



WP3 Inception

Output 3.5 Institutional and Informal Framework: Policies, Plans and Initiatives Background

ANNEX 10 Municipality of Temerin (RS)

Final Version

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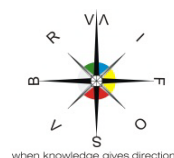


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ANNEX 10 Municipality of Temerin (RS)



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Institutional and Informal Framework: Policies, Plans and Initiatives Background
ANNEX 10 – Municipality of Temerin (RS)

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Short Description:

This activity will mainly focus on major planning instruments that are plans and policies. An in depth analysis of the current working tools, at different institutional level from national planning acts until local urban policies, when present, and regulative instruments are going to be done. It will be a proper screening of policies and plans generating effects on involved territories. Level of integration and capability of making synergy of these different tools is going to be investigated and even the link between policy design and decision makers are going to be examined. This report discuss the incipient stage of policies and plans used in the target area for the Strategic Territorial Agenda.

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planning instruments, planning tools, institutional framework, administrative structure, spatial planning system, planning acts, policies, plans, strategies, politics

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Table of Contents

1	Administrative Structure of the TPs State.....	7
2	Planning System of The TPs State	9
2.1	National level.....	10
2.2	Regional level.....	11
2.3	Local level	11
3	History of Planning Instruments, Policies and Plans on Different Administrative Levels.....	12
4	Current Planning Instruments, Policies and Plans on Different Administrative Levels	13
4.1	National level.....	13
4.2	Regional level.....	13
4.3	Local level	13
5	Impact of the Most Important Plans, Planning Instruments and Policies on the Area of Intervention.....	14
6	Do You Already Know If You Will Need to Change Existing or Prepare New Formal Documents? If So, Which Ones?.....	15
7	Additional Information You Feel You Need To Add To Clarify the Current Situation.....	15

Figures

Figure 1: The Republic of Serbia	7
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Tables

Table 1: Detailed description of the impact of the most important plans, planning instruments and policies on the area of intervention	14
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Diagrams

Diagram 1: The system of spatial planning in Serbia (2010)	9
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Abbreviation List

CKP - cities knowledge platform

ST/UA - Strategic Territorial/ Urban Agendas

TP – Territorial Partner

SEE – South Eastern Europe

SWOT - Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

UC – Urban Centers

1 Administrative Structure of the TPs State

Serbia is a parliamentary republic. Government in Serbia is divided into legislative, executive and judiciary branches.

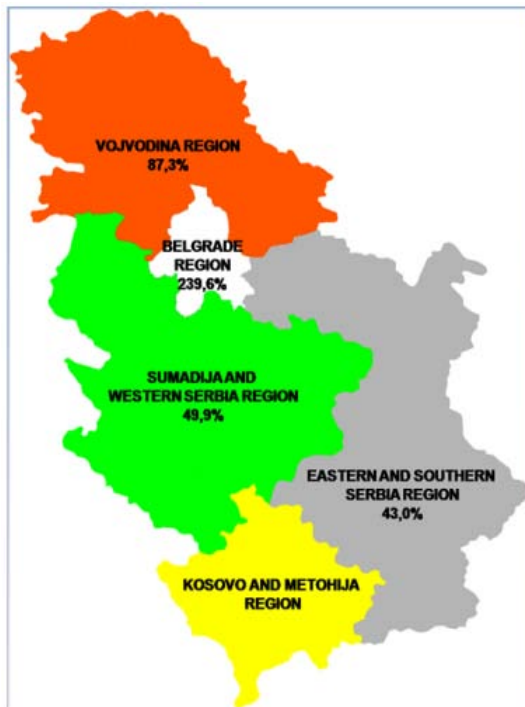


Figure 1: The Republic of Serbia

The current constitution was adopted on 8 November 2006 in the aftermath of Montenegro independence referendum which by consequence renewed the independence of Serbia itself. The Constitutional Court rules on matters regarding the Constitution.

The President of the Republic (*Predsednik Republike*) is the head of state and elected by popular vote to a five-year term and is limited by the Constitution to a maximum of two terms. In addition to being the commander in chief of the armed forces, the president has the procedural duty of appointing the prime minister with the consent of the parliament, and has some influence on foreign policy.

The Government (*Vlada*) is composed of the prime minister and cabinet ministers. The Government is responsible for proposing legislation and a budget, executing the laws, and guiding the foreign and internal policies. The current prime minister is Ivica Dačić of the Socialist Party of Serbia.

The National Assembly (*Narodna skupština*) is a unicameral legislative body. The National Assembly has the power to enact laws, approve the budget, schedule presidential elections, select and dismiss the Prime Minister and other ministers, declare war, and ratify international treaties and agreements. It is composed of 250 proportionally elected members who serve four-year terms.

Serbia is a unitary state composed of regions (including two autonomous provinces), districts, and municipalities/cities.

Serbia is divided into five regions (*regioni*): Vojvodina, Belgrade, Šumadija and Western Serbia, Southern and Eastern Serbia and Kosovo and Metohija. In addition, the regions of Vojvodina and Kosovo and Metohija are also autonomous provinces (*autonomne pokrajine*). Belgrade is a separate territorial unit established by the Constitution and law, while Šumadija and Western Serbia and Southern and Eastern Serbia are directly subordinated to national authorities. Prior to 2010, Serbia used to be composed of the provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo, and Central Serbia, which never had its own regional authority.

Serbia (excluding Kosovo) is organized into 25 districts (*okruzi*). There are 9 in Southern and Eastern Serbia, 8 in Šumadija and Western Serbia and 7 in Vojvodina, while Belgrade constitutes a district of its own. They are regional centers of state authority, but have no powers of their own; they present purely administrative divisions.

Serbia (excluding Kosovo) is further organized into 138 municipalities (*opštine*) and 23 cities (*gradovi*), which form the basic units of local self-government. There are 52 municipalities located in Šumadija and Western Serbia, 47 in Southern and Eastern Serbia and 39 in Vojvodina. Of the 23 cities, 10 are in Šumadija and Western Serbia, 6 in Southern and Eastern Serbia, 6 in Vojvodina, and 1 (Belgrade) has the status of separate territorial unit.

2 Planning System of the TPs State

In the Serbian planning system, spatial planning is conducted at three spatial levels, as regulated by national laws:

- Local
- Regional
- National

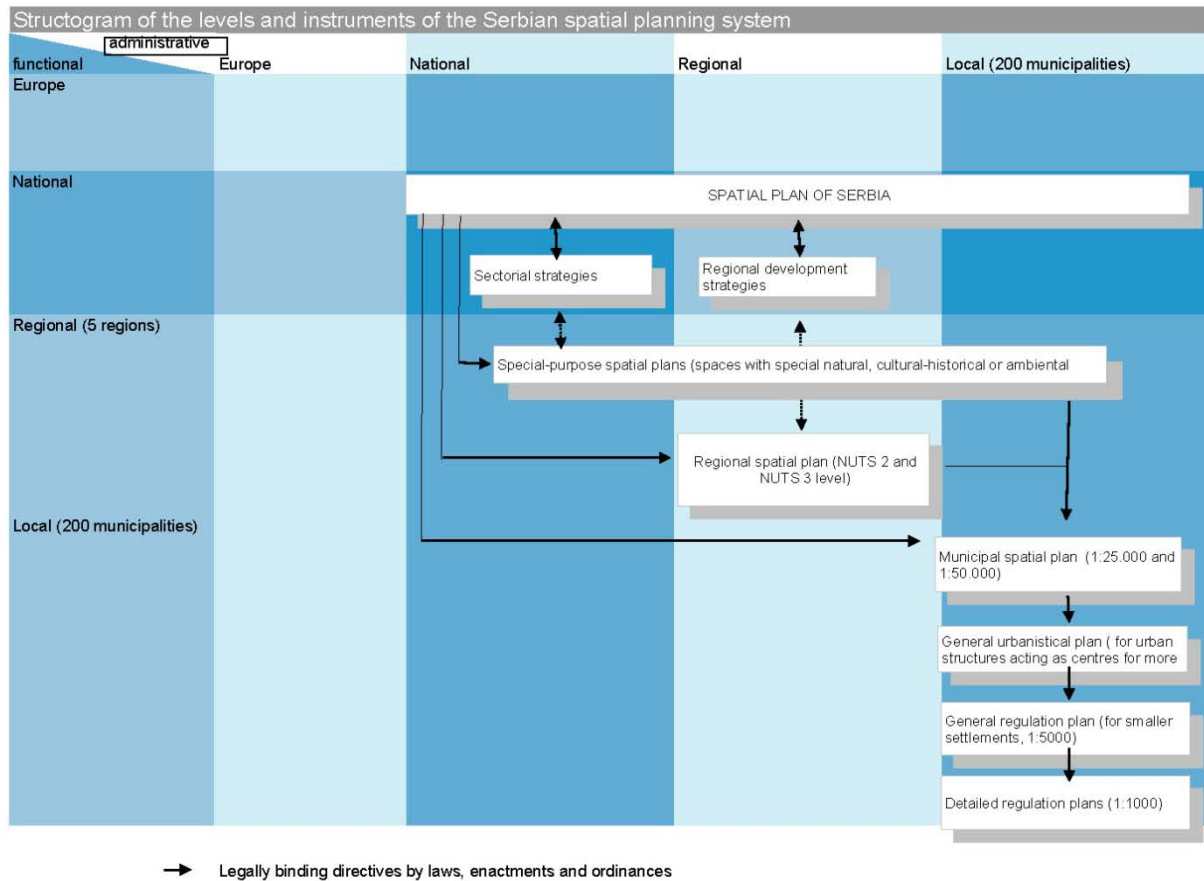
The new Law on Planning and Construction from 2009 defines the following types of spatial plans:

- The Spatial Plan of Republic of Serbia
- The Regional Spatial Plan
- The Spatial Plan of Local Communities
- The Spatial Plan for Special-Purpose Areas

Diagram 1: The system of spatial planning in Serbia (2010)



Table 1: Structogram of the levels and instruments of the Serbian spatial planning system



2.1 National level

The elaboration of the first Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia started in 1968 and lasted for 28 years. The plan was adopted in 1996. The structure of the plan consists of the following chapters: basic goals and objectives, use and protection of natural resources, population, settlements and regionalisation, transport, tourism, environment, natural and cultural heritage, land use, maps, implementation of the plan. The had a timeframe of 15 years, expiring in 2010.

The second Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia was adopted in 2010 for the period until 2020. The structure of the plan consists of the following chapters: vision, principles and objectives, regional development, nature, ecology and protection, population, settlements and social development, economy, transport and infrastructure, spatial integration with surrounding countries, indicators and key priorities. A separate document Program of Implementation of Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia was adopted for the first half of the planning period until 2015.

2.2 Regional level

On the regional level until 2012, the territory of Serbia has never been completely covered with the plans at regional level, although that is the long term intention. In January 2013, six regional spatial plans are adopted (South Pomoravlje, Timocka Krajina, Ponisavlje and Toplica, Zlatibor and Moravica, Region of Belgrade and Vojvodina) and three are in the process of elaboration. Plans for Areas of Special Purpose are regional or local level plans for specific territories like: national parks or other protected natural or cultural heritage sites, infrastructure corridors, water accumulations, mining areas or other.

2.3 Local level

On the local level, there are local self government units spatial plans (cities or municipalities) and urban plans. Rules regarding organization and protection can serve as barriers to these plans, together with the objectives of spatial development and land use.

3 History of Planning Instruments, Policies and Plans on Different Administrative Levels

Before 1945

The first urban plan for the city of Belgrade was made in 1867 by Emilijan Josimovic for the part of the contemporary central Belgrade. The first legal act passed in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia concerning urban-planning was the Civil-Building code (Građevinski Zakon) in 1931, which at that time regulated planning methods for cities.

1945-1965

During this time period the first spatial planning organizations were established, along with the Republic authorities/bodies responsible for urban affairs. After WWII, the Regulation of the Master Plan was developed in 1949. The meeting of professional urban planners which was held in 1957 put an accent on the regional development as a necessary part of the integrated spatial development policy. First law on spatial planning was adopted in 1965.

1960-1992

This period was characterized by elaboration of regional and spatial plans, it was an ambitious period when lots of activities were initiated but not all of them were finished. It was the period of building capacities and methodology of spatial planning. During that period the Department of spatial planning was created in 1977 at the University of Belgrade offering the undergraduate education for spatial planners. The law on spatial planning was changed two times during this period - in 1974 and in 1988.

1992-2008

This was a period of crisis and wars in Serbia, the spatial planning which was initiated in the previous period continued its activities. The law on spatial planning was changed two times - in 1995 and in 2003. The first Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia was adopted in 1996. The Agency for Spatial Planning of the Republic of Serbia was created in 2003.

2008-2012

The new law on spatial planning was adopted in 2009. The intention to cover the territory of Serbia with plans on all levels is on the good way. The second Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia was adopted in 2010. Until 2012 the elaboration of all plans at regional and local level was initiated and most of them have been adopted.

4 Current Planning Instruments, Policies and Plans on Different Administrative Levels

4.1 National level

The Spatial Plan of Republic of Serbia

The planning document for the entire territory of Serbia. It defines main strategic priorities for territorial development and contributes to horizontal cooperation at national level and vertical coordination between different levels of planning. Other types of spatial plans have to be coordinated with the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia. Time horizon of the national spatial plan, as defined by law is at least 10 and not more than 25 years.

4.2 Regional level

The Regional Spatial Plan

Regional Spatial Plan is the planning document for the territorial units of NUTS2 and NUTS3 level as defined by law. It contains the objectives of regional development and rational use of space by taking into account specificities of every region.

The Spatial Plan for Special-Purpose Areas

Special Purpose Area Spatial Plan is the planning document for an area which demands specific organization, use and protection of space due to its characteristics. This type of plan is made for infrastructure corridors, protected and tourist areas, water storages, mining areas etc.

4.3 Local level

The Spatial Plan of Local Communities

Local Self-government Unit Spatial Plan is the planning document for local administrative units – municipality or city. It determines the guidelines for development of local self-government unit and the land-use for its parts for which it is not planned to make an Urban Plan.

For all spatial planning documents except for the local self-government unit spatial plans the Program of Implementation of Spatial Plan is being made which defines measures and activities for the realization of that planning document in the 5 years period following the adoption of plan

5 Impact of the Most Important Plans, Planning Instruments and Policies on the Area of Intervention

Table 2: Detailed description of the impact of the most important plans, planning instruments and policies on the area of intervention

Administrative level	Name of the document	Define: formal or informal document	Positive impact on the area of intervention	Negative impact on the area of intervention
National level	The Spatial Plan of Republic of Serbia from 2010 to 2020	Formal	The intervention area is marked as high development priority area, being in the functional zone of Novi Sad metropolitan area, and beside the paneuropean corridor 10	No explicit negative impact was recognized
Regional level	The Regional Spatial plan of AP Vojvodina from 2010 to 2020.	Formal	The intervention area is marked as high development priority area, being in the functional zone of Novi Sad metropolitan area, and beside the paneuropean corridor 10	The functional zone of Novi Sad metropolitan area is only on a conceptual level. No concrete measures are prescribed
Municipal level	The Spatial Plan of Temerin Municipality	Formal	Besides that the document formally exists, it has no recordable positive impact	Undefined zoning of industrial spaces; huge ecological footprint; unfavourable ringroad position

6 Do You Already Know If You Will Need to Change Existing or Prepare New Formal Documents? If So, Which Ones?

No additional information provided.

7 Additional Information You Feel You Need To Add To Clarify the Current Situation

No additional information provided.