agency (ADA) as the implementing agency of the Republic of Austria applies European standards in the implementation of various EU programs/projects:

- Implementation of the EU program entitled "Socio-economic development of the Danube region in the Republic of Serbia", financed from EU funds - The project consists of several components, including the construction and renovation of infrastructure, such as the construction of a water supply system in the municipality of Veliko Gradište, as well as rehabilitation Golubac Fortress, for which the Republic Austria provided 1,800,000 euros in grants.

¹⁷⁵ <http://rs.chineseembassy.org/srp/>

¹⁷⁶ <http://www.entwicklung.at/en/>

- Regional project to support the implementation of the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans - The overall goal of the project is to improve the transition of the Western Balkans towards modern, resource-efficient and competitive economies. The specific goal is to support the implementation of the Green Agenda, which achieves the commitment to transforming the economy in a sustainable way and achieving climate neutrality by 2050. The total budget of the project is 11,000,000 euros. The regional project was started in 2022.

According to the volume of allocated funds, the Republic of Austria is the third largest bilateral donor participating in the financing of WBIF, with funds provided in the amount of 17.9 million euros cumulatively, in the period 2009-2020. year.

Republic of France

Based on the Agreement on Strategic Partnership and Cooperation, the French government provides support to the RS in public policies in the EU accession process. According to the agreement between the Governments of Serbia and France on the French Development Agency and PROPARCO signed in 2019, the AFD office in Belgrade functions as a regional office for the Western Balkans and has been fully operational since 2019. In accordance with the aforementioned Agreement, AFD Group provides financial support, such as grants and guarantees for long-term loans to the state, local governments, public and private companies and financial institutions, as well as subsidies, in accordance with the rules of foreign exchange operations of the RS. The areas of cooperation are:

- Development of the metro system in the city of Belgrade - At the end of November 2020, an agreement was signed between the governments of Serbia and France on cooperation in the field of priority infrastructure projects, investment value of 581 million euros, which foresees that 454 million will be invested in the construction of the first line of the Belgrade metro euros. It is envisaged that French companies will provide the metro compositions and carry out work on the “electromechanical part”, while Chinese companies will carry out construction work. The official start of works on the development of the metro system began in 2021, with the execution of preparatory works and works on filling the ground, construction of collectors at the location of the planned Depot (terminal) in Makiško polje.
- In the energy sector, an amount of up to 127,000,000 euros is foreseen. for the automation of the medium voltage electrical distribution network
- Within the Program, the so-called “green development loans” RS has at its disposal a credit arrangement of 300 million US dollars from the World Bank, KfW and AfD group. The estimated funds of the AfD group are in the amount of 90 million US dollars.
- In the field of environmental protection, the city of Belgrade chose the company BeoČistaEnergija d.o.o. (consisting of a consortium consisting of the French company “SUEZ” and the Japanese company “ITOCHU”) as a partner within the Public-Private Partnership, for the project of construction and financing of a waste-to-energy plant in Vinci. The Vinca project includes rehabilitation of the existing landfill, construction of a new storage center according to European standards and an incineration unit with the production of electricity and heat (incinerator).

- In the third quarter of 2021, the law was adopted on the confirmation of the Loan Agreement in the amount of 50,000,000 euros, between the AFD Group and the RS for the implementation of reforms aimed at the so-called “green recovery” through the Program Loan for Public Policies “Urban Environments Resilient to Climate Change”. An integral part of the Program is a grant in the amount of 500,000 euros for the needs of technical support to the Government of Serbia, which includes the development of a Road Map for climate activities at the national and local self-government levels (Smederevo and Užice). Support was provided for the drafting of by-laws of the Law on Climate Change and the assessment of capacity building.

Republic of Greece

The Hellenic Plan for the Economic Reconstruction of the Balkans (HiPERB) is a program of Greek development assistance within the framework of which the Government of the Republic of Greece has designated grants for six Balkan countries - the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Albania¹⁷⁷. The target sector of this aid program is infrastructure modernization, especially in the transport sector. Two extremely important projects for Serbia that are supported by the HiPERB plan are the construction of Corridor 10.

Republic of India

The Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Program (ITEC) is implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of India as a bilateral aid program of that country to friendly countries. This program mainly targets developing countries, including RS, which are offered free training courses in India for various technical and professional occupations, as well as the possibility of faster and easier adaptation to an increasingly globalized world.¹⁷⁸. In the period from 2013 to the end of 2019, approximately 80 civil servants of the RS attended ITEC courses (from 2008 to today there are about 167 experts, representatives of the government and private sector) in various fields and scientific disciplines, including information and communication technologies, expenditure management, entrepreneurship, the WTO area, banking and finance, renewable energy sources, issues related to climate change, legislation, improving the English language, etc.

Republic of Korea

The Knowledge sharing program (KSP) is implemented in cooperation with the Korea Development Institute (KDI) and aims at institutional development and strengthening the capacities of employees in state administration bodies of partner countries. The program provides consultations focused on the needs of partner countries, which are carried out through a series of joint research works, trainings, consultations, which are held alternately in Korea and partner countries. This is how the following programs are implemented:

¹⁷⁷ <http://www.mfa.gr/serbia/sr/the-embassy/>

¹⁷⁸ www.itecgoi.in

- KOICA Fellowship programs - KOICA partner programs - The primary goal of this program is additional education for technical skills and knowledge, as well as capacity building for sustainable socio-economic development;
- Master's studies (KOICA Scholarship Program - Master's Degrees) - postgraduate (master's) studies;
- Serbian-Korean IT Access Center (SKIP Center) - opened in Belgrade in 2017, and a second SKIP center is planned in Niš, intended for free IT training for citizens, civil servants and start-up companies

Republic of Poland

Polish development cooperation in Serbia¹⁷⁹ implemented through small development projects, which are implemented by the Embassy of the Republic of Poland with local partners. The main goal is to implement projects that will improve the living standards of the local population. Within the framework of the system of small grants, the initiatives of small development projects that bring positive effects on the daily life of local communities are carried out. Bilateral aid can be used by institutions from the public finance sector, research institutes, non-governmental organizations and persons from the private sector. Partners in projects are usually local non-governmental organizations, public institutions or local governments. The projects implemented in Serbia in the period 2007-2020 had a total value of 253,856 euros. At the third session of the "Belgrade Conference" held in Warsaw in 2019, three parallel panels took place: environmental protection, judicial system and communication in the field of European integration.

Republic of Singapore

During the 1970s, Singapore began to share its experiences with partner countries around the world through various programs. These programs were brought under a unified framework when the Singapore Cooperation Program (SCP) was established in 1992. The cooperation program is a series of courses, programs, seminars, workshops, consultations, as well as study visits in a number of areas organized by the Government of Singapore and aims to share with partner countries Singapore's experience in acquiring important technical skills and knowledge that are of vital importance for the economic and social progress of a country. SCP training areas include education, environment (climate change, environmental protection...), transport and infrastructure, economy and economy, social issues (social entrepreneurship and innovation, social cohesion, empowerment of people with disabilities and special needs...), health, cyber security, sustainable development (renewable energy, sustainable cities, energy efficiency and emission reduction), state administration and digital government. Candidates for training programs can be civil servants - managers of narrower internal units in public administration institutions as well as civil servants in position, unless otherwise indicated.

¹⁷⁹ www.belgrad.msz.gov.pl

Republic of Slovenia

Technical assistance activities¹⁸⁰ are focused on supporting the institutions of the Republic of Serbia in the process of European integration, including support in harmonizing regulations, harmonizing procedures in the work of our institutions with EU standards, improving the quality of services, improving organizational structures through the transfer of the experience of Slovenian institutions and organizations. The amount of funds allocated for development aid is determined annually by the Development Plan of the Republic of Slovenia. Currently, a project called “Help in preventing corruption” is being implemented, which aims to improve the conditions for ensuring transparency and accountability in the functioning of public sector institutions in the RS, as well as strengthening the capacity for effective implementation of legal competences of institutions in the fight against corruption. The project holder is the Anti-Corruption Agency, and the total value is 95,580 euros.

Republic of Turkey

The legal framework for cooperation with the Republic of Turkey in the field of donor, development and humanitarian aid in emergency situations is represented by the Agreement between the governments of the two countries on technical and financial cooperation¹⁸¹ from 2009. With its signing, the Turkish Agency for Cooperation and Coordination in the RS (TIKA) officially began its work, through which cooperation with the institutions of the RS is directed and achieved. Priority areas that are supported through the program of development cooperation with education, health, agriculture, culture, historical heritage and tourism. The total estimate of the realization of the development assistance funds of the Republic of Turkey amounts to over 37 million euros.

Important examples of support through donor funds are: the reconstruction and equipping of the General Hospital in Novi Pazar, the Center for the Protection of Children, Infants and Youth “Zvečanska”, the reconstruction of the High Court building in Novi Pazar, works on the restoration of Ram Fortress near Veliko Gradište, works on to the restoration of the “Sultanija” Mosque Valide” in Sjenica, construction and reconstruction of several elementary schools in Novi Pazar. During 2020 and 2021, most donor funds were directed through projects in the field of health, environmental protection, media, education, culture, sports, humanitarian aid, cultural and historical heritage, as well as support in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.

Federal Republic of Germany

Bilateral development cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the RS has been ongoing since 2000. The Republic of Serbia was granted over 1.8 billion euros in development aid from the funds of the German Ministry for Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the funds of the Ministry of the Environment, the Stability Pact and others in the form of grants and soft loans. Financial support projects are implemented by the German Development Bank (KfW), while technical assistance projects are implemented by the German Cooperation Agency¹⁸² (GIZ). In the past period, German development aid funds in the RS were directed to

180 www.belgrade.embassy.si

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

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

the implementation of projects and programs in three priority areas: 1) public infrastructure (energy and water) - electricity and thermal energy supply, water supply, sewage infrastructure (wastewater management); 2) sustainable economic development and employment - improvement of legal frameworks in the field of finance and economy, development of the financial sector, support for small and medium-sized enterprises, support for secondary vocational education and training reforms and 3) democracy, state administration, civil society - support for the development of decentralized administration, efficient and results-oriented, especially in the domain of improving transparency, the rule of law, the justice system and balancing the forces of different parts of the state administration, as well as helping in the preparation for accession negotiations and supporting the EU accession process over the last few years. In terms of the volume of approved funds and the significance of the achieved results, the Federal Republic of Germany undoubtedly represents the most important bilateral development partner of the Republic of Serbia.

In addition to projects implemented at the national level, FR Germany provides both financial and technical assistance to regional projects and programs. Regional financial cooperation is implemented through the following cooperation instruments: 1) Regional instrument for support of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency; 2) European Fund for Southeast Europe and 3) Green Fund for the Development of Southeast Europe. Regional technical cooperation is implemented through three regional programs: 1) Open regional fund for Southeastern Europe; 2) Regional program for the establishment of the Danube Center of Competence to strengthen the region of the lower reaches of the Danube and 3) Cross-border cooperation in the field of social inclusion of persons who are victims of human trafficking.

United States of America

Development cooperation with the United States of America (USA) is implemented through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The legal basis for cooperation is the assistance agreements between the RS and the USA for better functioning of the administration and a more competitive market economy. Priority areas of development cooperation between the RS and the USA include the development of local self-governments, development of small and medium-sized enterprises, institution building, rule of law, European integration and strengthening of the civil sector. Significant projects within the framework of better functioning of the administration¹⁸³ are: “Rule of Law” (*The Rule of Law project*), “Strengthening the media system” (*Strengthening of the media systems*), “Strengthening resilience to the refugee crisis” (*Enhancing Local Resilience to Refugee Crisis*). Significant projects within a more competitive market economy¹⁸⁴ are: “Support for the development of the private sector in southern and southwestern Serbia” (*Private Sector Development Project*) and “Project for a competitive economy” (*Competitive Economy Project*).

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

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

Slovak Republic

Cooperation between the Slovak Republic and RS¹⁸⁵ focuses on supporting the transformation process, implementing reforms, including public finance reform, increasing the involvement of the private sector in development cooperation, and supporting reconciliation and dialogue between communities. In the past period, Slovakia provided aid to Serbia through the Slovak Development Agency “Slovak Aid”. In the following period, the focus of bilateral development cooperation with Slovakia will be the transfer of experience related to the integration of countries into Euro-Atlantic structures, the encouragement of innovation and the start-up of enterprises, assistance in the digitalization of public administration, support for small and medium-sized enterprises in connection with employment, with a focus on female entrepreneurs, as well as integration of socially marginalized citizens. The Slovak Republic also participates in the implementation of projects financed under the EU Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA).

United Kingdom

Within the development cooperation between the RS and the United Kingdom¹⁸⁶, representatives of the British Embassy in RS play an active role in the process of coordinating development aid. The Good Governance Fund (GGF) is a multi-year program and part of this fund is available to Serbia to support reforms in the following areas: rule of law (judiciary, fight against corruption, human and minority rights, etc.), public administration, economy and business environment, strengthening freedom of expression. The Good Governance Fund operates through three channels: 1) The Strategic Support Fund (SSF), which targets pilot projects and civil society organizations, through the provision of direct grants. Supported projects focused on priority areas of the GGF Fund: from improving the business environment to strengthening government accountability and freedom of expression; 2) International Financial Institutions (IFIs) channel, which is designed to support reforms through cooperation with international financial institutions. The most significant resources are focused on the development of e-Government (the project “Digital transformation” and the project “Open Data”), implemented with the help of UNDP and the Office for Information Technologies and Electronic Administration of the Government of the RS, and 3) the Management Fund (MOF), which managed by a consortium led by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), and includes technical assistance for projects developed in cooperation with state institutions.

Swiss Confederation

The state of Switzerland has been present in Serbia since 1991. So far, financial support amounts to 350 million euros. The Government of the Swiss Confederation has two institutions in its composition that are responsible for development aid. Swiss agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC, engl. *Swiss Development Agency, SDC*) is attached to the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is in charge of development assistance related to the support of capacity building projects, technical assistance, i.e. the so-called “soft” projects aimed at reforming

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

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

the administrative and general social system. State secretariat for economic affairs (SECO, Engl. *State Secretariat for Economic Affairs DRY*), of the Swiss Ministry of Economy is responsible for development projects that are exclusively of an infrastructural nature.

The new Strategy for the period 2018-2021 is focused on the areas of management, economic development and sustainable energy sources. Switzerland decided on 95 million euros, which is 10% more in relation to the previous strategic period:

- In the area of management, support in the amount of 36 million euros will be provided to legislation at the republican and local level in order to strengthen the position of representative bodies, as well as their supervisory role. Attention will be focused on the capacities of local self-governments in managing public finances in order to improve the overall quality of services to citizens and the business sector. Support to civil society will have a stronger role with the aim of strengthening ties between civil society organizations and citizens in order to increase their participation and ensure a voice in the decision-making process;
- In the area of economic development and employment, support in the amount of 45 million euros it is intended to improve the macroeconomic framework, business environment and inclusive policies to overcome inequality. Attention will be focused on local economic development, trade promotion, youth employment, dual education and private sector development with the aim of sustainable development and quality employment, especially in rural areas;
- In the area of self-sustainable energy and resilient cities, support in the amount of 14 million euros it is intended to strengthen the exploitation of renewable energy sources, the application of energy efficiency measures and the strengthening of capacities for management and planning of infrastructural activities. Additionally, support in this area will be extended to activities that will contribute to the development of self-sustainable cities, with the aim of reaching national goals of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources. Switzerland provided support in strengthening capacities for migration management, improving capacities for reception, registration of asylum seekers and approval of an innovative housing model for migrants on the territory of Serbia in the amount of 2 million euros.

Organization HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation¹⁸⁷ implements in Serbia “Social Sciences for a better society”, “Act for a Stronger Civil Society”, “Building Economies Where All Can Prosper” projects. In 2023, HELVETAS and Transparency Serbia published the results of the Local Participation Index (LIPA) survey.¹⁸⁸ where it is pointed out that the citizens of Serbia are not sufficiently involved in the process of making decisions, regulations, decisions on spending money from local budgets, in public discussions and other mechanisms of 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

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

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

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.

ANNEX 5 - DECISIONS ON ADOPTION OF TERRITORIAL STRATEGY OF Kragujevac and Batočina, Lapovo, Rača, Knić, Topola and Aranđelovac Urban Area

Скупштина града Крагујевца, на основу члана 20. став 1. тачка 1., а у вези члана 66. став 3. Закона о локалној самоуправи („Службени гласник Републике Србије“, број 129/07, 83/14 - др. закон, 101/16 - др. закон, 47/18 и 111/21 - др. закон) и члана 38. став 3. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије („Службени гласник Републике Србије“, број 30/18), на седници одржаној 24. априла 2024. године, доноси

О Д Л У К У

о усвајању Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац

Члан 1.

Усваја се Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац.

Члан 2.

Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац је саставни део ове одлуке.

Члан 3.

Одлуку о усвајању Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац и Стратегију развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац објавити у „Службеном листу града Крагујевца“.

Образложење

Правни основ за доношење Одлуке о усвајању Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац (у даљем тексту: Одлука), садржан је у одредбама члана 20. став 1. тачка 1. а у вези члана 66. став 3. Закона о локалној самоуправи („Службени гласник Републике Србије“, број 129/07, 83/14 - др. закон, 101/16 - др. закон, 47/18 и 111/21 - др. закон), којима је прописано да општина, преко својих органа, у складу с Уставом и законом доноси свој статут, буџет и завршни рачун, просторни и урбанистички план и програм развоја општине, као и стратешке планове и програме локалног економског развоја, као и да се одредбе закона које се односе на скупштину општине примењују и на градску скупштину и члана 38. став 3. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије („Службени гласник Републике Србије“, број 30/18) којим је утврђено да документ јавних политика јединице локалне самоуправе усваја скупштина јединице локалне самоуправе, осим ако је другачије прописано посебним законом.

Разлог за доношење ове одлуке је реализација Одлуке о приступању изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац („Службени лист града Крагујевца“, број 21/22).

Циљ доношења ове одлуке је уважање Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац, чиме ће се унапредити могућности Града да уведе интегрални одрживи приступ планирању развоја, изградити капацитети за спровођење територијалних иницијатива, за дефинисање заједничких праваца развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац, за предлагање заједничких циљева и начина деловања и спровођења заједничких пројеката урбаног развоја.

Скупштина града Крагујевца донела је Одлуку о приступању изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац („Службени лист града Крагујевца“, број 21/22).

Сprovedена је јавна расправа о нацрту Стратегије о чему је Градска управа за развој и инвестиције сачинила Извештај број 3193/23-XXIV од 8. новембра 2023. године, из кога се може утврдити да на изложени нацрт није било примедби.

Град Крагујевац је поднео пријаву за Јавни позив за израду територијалних стратегија број 020-353/21-II од 9. децембра 2021. године, за техничку помоћ за развој стратегија урбаног подручја, где су коподносиоци пријаве партнерске локалне самоуправе и то: општине Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола, Аранђеловац и Регионална агенција за економски развој Шумадије и Поморавља д.о.о. Крагујевац. Град Крагујевац и општине-коподносиоци у поступку подношења пријаве, према захтеву донатора, поднеле су изјаву којом су дефинисане следеће обавезе Града и општина-коподносиоца: да донесу одлуке Скупштине о покретању процеса израде Стратегије, успоставе партнерства,

формирају интердисциплинарне тимове, успоставе институционалне оквире за подршку имплементацији територијалне стратегије и донесу одлуке о усвајању стратегије.

Меморандумом о разумевању који је закључен између града Крагујевца и Канцеларије Уједињених нација за пројектне услуге (УНОПС) заведен код града Крагујевца под бројем 020-173/22-II дана 7. јуна 2022. године (у даљем тексту: Меморандум), дефинисана је техничка подршка Програма Европске уније за локални развој ЕУ ПРО Плус у изради и спровођењу Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац (у даљем тексту: Стратегије). Споразумом о сарадњи израде и спровођења стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац, заведен код града Крагујевца под бројем 020-173/22-II дана 13. јуна 2022. године успостављена је партнерска сарадња на изради и спровођењу Стратегије.

Споразумом о сарадњи за израду Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац, који је закључен између Града Крагујевца и Регионалне агенције за економски развој Шумадије и Поморавља д.о.о. Крагујевац, заведен код града Крагујевца под бројем 350-1654/22-II дана 7. септембра 2022. године, дефинисане су обавезе Регионалне агенције за економски развој Шумадије и Поморавља, у процесу израде Стратегије, и то: координација процеса израде Стратегије, пружање стручне и административно-техничке подршке радној групи и савету током израде Стратегије, организацију састанака, радионица, тематских округлих столова, форума и осталих догађаја на којима ће се усаглашавати предложена решења радне групе и савета, прикупљање и достављање свих званичних релевантних података у процесу израде Стратегије, сређивање материјала који су резултат рада радне групе и савета и координација доношења одлука о усвајању Стратегије од стране скупштина свих партнерских локалних самоуправа.

Решењем о образовању Радне групе за реализацију пројекта израде Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац бр. 112-941/2022-II од 31. августа 2022. године и Решењем о првој измени Решења о образовању Радне групе за реализацију пројекта израде Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац, бр. 112-941/23-II од 9. марта 2023. године именовани су чланови радне групе.

На основу Меморандума консултанти ангажовани испред Програма Европске уније за локални развој ЕУ ПРО Плус у сарадњи са Саветом, Радном групом и Регионалном агенцијом за економски развој Шумадије и Поморавља, израдили су Стратегију развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац.

Ова одлука конципирана је у три члана.

Чланом 1. ове одлуке усвојена је Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац.

Чланом 2. ове одлуке утврђено је да је Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац саставни део одлуке.

Чланом 3. ове одлуке утврђено је да ће се Одлука о усвајању Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац и Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац објавити у „Службеном листу града Крагујевца“.

СКУПШТИНА ГРАДА КРАГУЈЕВЦА

Број: 350-939/24-I

У Крагујевцу, 24. априла 2024. године

 **ПРЕДСЕДНИК,**
Ивица Момчиловић

На основу члана 20. став 1. тачка 1. и члана 39. став 1. Закона о локалној самоуправи („Службени гласник Републике Србије“, број 129/2007, 83/2014 - др. закон, 101/2016 - др. закон, 47/2018 и 111/2021 - др. закон) и члана 38. став 3. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије („Службени гласник Републике Србије“, број 30/2018) и члана 40. тачка 4) и члана 54. став 1. Статута општине Баточина („Службени гласник општине Баточина“, број 9/19), Скупштина општине Баточина, на седници одржаној дана 31.05.2024. године, донела је:

О Д Л У К У

о усвајању Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац

Члан 1.

Усваја се Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац.

Члан 2.

Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац је саставни део ове Одлуке.

Члан 3.

Ова Одлука ступа на снагу осмог дана од дана објављивања у „Службеном гласнику општине Баточина“.

СКУПШТИНА ОПШТИНЕ БАТОЧИНА

Број: 020-611/24-I од 31.05.2024. године

**ЗАМЕНИК
ПРЕДСЕДНИКА СКУПШТИНЕ**

Предраг Милосављевић

О б р а з л о ж е њ е

Правни основ за доношење ове Одлуке садржан је у одредбама члана 20. став 1. тачка 1. Закона о локалној самоуправи, којим је прописано да општина, преко својих органа, у складу с Уставом и законом доноси свој статут, буџет и завршни рачун, просторни и урбанистички план и програм развоја општине, као и стратешке планове и програме локалног економског развоја и одредбама члана 38. став 3. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије којим је утврђено да документ јавних политика јединице локалне самоуправе усваја скупштина јединице локалне самоуправе, осим ако је другачије прописано посебним законом.

Скупштина општине Баточина донела је Одлуку о приступању изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац („Службени гласник општине Баточина“, број 21/22).

Сprovedена је јавна расправа о Нацрту Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац, о чему је

Општинска управа општине Баточина сачинило Извештај број: 020-707/23-IV-01 од 14.11.2023. године. На Нацрт Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја, није било примедби ни сугестија у периоду одржавања јавне расправе.

Разлог за доношење ове одлуке је реализација Одлуке о приступању изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац („Службени гласник општине Баточина“, број 21/22).

Циљ доношења ове одлуке је усвајање Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац чијом реализацијом се доприноси 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.

На основу наведеног, донета је одлука као у тексту.



**РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
ОПШТИНА ЛАПОВО
СКУПШТИНА ОПШТИНЕ**

Број: 001539315 2024 08233 001 000 020 152

Датум: 26. 04. 2024. године

ЛАПОВО

На основу члана 20. став 1. тачка 1. Закона о локалној самоуправи („Службени гласник Републике Србије“, број 129/07, 83/14 - др. закон, 101/16 - др. закон, 47/18 и 111/21 - др. закон) и члана 38. став 3. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије („Службени гласник Републике Србије“, број 30/18), Скупштина општине Лапово, на седници одржаној дана 26. априла 2024. године, доноси

О Д Л У К У

**о усвајању Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина
Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац**

Члан 1.

Усваја се Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац.

Члан 2.

Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац је саставни део ове одлуке.

Члан 3.

Одлуку о усвајању Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац и Стратегију развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац објавити у „Службеном гласнику општине Лапово“.



**ПРЕДСЕДНИЦА
Мирела Раденковић**

**Mirela
Radenkovic**

Digitally signed by
Mirela Radenkovic
Date: 2024.04.26
14:36:06 +02'00'

Образложење

Правни основ за доношење ове Одлуке садржан је у одредбама члана 20. став 1. тачка 1. Закона о локалној самоуправи, којим је прописано да општина, преко својих органа, у складу с Уставом и законом доноси свој статут, буџет и завршни рачун, просторни и урбанистички план и програм развоја општине, као и стратешке планове и програме локалног економског развоја и одредбама члана 38. став 3. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије којим је утврђено да документ јавних политика јединице локалне самоуправе усваја скупштина јединице локалне самоуправе, осим ако је другачије прописано посебним законом.


Скупштина општине Лапово донела је Одлуку о приступању изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац („Службени гласник општине Лапово“, број 8/22).

Сprovedена је јавна расправа о нацрту Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац, о чему је Радно тело за спровођење јавне расправе о Нацрту Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац сачинило Извештај број 020-167/23-III од 09. априла 2024. године, из кога се може утврдити да на изложени нацрт није било примедби.

Разлог за доношење ове одлуке је реализација Одлуке о приступању изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац („Службени гласник општине Лапово“, број 8/22).

Циљ доношења ове одлуке је усвајање Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац чијом реализацијом се доприноси 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.

На основу наведеног, донета је одлука као у тексту.

	ОДЛУКА СКУПШТИНЕ ОПШТИНЕ		
	ОЗНАКА: С.07-02	ВЕРЗИЈА: 1	Страница 1 од 2

РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
ОПШТИНА РАЧА
СКУПШТИНА ОПШТИНЕ
Број: 020-76/2024-I-01
Дана: 09.05.2024. године.
Рача

На основу члана 20. став 1. тачке 1) Закона о локалној самоуправи („Сл. гласник РС”, бр 129/2007, 83/2014-др. закон, 101/2016-др.закон, 47/2018 и 111/2021-др.закон) и члана 38. став 3. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије („Сл. гласник РС”, бр. 30/2018), Скупштина општине Рача, на предлог Општинског већа општине Рача, на седници одржаној дана 09.05.2024. године, донела је:

О Д Л У К У

**о усвајању Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина
Аранђеловац, Баточина, Кнић, Лапово, Рача и Топола**

Члан 1.

Усваја се Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Аранђеловац, Баточина, Кнић, Лапово, Рача и Топола.

Члан 2.


Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Аранђеловац, Баточина, Кнић, Лапово, Рача и Топола, је саставни део ове одлуке.

Члан 3.

Одлука ступа на снагу осмог дана од дана објављивања у „Службеном гласнику општине Рача“.

О б р а з л о ж е њ е

Правни основ за доношење ове одлуке садржан је у одредбама члана 20. став 1. тачки 1) Закона о локалној самоуправи („Сл. гласник РС”, бр. 129/2007, 83/2014-др. закон, 101/2016-др.закон, 47/2018 и 111/2021-др.закон), којим је прописано да општина, преко својих органа, у складу са Уставом и законом доноси свој статут, буџет и завршни рачун,

	ОДЛУКА СКУПШТИНЕ ОПШТИНЕ		
	ОЗНАКА: C.07-02	ВЕРЗИЈА: 1	Страница 2 од 2

просторни и урбанистички план и програм развоја општине, као и стратешке планове и програме локалног економског развоја и одредбама члана 38. става 3. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије („Сл. гласник РС“, број 30/2018), којим је утврђено да документ јавних политика јединице локалне самоуправе усваја скупштина јединице локалне самоуправе, осим ако је другачије прописано посебним законом.

Разлог за доношење ове одлуке је реализација Одлуке о приступању изradi Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Аранђеловац, Баточина, Кnić, Лапово, Рача и Топола.

Циљ доношења ове одлуке је усвајање Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац, чијом реализацијом се доприноси 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.

На основу наведеног, донета је одлука као у тексту.

Начелнику Општинске управе општине Рача,

 **ПРЕДСЕДНИК
СКУПШТИНЕ ОПШТИНЕ РАЧА**

Ненад Савковић

Одлуку доставити:

- Председнику општине Рача;
- Начелнику Општинске управе општине Рача;
- Архиви.

СКУПШТИНА ОПШТИНЕ КНИЋ, на основу члана 20. став 1. тачка 1. Закона о локалној самоуправи („Службени гласник Републике Србије“, бр. 129/2007, 83/2014 - др. закон, 101/2016 - др. закон, 47/2018 и 111/2021 - др. закон), члана 38. став 3. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије („Службени гласник Републике Србије“, бр. 30/2018) и члана 14. став 1. тачка 1. и члана 31. став 1. тачка 4. Статута општине Кnić („Службени гласник општине Кnić“, бр. 1/19, 14/21 и 26/22), на седници од 07.05.2024. године, донела је

О Д Л У К У

о усвајању Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац

Члан 1.

Усваја се Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац.

Члан 2.

Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кnić, Топола и Аранђеловац је саставни део ове Одлуке.

Члан 3.

Ова Одлука ступа на снагу осмог дана од дана објављивања у „Службеном гласнику општине Кnić“.

Број:9-719/24-01
У Кnićу:07.05.2024. године

ПРЕДСЕДНИК СКУПШТИНЕ
Светлана Анђелић



На основу члана 20. став 1. тачке 1. Закона о локалној самоуправи („Сл. гласник РС”, бр 129/2007, 83/2014-др. закон, 101/2016-др.закон, 47/2018 и 111/2021-др.закон), члана 38. став 3. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије („Сл. гласник РС”, бр. 30/2018) и чланом 40. став 1. тачка 4. Статута Општине Топола („Службени гласник СО Топола“ број 2/2019),
Скупштина Општине Топола на седници одржаној дана **29.05.2024. године**, донела је

О Д Л У К У

**о усвајању Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина
Аранђеловац, Баточина, Кнић, Лапово, Рача и Топола**

Члан 1.

Усваја се Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Аранђеловац, Баточина, Кнић, Лапово, Рача и Топола.

Члан 2.

Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Аранђеловац, Баточина, Кнић, Лапово, Рача и Топола, је саставни део ове одлуке.

Члан 3.

Одлука ступа на снагу осмог дана од дана објављивања у „Службеном гласнику општине Рача“.

Образложење

Правни основ за доношење ове одлуке садржан је у одредбама члана 20. став 1. тачки 1. Закона о локалној самоуправи („Сл. гласник РС”, бр. 129/2007, 83/2014-др. закон, 101/2016-др.закон, 47/2018 и 111/2021-др.закон), којим је прописано да општина, преко својих органа, у складу са Уставом и законом доноси свој статут, буџет и завршни рачун, просторни и урбанистички план и програм развоја општине, као и стратешке планове и програме локалног економског развоја и одредбама члана 38. става 3. Закона о планском систему Републике Србије („Сл. гласник РС”, број 30/2018), којим је утврђено да документ јавних политика јединице локалне самоуправе усваја скупштина јединице локалне самоуправе, осим ако је другачије прописано посебним законом.

Разлог за доношење ове одлуке је реализација Одлуке о приступању изради Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Аранђеловац, Баточина, Кнић, Лапово, Рача и Топола.

Циљ доношења ове одлуке је усвајање Стратегије развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац, чијом реализацијом се доприноси 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.

На основу наведеног, донета је одлука као у тексту.

СКУПШТИНА ОПШТИНЕ ТОПОЛА

Број: 020-270/2024-05-1

Датум: 29.05.2024. године

**ПРЕДСЕДНИК
СКУПШТИНЕ ОПШТИНЕ**

Драган Јовановић



На основу члана 33. став 1. тачка 6. Статута општине Аранђеловац („Службени гласник општине Аранђеловац“, бр. 2/2019),

Скупштина општине Аранђеловац, на седници одржаној 10.06.2024. године, донела је

ОДЛУКУ

О УСВАЈАЊУ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ РАЗВОЈА УРБАНОГ ПОДРУЧЈА ГРАДА КРАГУЈЕВЦА И ОПШТИНА БАТОЧИНА, ЛАПОВО, РАЧА, КНИЋ, ТОПОЛА И АРАНЂЕЛОВАЦ

1. УСВАЈА СЕ Стратегија развоја урбаног подручја града Крагујевца и општина Баточина, Лапово, Рача, Кнић, Топола и Аранђеловац, у тексту који се налази у прилогу ове Одлуке и чини њен саставни део.
2. Одлука ступа на снагу осмог дана од дана објављивања у „Службеном гласнику општине Аранђеловац“.

СКУПШТИНА ОПШТИНЕ АРАНЂЕЛОВАЦ
Бр. 06-440/2024-01-2 од 10.06.2024. године

ПРЕДСЕДНИК СКУПШТИНЕ
Никола Обрадовић

