

MUNICIPALITY OF ZRENJANIN



The Mayor

**Council for
Strategic Development**

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Zrenjanin, 2005.

ZRENJANIN



MUNICIPALITY OF ZRENJANIN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

WITH ACTION PLAN OF REALIZATION
FOR 2006 – 2008

**The Mayor
Goran Knežević**

**Council for
Strategic Development**



ZRENJANIN, 2005.



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Preface

Dear fellow-citizens,

The planning of the future in the situation when the present is extremely complex and uncertain, is an act of daring and courage. With a belief in Zrenjanin and its citizens we had enough wisdom, daring and courage to start with a responsible, complex and serious work of the strategic planning of the development of our Municipality. We are ready to take the whole responsibility for the development in the following period and that is why we believe in the success of our efforts. That is the reason why this project presents a challenge and stimulus for the wise and courageous, for those who love Zrenjanin.

You are facing the document titled "Strategy of a Sustainable Development of Zrenjanin Municipality". The document has been prepared on the basis of contemporary trends in the area of strategic planning and it should provide for our safer and higher- quality approach to European Union, and that is, by all means, our goal. Planning of the development of our Municipality has extremely professional foundation. The document is realistic and starts with our immediate condition, while considering our comparative advantages and faults.

The most important of all is, that all concerned citizens and institutions had an equal opportunity to take part in the creation of the plan, and that fact created the basis for all of them to do something useful for themselves, common good and prosperity of the future generations, according to their individual attainments, abilities and potentials. We have planned and we will carry out the plan knowing that we did not inherit Zrenjanin from our predecessors, but that we borrowed it from our descendants.

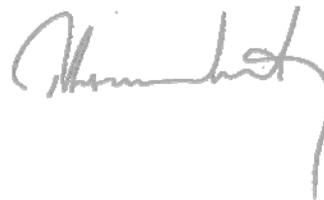
Our wish is that, starting from what we are, our values and advantages, we ourselves create conditions for a sustainable development of Zrenjanin, our villages and local government according to our needs.

Our common need is to live a nicer, better and safer life. To have, as many carefree children, as possible. To create conditions for elderly people to live decently out of their pensions, because they had deserved that. To give jobs to all unemployed people. To make factory workshops full again and to produce more and more. To give good earnings to the employed, so that they can satisfy their own needs and the needs of their families. To supply our citizens with healthy drinking water. To preserve nature at Carska Bara and to make good use of it in sustainable way. To attract more and more tourists, because we have things to offer. To improve life in the country. To reconstruct old and build new roads and residential buildings. To finish a detour and to displace transit traffic out of the town center. To make our Municipality the most beautiful and the cleanest in Vojvodina. To turn problems with waste materials into a serious project. To bring back life into the Begej and to filter all waste water. To make Municipal Administration effective, so that a citizen becomes its main target. To cooperate with surrounding municipalities and to become industrial, cultural, sport and health center of Banat.

Because of our children and their future we do not have a right to be passive observers of the present. Our plan is based on our advantages. The vision of our development is real. That is why we believe in our success. That is why we are going to succeed.

For Zrenjanin Municipality, made to the measure of its citizens.

*Yours faithfully,
The Mayor
Goran Knežević*



1. Chapter: Introduction

The task of each responsible local government is to work in the interest of its citizens, using, in the best possible way, all of its potentials and possibilities.

In a degree in which a local government is ready to respond to the demands for creation of high quality living conditions in its local community and for the effective solving of its citizens' everyday life problems, in that degree it gains the trust and respect of the public for realization of developmental plans and goals, as well as, the support and full responsibility of each and every individual in the process of rapid development of the local community.

Zrenjanin Municipality, like many others in Serbia, faces big problems in its development. The problems grew up as a result of impoverishment that has been lasting several decades, lack of funds and insufficient investment in its growth.

Neglected net of local and regional roads, problems with water supply, growing unemployment, stumbling economic activity, decreasing population number,...together with a long range of other factors, contributed to the beginning of stagnation in the development of this area which used to be among the most developed parts of ex Yugoslavia.

In order to solve accumulated problems effectively, one must have a clear vision of the local community development. It should serve as a line of direction for the future which will bring together all subjects and factors of local development. Effectiveness of the local community development implicates the process of planning, which will unite citizens activity, local government, economic and other relevant subjects and direct them towards realization of set goals for faster Municipality development.

Strategic planning and planning of the future development is a very important factor because it shows responsibility of the local government towards the citizens. The process of changes in all segments of life and work that we are stepping into, demands responsible behaviour of each individual. The creation of a document like this is of utmost importance for the whole community and it does not represent a political or any other kind of manipulative text.

When creating this document, a Council for Strategic Development of Zrenjanin Municipality had in mind those documents which were substantially strategic and related to global developmental politics of the Republic of Serbia, that is, of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

The Strategy of a Sustainable Development of Zrenjanin Municipality is the first step which is supposed to make prerequisite conditions for effective, successful and continuous development of the local community through a process, already explained to the public, which will enable all citizens of this Municipality to plan the future of their local community by themselves, by means of selected delegates and to take part in the realization of the local development project. Integrated approach to modern development of the local community implicates sustainable (well-balanced, harmonized) development among three basic segments of development, and they are:

- business and economic development,
- social and public development and
- environmental protection.

It is the only conception of development which Zrenjanin Municipality sees as acceptable for its milieu, a conception which will solely succeed in the meeting adequately a great number of challenges in the areas that burden the Municipality the most.

This document is a long- term projection of the development of our Municipality, with a vision of Zrenjanin Municipality as it should be in 2013. All strategies, measures and activities are subordinated to that, and the present government thinks that it has the right to project the realization of this document only for the nominal duration of its mandate, therefore only for the time period which includes years 2006, 2007 and 2008. That is why it is ready to take on responsibility in every respect and to serve the citizens who had elected it.

METHODOLOGY OF WORK

2. Chapter: Methodology of Work

"If you do not know where you are heading, every road will take you there"

Planning is a systematic process of establishing needs and actions in the best possible way in order to satisfy those needs within the strategic frame which enables us to identify priorities and to define operational principles. Planning is thinking about the future, in order to do something about it today.

Why is it necessary to plan development? Because in that way, you:

- obtain clear understanding of the things that should be done in order to achieve developmental goals,
- define priorities in the process of making decisions,
- are able to focus possible limited resources on actions which will be of the greatest use to you,
- keep planning in contact with the context – global, national and regional,
- obtain means for communication with the others,
- obtain coherent/suitable guide for daily implementation.

Planning is a wide term which includes a large number of different activities. It is possible to plan at the strategic level, at the level of activities and at an operational level. It is possible to plan for an organization, a local government, a program or for a project. Two main kinds of planning are: strategic planning and action planning. Strategic planning or development of the strategic frame is in connection with a broader picture. Zrenjanin Municipality uses it to:

- analyze the situation or the context inside which it functions (social, political, economic, ecological), so that it can understand the context and that it is in the position to formulate the vision of its own development,
- identify the problem or the problems, under the situations, which municipality can deal with, due to the belief in its own qualifications,
- select real goals for itself,
- run the resources in a rational way (finance, personnel, time)
- formulate the statement about the vision which is based on the analysis of the problems, and their identification,
- analyze its strengths and weaknesses for dealing with a certain problem,
- identify opportunities and threats in the surroundings which can affect its work,
- define priorities of its work,
- revise strategic options for achieving its goals and select those which suit it most,
- structure and organize itself in adequate way.

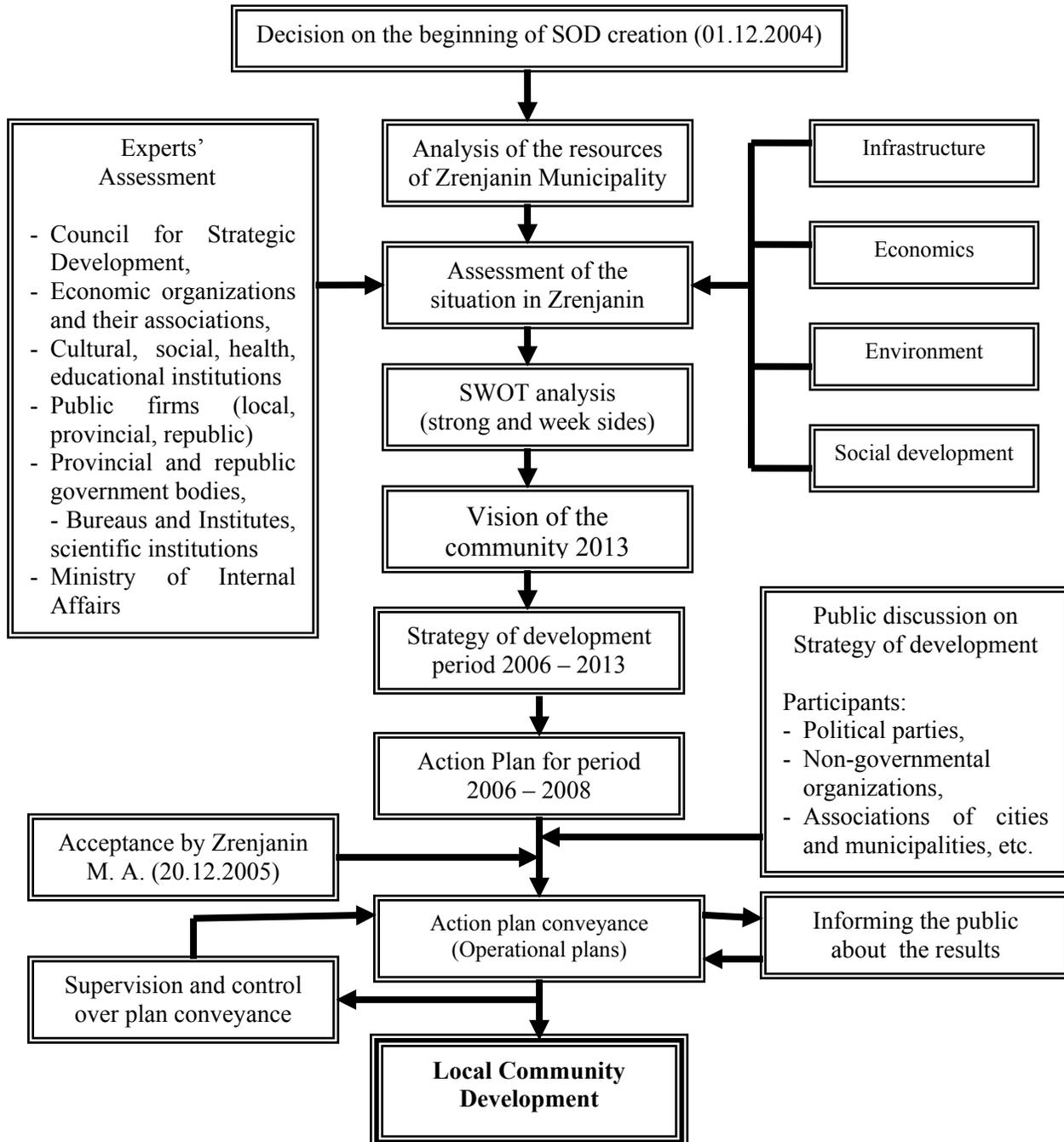
The methodology of the making the Strategy of a Sustainable Development of Zrenjanin Municipality rests on the principles of a sustainable planning of a local community development, as well as on the most successful examples from the practical work. It is based on several principles, and they are:

- integrated approach to solving of a local community problems (parallel solving of the problems from the area of economics, social problems and environmental problems),
- clear vision of development,
- participation of both the professionals and broader community in making decisions,
- team work in groups,
- creating political consensus about the strategy of a municipality development.

In accordance with the above mentioned, phases in the creation of the Strategy of a Sustainable Development of Zrenjanin Municipality, are:

1. Analysis of the resources of Zrenjanin Municipality,
2. Assessment of the situation from the aspect of infrastructure, economics and economy, environment and social activities,
3. SWOT analysis (analysis of weak and strong sides),
4. Defining the vision of the community for the period till 2013

5. Defining strategic goals, tasks and wanted effects
6. Action plan for the period from 2006 to 2008
7. Putting Action Plan into effect
8. Supervision and control of plan conveyance
9. Informing the public



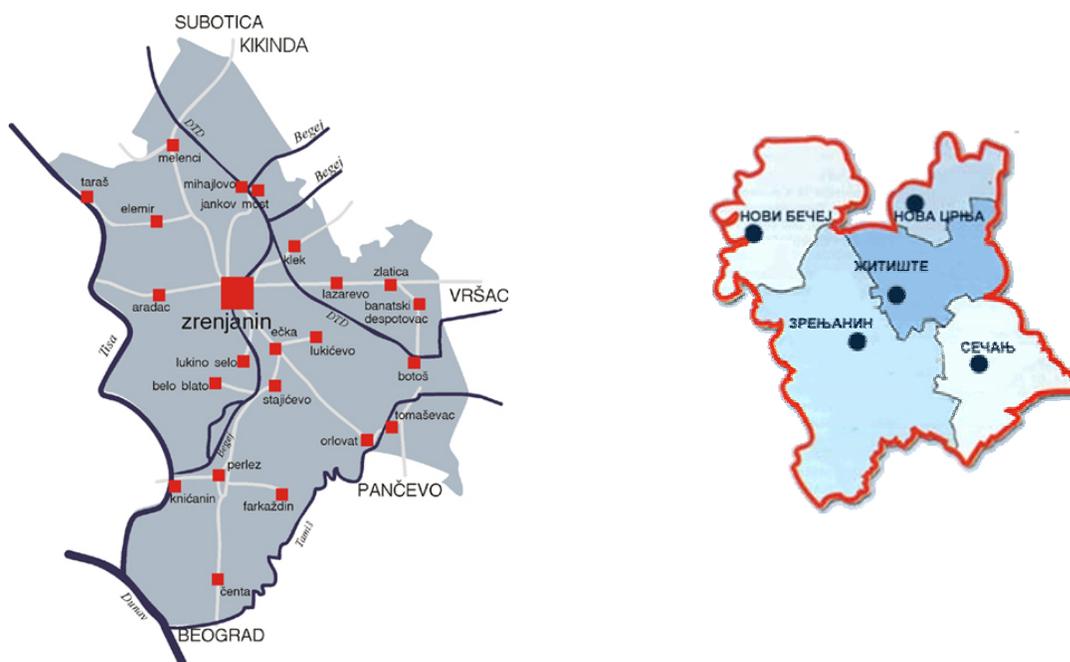
Scheme 1: Phases and methodology of making the Strategy of a Sustainable Development of Zrenjanin Municipality

***ABOUT
ZRENJANIN
MUNICIPALITY***

3. Chapter: About Zrenjanin Municipality

3.1 Administrational Position

Zrenjanin is situated on the territory of Banat that is part of AP of Vojvodina and the Republic of Serbia. The area of Zrenjanin Municipality is 1,326 km², that is about 8.3% of the total area of AP of Vojvodina and according to those criteria, it is the second largest municipality in the Republic (larger is only Kraljevo with 1,529 km²). An interesting piece of information is that, according to the area, Zrenjanin Municipality is larger than 25 countries in the world! Zrenjanin Municipality is economical, cultural, educational, health and sports center of the Middle Banat which consists of Žitište, Sečanj, Novi Bečej and Nova Crnja Municipalities. The area comprised by General Urbanistic City Plan amounts to 366 square kilometers.



3.2 Short History of Veliki Bečkerek, Petrovgrad, Zrenjanin

It is believed that the oldest settlement in the place of contemporary Zrenjanin arose in first two decades of 14th century. In written documents it is, then still as a village, mentioned for the first time in 1326, in a document of a chapter house in Buddim. The first data about Zrenjanin as a town are also found in a document of a chapter house in Buddim in 1422, and it can be seen from the oldest plans that three big islands and two peninsulas were originally inhabited here.

During the whole period of its existence until 1935, the town was under the name of Bečkerek with different variations. Spanish immigrants called it “New Barcelona” in 1737. Since 1935, it became Petrovgrad by a decree of the King Petar II, until it got its present name after the national hero Žarko Zrenjanin, after the World War II.

At the beginning of 15th century, more exactly in 1404, Bečkerek was given as a present to Serbian Despot Stefan Lazarević, who began to colonize it with the Serbs.

In 1527, a fortress was erected in Beckerek as a protection from the Turks. It was knocked down in 1701, on the ground of peace regulations in Karlovac.

Since 1717, Bečkerek started to develop rapidly. During the Turks, the population in Banat and Bečkerek, besides the Turkish army, was exclusively Serbian, but it was dispersed greatly because of constant war

fighting. After the liberation from the Turks, Romanians inhabited these regions voluntarily, while on the other hand, authorities forced the Germans and the Hungarians to migrate in these parts. Since then Bečkerek has got today's diversified population concerning nationalities.

The first Elementary school was opened in 1722, the first beer production in 1735, and the first hospital started to work in 1769, the first bank in 1844.

By the charter of Austrian empress Marija Terezija on 6 June 1769, the town became free trading center. The town stayed a trading center till the Municipality Act in 1886, when it became a town with organized Council and with structured municipal authorities.

In the past Zrenjanin played an important role as a political and military center. When the Turks conquered Temischvar, the town became the residence of the beys, in the Middle Ages it was the residence of Torontal's parish, after the liberation from the Turks it was the district residence of the former independent region of Tamiški Banat, after the incorporation of this region into the Hungarian state it was again the residence of Torontal's parish, during the uprising in 1849 for the short time it was the residence of Serbian Vojvodina, after the First World War, when the national state was formed, it was the residence of Torontal – Tamis's parish, after the creation of the region in Kraljevina SHS it was the residence of the great district-prefect of the Belgrade region, after the creation of regional units ruled by a ban in Kraljevina Yugoslavia it was the administrative office of district inspector, till it was closed, and after that, it was the administrative office of Veliki Beckerek administrative district. Today, Zrenjanin is the capital of the Middle Banat District /Srednji Banat/, a municipality directed, above all, to agricultural food industry, but also to other kinds of economic activities (chemical industry, metal industry, petrochemical industry, etc.)

3.3 Population

The population number according to the census in 2002, shows that 132,051 inhabitants of different ethnic belonging currently live at the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality, with dominant Serbian population. In the narrower town area there live about 85,000 inhabitants. Population number at a square meter is 99.51. Number of households according to the census in 2002, is 46,375, while in the town alone there are about 35,000 of them. Average number of household members, according to the same census, in the municipality as a whole, is 2.99 and in the town itself 2.78. Most numerous are those households which have 4 members – 11,568. Total number of apartments in Zrenjanin Municipality is about 33,000.

Table No.1

Population according to national or ethnic belonging		
Zrenjanin Municipality		
Total	132,051	%
The Serbs	98,794	(74.82%)
The Hungarians	14,211	(10.76%)
The Yugoslavs	2,559	(1.94%)
The Romanians	2,511	(1.90%)
The Romas	2,471	(1.87%)
The Slovaks	2,403	(1.82%)
The Regional basis	1,405	(1.06%)
Others (under 1%)	2,733	(2.07%)
Undeclared and undetermined	3,415	(2.59%)
Unknown	1,549	(1.17%)

3.4 Climate and General Geographical Data

The climate in the area of Zrenjanin Municipality is at the transition from a sort of wet into a dry type of climate. As a criteria there is a relation between the quantity of fallout and potential evapotranspiration, which for Zrenjanin amounts to 0.81.

The climate is steppe continental, average annual temperature is 11.2 degrees Celsius, and annual quantity of fallout is about 622 mm. Fallout disposition according to the seasons is pretty equalized, but there are often large exceptions.

The most distinctive wind of this region is “košava”. The speed of “kosava” is very changeable. It blows at the speed of 5 – 11 m/sec. But sometimes its gusts reach the speed of even 28 m/sec. “Košava” blows from south-eastern or eastern direction and brings relatively warm and mostly dry air masses. The second important wind in this area is beneficial wind from north-western direction. It regularly brings rain and snow and supplies the whole of Vojvodina with enough quantities of moisture. The third important wind is the northern wind “severac”. It is cold and often, pretty strong wind.

During winter it snows on the average for 18 days. Zrenjanin has annually from 2000 to 2,200 sunny hours, the least number of sunny hours it has in December – 42.5 and the most in July – 314.

A general characteristic of all climate elements of this region reflects in big amplitudes in annual paces and in big value variations during the year.

According to its seismological – geological characteristics, the area of the town and municipality of Zrenjanin belongs to the region of rare and moderate earthquakes. The whole municipality region belongs to V00 seismic zone.

According to the pedological chart of Vojvodina, the town area is macroscopically divided into only two pedological categories: carbonate chernozem in the upper part of “lesna terasa” (loose yellowish soil of rock origin) and “solonjec” – salt -springs in the Begej valley. However, according to some local pedological researches which were conducted for certain detailed urbanistic solutions and according to general acquaintance with the situation, it is more probable that the areas marked on the mentioned table as “solonjec”, actually represent variation of marshy dark, fertile humus soil “crnica”, and “smonica” (dark soil full of clay).

3.5 The Structure of Zrenjanin Municipality

The Municipality consists of the town of Zrenjanin with 14 Local communities and 23 villages. The villages of Zrenjanin Municipality are: Aradac, Banatski Despotovac, Belo Blato, Botoš, Čenta, Ečka, Elemir, Farkaždin, Jankov Most, Klek, Knićanin, Lazarevo, Lukićevo, Lukino Selo, Melenci, Mihajlovo, Mužlja, Orlovat, Perlez, Stajičevo, Taraš, Tomaševac and Zlatica. The Assembly of Zrenjanin Municipality consists of 67 committee members of different sexual, national, religious and professional structure.

***RESOURCES
OF ZRENJANIN
MUNICIPALITY***

4 Chapter: Resources of Zrenjanin Municipality (What do we possess?)

3.1. Human Resources

4.1.1 Age and Sex Population Structure

Municipality population is aged – 15.12% of the inhabitants are less than 15 and 35.07 % of the inhabitants are more than 50 years old. In Zrenjanin Municipality there are 63,788 male and 68,263 female inhabitants, that is, 52% of the total population number. In all age groups till the age of 39, men outnumber the women. In the group from 49 to 59 years of age, participation of men and women is equal, and in all other age groups participation of women is bigger. The greatest number of inhabitants is found in the age group from 45 to 49 year olds (8.6%).

Table No.2

Population according to sex and age			
Age	Total	Male	Female
0 – 4	5,831	3,002	2,829
5 – 9	6,717	3,415	3,302
10-14	7,720	3,961	3,759
15-19	8,542	4,367	4,175
20-24	9,387	4,823	4,564
25-29	8,965	4,639	4,326
30-34	8,323	4,272	4,051
35-39	9,035	4,549	4,486
40-44	9,475	4,628	4,847
45-49	11,321	5,662	5,659
50-54	10,779	5,227	5,572
55-59	7,278	3,421	3,857
60-64	7,979	3,637	4,342
65-69	7,875	3,459	4,416
70-74	6,217	2,520	3,697
75-79	3,795	1,222	2,573
80-84	1,650	582	1,068
85-89	529	158	371
90-94	171	47	124
95 and over	27	7	20
unknown	415	190	225

4.1.2 Educational Structure

Out of the total number of employed inhabitants, there are 31 holders of a doctorate (Ph.D.), 89 Masters of Arts (M.A.), 3,308 with a university degree, 2,870 with advance specialist's training, 10,973 with secondary school education, while the factories employ 10,575 skilled workers. In 2002, without any training there was 3.7% of inhabitants who were 15, or older, with partially completed elementary school 14.6%, with elementary

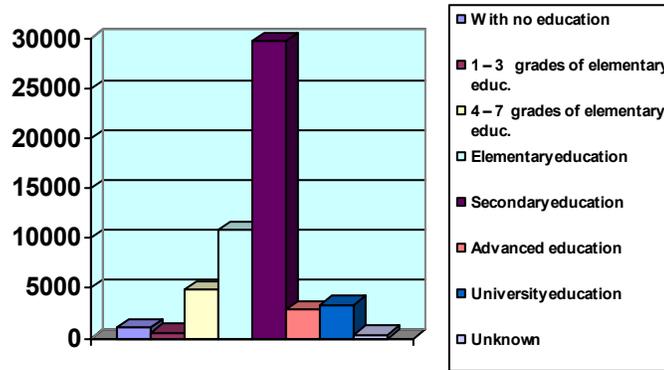
education 22.5%, with secondary education 48.1%, with advanced education 5.0 % and with high (university) education 5.6% of all inhabitants.

Without any training there is 1.9% of men and 5.35% of women who are 15 and older, with partially completed elementary school there is 10% of men and 18.7% of women, with elementary education there is 20.2% of men and 24.5% of women, with secondary education there is 55.6% of men and 41.2% of women, with advanced education there is 5.3% of men and 4.8% of women and with university education there is 6.3% of men and 5.0% of women.

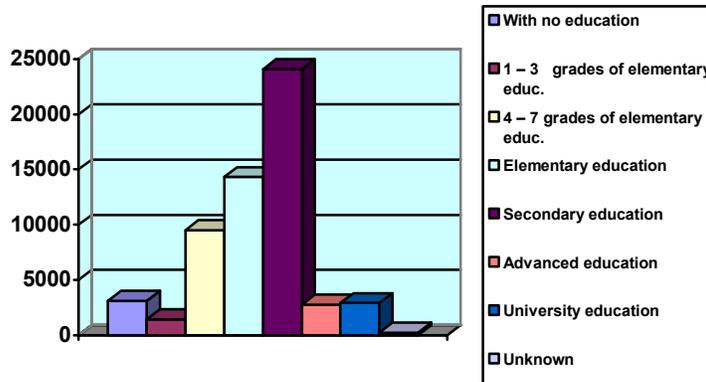
Table No. 3

Level of Education	Sex Percentage				
	Total	Men	%	Women	%
With no education	4,152	1,034	24.9	3,118	75.1
1 – 3 grades of elementary edu.	1,995	542	27.17	1,453	72.83
4 – 7 grades of elementary edu.	14,301	4,812	33.64	9,489	66.36
Elementary education	25,108	10,801	43	14,307	57
Secondary education	53,741	29,677	55.2	24,064	44.8
Advanced education	5,626	2,841	50.49	2,785	49.50
University education	6,281	3,365	53.57	2,916	46.43
Unknown	579	338	58.37	241	41.63
TOTAL	111,783	53,410	47.78	58,337	52.22

Men



Women



4.1.3 Social – Working Structure

According to the census from 2002 there are 91,104 able-bodied inhabitants, 45,225 men and 45,879 women. Women's share in the total number of employed is 42.8%. Total number of filed, unemployed persons is 20,227. Women's share in the total number of unemployed is 54.1 %, and number of employed persons out of 1000 inhabitants is 247. Share of working contingent in the total number of inhabitants is 68.99%. Active inhabitants make 46.2% out of the total number of inhabitants in Zrenjanin Municipality, individuals with personal income make 21.6% a and supported inhabitants make 32.1%. Inhabitants who practice a profession make 76.3% out of active inhabitants. Only 0.1% of inhabitants in Zrenjanin municipality work abroad.

According to data from 2000, active inhabitants who practice a profession according to type of work and sex, are shown in the table.

Table No.4

Type of Work	No. of the Engaged	Men	Women
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	8,357	5,313	3,044
Fishing	269	228	41
Extracting ore and coal	594	505	89
Processing industry	11,981	7,257	4,724
Manufacturing and supplying with electricity, water and gas	889	696	193
Trade, repair of vehicles and objects for personal and home use	6,318	2,900	3,418
Hotels and restaurants	978	462	516
Traffic, warehousing and connections	2,353	1,885	468
Financial mediation	798	236	562
Real estate	1,006	561	445
State government, defense, compulsory social security	2,053	1,222	831
Education	2,283	646	1,637
Health and social work	3,256	767	2,489
Other communal, social and personal service activities	1,142	669	473
Private households with employed persons	26	3	23
Unknown	428	311	117
TOTAL	46,548	27,023	19,525

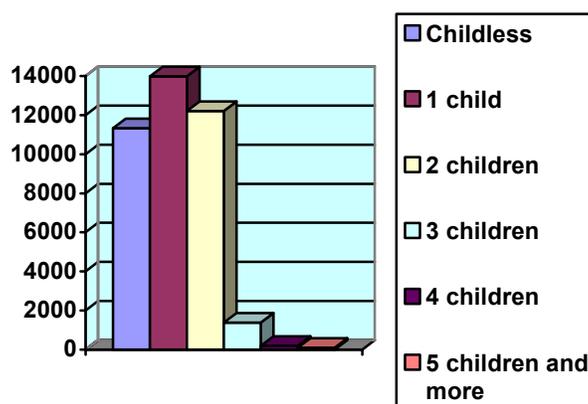
4.1.4 Demographic Fluctuations

In Zrenjanin Municipality 1,258 children were born in 2004 – 635 boys and 623 girls, and 1,929 inhabitants died. The natural increase in population is negative, and the rate of natural increase is -5.08 ‰. The natural fluctuation of inhabitants is, according to the given data, adverse- it is characterized by low birthrate (live-born)9.52 ‰ and high rate of general mortality (dead)14.61 ‰. An average lifetime span for men is 68 years and for women 74 years.

In Zrenjanin Municipality, according to the statistic data from 2002, there were 39,206 families:

Table No. 5

Number of Children	Number of Families
Childless	11,333 (28.9%)
1 child	13,984 (35.7%)
2 children	12,207 (31.1%)
3 children	1,381
4 children	206
5 and more	95
Total	39,206
Families with children who are under 25	21,842



3.2. Natural Resources

4.2.1 Geographical Position

Zrenjanin is situated at the western border of Banat's plateau, at the place where the canalized river Begej flows into the former riverbed of the river Tisa. Municipality area is distinctively flat. The town of Zrenjanin lies at 20°23' of eastern longitude and 45°23' of northern latitude, in the middle of Serbian part of Banat, at the banks of the rivers Begej and Tisa. The town lies at 82 meters above sea level.

Zrenjanin is about 70 kilometers far away from Belgrade, from European Union about 120 kilometers away and from Novi Sad about 50 kilometers away, and that turns its position into an extremely important transitional center and potential resource at north – south and east – west directions.

4.2.2 Water Resources

Waters are unique and irreplaceable resource of limited quantities and uneven spatial and time distribution. Economical development and urbanization, on the one hand, lead to the big growth of need for water, and on the other hand, to endangerment of water resources. In that way water may become limiting factor of development, and for every community it is extremely important to equalize these relations and theoretically organize politics and strategy of regulation, exploitation and protection of water resources which are at its disposal. A good water management means balance between the usage of the resources for improvement of life conditions and stimulation of economical development and between the protection of the resources and preservation of their natural functions and role.

The area of Zrenjanin Municipality is the densest river and canal hub in Europe, where in the circle of 30 kilometers run the rivers Begej, Tamiš, Tisa, Danube and Canal net DTD (Danube-Tisa-Danube).

The river Begej springs in the Carpathian region of Romania and runs through Banat as the left tributary of the river Tisa. It flows into the river Tisa at the residential settlement of Perlez. The river is 254 km long, but only 76 km is in Serbia. From Temisoara to Zrenjanin and further on to its mouth, it has been turned into a navigable, so called, the Begej canal. The old Begej canal, canalized riverbed, is 97 km long, and the new one is 83 km long (up to Temisoara).

The river Tisa is the longest tributary to the Danube (966 km, river basin area 157,186 km²). It springs in Carpathians, in Ukraine, at 1800 meters above the sea level and runs through the Panonian basin – it is formed by the Bela and the Crna Tisa. The river course is 1070 km long. Its largest part belongs to Hungary, and through Serbia, up to its outflow into the Danube near Slankamen, it runs in the length of 207 km. At Perlez place in Zrenjanin Municipality, the Begej flows into the Tisa. The Tisa partially forms administrative border between Zrenjanin Municipality and the district of Middle Banat.

The river Tamiš springs in Romania, in the region of Transylvanian Alps. It flows into the Danube through several by-channels, and the main one empties at Pančevo. The river length through Serbia is 123 km, and its whole course is 352 km long. It is navigable near its mouth. The main port is at the town of Pancevo.

The river Danube is an international river. It springs in Schwarzwald (Germany), and flows into the Black sea. It runs through Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania and Russia. It enters our country at Mohač, and flows in the length of 591 km, and leaves it at the outflow of the river Timok. Furthermore, it is navigable throughout its whole course through Serbia.

Canal DTD takes an important part in the development of both Bačka and Banat economy, and of the wider area. Hydro system DTD has a complex purpose:

- acceptance and conducting of foreign water (water which flow in from the territories of other countries), about 3.0 billion m³/a year;
- acceptance and diverting of water from drainage system of agricultural and other soil. That area amounts to 1,085,000 hectares;
- supplying water for the needs of irrigation systems, fish ponds, farms, industry and residential places, about 270 million m³/a year;
- acceptance, conducting and dilution of waste water from industry, farms and residential places 1.0 billion m³/a year;
- navigation on canals for the vessels of capacity from 200 to 1,000 t;
- flood defense;
- fishing, recreation and tourism.

In the range of hydro system DTD there are 694 km of canals (out of which 600 kilometers are navigable), 25 locks (water scooping, regulation and safety), 17 shipping channels, 5 pumping stations, etc.

Besides natural, Zrenjanin Municipality also possesses artificial accumulations.

A lake system named “Begejska petlja”(“Begej loop”), consists of three lakes, two filtering stations (primary and secondary) and distributional pipe system. The Lake 1 is meant for recreational fishing ,the Lake 2 for swimming and the Lake 3 for water sports.

Natural lakes (“Peskara“ complex) appeared after sand exploitation and for the time being they are unofficial bathing places where the officials have periodically noted negative physical and chemical indicators.

Population and larger part of economy in Zrenjanin Municipality get their water supplies from the basic water complex of Banat and Bačka, which is an integral part of geological and hydro geological whole of the Panonian basin. The shallower (30 – 75 meters) and deeper (90 – 135 meters) groundwater is characterized by high mineralization, high content of iron, ammonium, manganese, sodium, organic materials, arsenic, disturbed organoleptic qualities. They are poor in oxygen and loaded with dissolved sulfur hydrogen and methane. On the basis of these facts it can be said that ground waters in Zrenjanin area have extremely unfavorable physical characteristics.

4.2.3 Forests

Natural forests are cradle of life on the Earth. Preserving woods means preserving life. Forests provide us with various benefits: they give raw materials for restorable and ecologically healthy products and play an

important role in economical prosperity, biological diversity, global circulation of oxygen and water supplies. Woods are important for offering ecological, protective, social and recreational services, especially in the light of the society which is becoming more and more urbanized. Forests are important resources for rural development and offer means for life support for manpower, local communities, millions of forests' owners, as well as for enterprises whose activities are connected with forests.

A degree of forestation of a certain territory is an important indicator of the presence of stable ecosystems which are an important factor in the processes of biosphere and the protection of the environment. This indicator is usually shown quantitatively and qualitatively. Quantitative indicator is expressed by the relation between forests' surface and the total surface of the territory or the area and it is expressed in percentage, and qualitative indicator is expressed by the spatial arrangement and the degree of connection among the forest complexes inside the unique system of territory, i.e. area protection.

Based on the data from the Spatial plan of Vojvodina, Zrenjanin Municipality region has been placed into 1st zone of richness in timber, and that means that forests cover 0.30 % - 3.00 % of its total area. In the course of making analytical documentations' basis for the Spatial plan of Zrenjanin Municipality, we came up with the data on 2.50 % of soil covered with forests. Zrenjanin Municipality is distinctively agricultural area and the soil is intensively cultivated. Most part of the forests is therefore situated in the rivers' area, in the form of plantations and cultures. An insignificant part makes afforested areas in the cultivated fields.

On the basis of Urban plan of Zrenjanin Municipality, it has been confirmed that, regarding small afforesting, known climate and edaphical conditions, as well as spatial possibilities, at the end of the period covered by the plan, 6.00 % out of the total territory of Zrenjanin Municipality should be covered with forests.

4.2.4 Soil

Soil represents the layer of the Earth's crust closest to its surface, disturbed by constant dynamic processes under the influence of climate, biological, chemical and mechanical factors, and, first of all, by human activities. Generally speaking, soil consists of layers, profiles, and each of them has its own characteristics. The surface layer represents the humus layer, with the thickness from several centimeters to 1.5m. Over the years, this layer has been created by settling of plant materials, decomposed or partially decomposed organic materials. Transitional layer of soil develops from rinsing out of various geological material by water, and deeper layers are built by clay minerals in which there is accumulation of inorganic and organic materials and water.

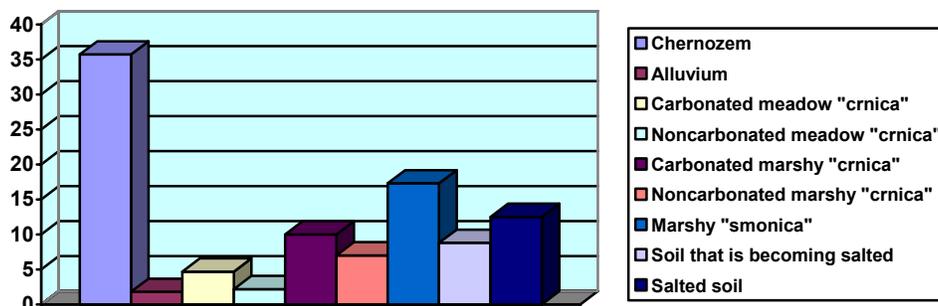
At the same time, soil represents very complex eco system with various forms of living world (bacteria, fungus and mildew, actinomycetes, viruses, protozoa, amoeba, infusoria, hematoda, worms, arthropoda, insects, moals and rodents, algae and other examples of plant and animal world).

Out of the total area of Zrenjanin Municipality, 82.5 % are agricultural areas. Proportional representation of the soil types, on the basis of the research conducted in 2002 and 2003, is shown in the following table.

Table No.6

Type of Soil	Percentage %
Chernozem	35,7
Alluvium	1,8
Carbonated meadow humus	4,7
Noncarbonated meadow humus	2,2
Carbonated marshy humus	10
Noncarbonated marshy humus	7
Marshy "smonica"	17,3
Soil that is becoming salted	8,8
Salted soil	12,5

("crnica" – humus- dark fertile soil, "smonica"- dark soil full of clay)



The relation of the society towards soil is reflected in the following:

- there is an opinion that there is enough soil. Such an opinion is supported by a frequent picture of uncultivated fields, that gives a wrong impression of possessing too much soil,
- soil contamination is not obvious, as it is the case with water and air,
- physical damage of soil, that is, losses of soil when it comes to building residential places, industry, roads, are explained as a necessity for improving the quality of our lives, while the ecological principle has been totally forgotten.

In developed countries agricultural soil is a natural resource which is treated as the national treasure.

4.2.5 Biodiversity

Biodiversity or biological diversity, is a term which implies diversity and diffusion of the plant and animal world. Biological diversity implies diversity of living organisms which inhabit land and water, as well as diversity within different species, between species and ecosystems.

Speaking from the aspect of the importance of biodiversity, it should be said that in our municipality we have very specific parts which are important, not only to our country, but also to the whole world. It applies, first of all, to the Special reservation "Stari Begej - Carska Bara" which is Ramsar region (under the UNESCO protection), lake-swamp Okanj and Rusanda Spa, which are planned to be placed under the protection regime, because of their specific importance.

Area of Carska bara is characterized by the relief thickly woven by rivers, canals, lakes and swamps, while the colors change from blue lakes, over green and brown forests, all the way to pale yellow and the white of the salty marshes. This area used to be covered by the multitude of larger and smaller marshes. Today, this area is characterized by meanders of the Stari Begej, which are becoming narrower and shorter, and by swamps – more and more tilted in relation to the bottom of the riverbed.



Plant world of Carska Bara is represented by numerous autochthonous species, some of which are rare, besides those which are seen regularly at the swamp complexes. Regarding their value, the following water plants stand out: water groats, water fern, white water lily and others; in meadow vegetation there are stopple, yarrow, mallow, absinthe, meadow sage and others; and in swamp vegetation: groups of reeds, sweet grass, swamp blue grass and other. Areas covered with forests occupy important parts of the Reservation. Numerous tree trunks in the vicinity of the colony of herons and cormorants have dried top branches, so that they can be used as observation posts and runaways for fish hunt in a lake or a swamp, by these inhabitants of the swamp. The presence of the bird world with about 240 species (its questionable today) brought the world glory to this place, and that is why this place was declared the Ramsar region, i.e., it has been written down in UNESCO's list of swampy regions of international importance. Some of the rare birds that can be seen here, are: white tailed eagle, swamp harrier, meadow harrier, sparrow hawk, buzzard, white spoonbill heron and many others.

At the suggestion of the experts at the Institute for the protection of nature in Serbia, the Government of Republic of Serbia declared this region the Special reservation of nature "Stari Begej - Carska bara".

4.2.6 Energy Resources

- Petroleum (and derivatives) and natural gas:

Petroleum is absolutely, the most important power-supply resource today. The only defect with petroleum is the ecological one. In other words, petroleum, in contrast to natural gas, does not burn out completely, so that there is a big emission of harmful substances out into the atmosphere. Today, in the structure of energy resources, it takes the first place, with about 35%.

Natural gas is becoming very important power-supply resource, above all because of its price, easy transportation, exploitation, various possibilities of consumption and ecological acceptability. Because there are larger reserves of gas than of petroleum, it is considered a power-supply resource of the future. Advantages of the natural gas are, its quality to burn out completely, as well as its big calorie value. That is why it is considered ecologically sustainable type of power-supply resource.

The whole of Vojvodina, and especially Banat, is famous as the region rich in petroleum and natural oil, with 88 fields and over two hundred petroleum and gas deposits. Fields and their petroleum and gas deposits discovered in Vojvodina, belong to the group of small fields and deposits. Among the others, the exception is Elemir - Zrenjanin, which belongs to bigger fields of the Panonian basin, and to middle-sized ones when talking about European proportions.

- Geothermal energy:

Geothermal energy is used in two directions: for the electricity production out of natural water vapor and for heating. Thermomineral medicine water is used in balneotherapy and as a power-supply resource. It has been used on a larger scale after the breakout of the first energy crises of the seventies.

It is characteristic for the whole area of Vojvodina that it has larger geothermal gradation than normal and that it goes from 4 to 5.5 °S/100m. Favorable geological structure of Vojvodina, with the great number of developed sand layers, which can be found even at bigger depths, makes it possible to get thermal water of good quality, (it can be released into surface river system, it does not have aggressive impact on installation, there is no scale in it, etc.), on its whole territory. On the basis of world and domestic experience, it has been assessed that geothermal waters of the Panonian basin in Vojvodina, regarding their physical, chemical and geothermal characteristics, could be used in the following areas: in agriculture, for greenhouse heating, in cattle breeding and poultry raising for farm heating, in industry as technological warm water, in balneotherapy and sports and touristic centers, for heating residential places and other objects, for supplying inhabitants with sanitary water, in fishing trade, and so on. There are multiple advantages in the usage of geothermal energy, domestic resources and domestic equipment, restorable type of energy.

Geothermal energy is found under the earth's surface, at various depths. In Vojvodina there are conditions for getting geothermal water which can be used only for: greenhouse heating, cattle breeding and poultry raising farms, residential places and other objects, industry, as technological warm water, balneotherapy (Melenci, 1300 meters in depth, abundance 620 l/min., spring up temperature of 33°C), sports and tourist centers, fishing trade and etc.

In order to understand the potentials of thermal waters, one should know that for the heating of a m² of residential area, you need:

- 7.5 m³ of thermal water with spring up temperature of 500 °C
- 25.5 m³ of natural gas
- 18 kg of crude oil

It should be mentioned that all thermal water also contains 0.5-1.5m³ of carbon -hydrogen gas, which is being released during the exploitation. This gas can be used for additional water heating.

- **Eolic (wind) energy:**

During the year, almost through out the whole of Banat and Zrenjanin, there are favourable air circulations which could be used as individual power resources (drawing water, mini power stations), all the way to the area surrounding Vrsac, where wind power-supply potentials impose thinking on Microsystems for electricity production included in ED (electricity distribution) systems.

Nowadays, utilization of this energy has been oriented, above all, at the electricity production. There are several possible approaches. The first one is in individual utilization of the small wind generators, from 10 to 50kW of power, for supplying isolated localities. Organizing, so called, wind parks which represent complexes of several hundred wind generators, about 500 kW of power, is much often used and it is of far bigger importance. Installed power of such a wind park is equivalent to the power of a single thermo-electric or hydro-electric power station.

Individual wind generators or wind parks can be integrated into electro – distributional system of the country. It is a solution to the problem of uneven intensity of wind which enforce the necessity of energy storage. In the periods when a wind park produces more energy than its immediate users need, surplus of energy goes to electro-distributional net, which, for the time being, reduces production intensity of classic power stations. Wind parks can also be of a great use to the electro-distributional system in the periods of the highest energy consumption. For example, when the strong wind causes greater need for heating, the very inclusion of wind generators in electro-systems solves the problem. In many countries wind parks have already become natural and equal member of the power supply system.

The regionalization of Serbia showed, that so called, “kosava region” (region where blows strong wind “kosava”), and it includes parts of Banat and Podunavlje (Danube valley), is the most favourable for an efficient power exploitation. Unfortunately, until now, none of professional (theoretical and practical) research in Serbia has been conducted concerning utilization of this type of energy.

During summer months, above the whole territory of the Panonia and Balkan, there are mostly north-western circulations. In winter months, when the situation is directed by «košava», from the point of view of reionization, general picture of the process is much simpler. In that sum košava has the greatest share, although other directions also have considerable relative portion. Optimal height of a generator, for a contemporary condition of technology, is from 20 to 100 m. When it is about the wind parks, heights of about 50m, prevail. It is possible to utilize this energy by small individual units, but construction of large systems is of far bigger importance. Conducted data processing in Banat and Podunavlje (Danube valley) shows that the value of aero-energetic potential at the height of 100 m, makes up from 1 to 2 MWh/m² a year.

- **Solar energy:**

Contemporary scientific achievements and acquired experiences at the field of technology of solar energy utilization, shows that the solar energy can be used in a transformed shape which can replace the usage of classical types of energy. An important prerequisite of successful utilization of solar energy is the knowledge of available potentials. According to the influx of solar energy, territory of Zrenjanin Municipality belongs to relatively rich area. Annual average of daily quantity of energy goes around 3.89 kWh/m².

In the area of solar energy, Zrenjanin, with average number of 160-170 sunny days per year, has a chance for two types of solar energy utilization:

- Heating residential objects and
- Production of electrical energy according to the system applied in the south of Germany where the annual number of sunny days is smaller than in Vojvodina. Such power stations are not too expensive, and they can be connected to ED system.

Conversion of solar energy is done by thermal solar collectors and by the photovoltage cells. Thermal solar collectors are used for heating water and places, and photovoltage cells are used for direct generation of electricity from solar energy. The expansion of photovoltage cells was made possible thanks to significant

technological advancement during the last decade. Coefficient of useful effect has been doubled, from about 7% to 15%.

4.2.7 Free Space

Space and population constitute the fundamental wealth of each country. Space, as a limited and disposable resource is necessary to use in the most rational way, bearing in mind the interests of the town and its citizens, as well as the interests of the broader community. Speaking of that, it is necessary to protect the town area as a limited resource by making unjustified expanding and dispersion of functions impossible, as well as to intensify the denseness of town's structures for the purpose of logical shaping and emphasising the urban character of space, and at the same time, to preserve the character of this town characteristic for the region of Banat.

Construction limitation is one of the measures of rational usage of space. In that context, it is necessary to plan constructions within the limits of acceptable space burdening, not to accept old-fashioned and harmful technologies and to be consistent in conducting principles of sustainable development. It also implies more rational usage of residential, industrial and recreational zones. Building additional parts and superstructures onto the old objects, as well as construction of the new ones, should be done with the respect of recognizability and morphological features of the town. Green areas should be protected maximally and present wherever it is possible. The change of the urban identity of the housing development, partial restitution or construction of the new spatial image, should be made only in extreme cases. Rational town's building-sites management is one of the factors of successful local community management.

4.3 Resources made by human labor

4.3.1 Infrastructure

Zrenjanin has at its disposal rich infrastructural network which it "inherited" from some previous times when it was one of the most developed centers of the former SFRY and which was also partially reconstructed. Roads (asphalt, river, railway), energetics, telecommunications, etc., are largely developed, but they are, it must be admitted, in a very bad, worn out condition.

When speaking about infrastructure as a resource, we can tell that at the territory of Zrenjanin municipality the total length of roads amounts to 339 kilometers. Out of that number, there are highways in the length of 134, regional roads in the length of 29 and local roads in the length of 176 kilometers. Road net mostly consists of roads with flexible roadways (made of asphalt). When you add to this the fact that many roads do not meet the criteria for their category regarding geometry (width of roadway and radius of curves) for modern transportation vehicles, there comes out the need for the reconstruction of almost whole road net. Number of telephone connections is 37,502, number of households reached by a gas network is 20,000 and long distance steam heating comes to 7,000 apartments.

The length of the waterworks net is more than 300 kilometers, and together with the connecting ducts it is about 640 kilometers. Narrower city area is completely covered by the sewerage system in the length of 15 kilometers. About 95% of industry has been also connected to town sewerage system network.

Main port at the navigable Begej is the town of Zrenjanin. In the length of 12 km the river runs through the town of Zrenjanin. The Plovni Begej canal is very important because it makes the river traffic with neighboring Timiș region in Romania possible. At this moment the canal is practically out of use. In order to put it to function again it is necessary to clean it along its whole length. There is a suggested project for these activities.

At the municipality area there is an airport in the vicinity of residential place Ečka which is, as such, defined by the spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia. By the Decision of the Federal Government of SRY from 1997, the airport was declared to be a mixed airport (both civil and military) of the special importance for the defense of the country. At the moment this category allows military planes, sports planes, agricultural aviation, as well as the air-taxi traffic (planes for maximum 20 passengers), etc., to use this airport.

4.3.2 Secondary Raw Materials

The utilization of the secondary raw materials (waste materials) is both the world trend and the necessity which will expand in a growing degree, at the same time replacing classical types of power-supply resources, exploitation of which will subside by time because of exhaustion and long term exploitation. The term «secondary raw materials», implies all those materials which have already been in the condition suitable for further transformation in the process of generating energy (thermal, electrical) or for extracting a new product through the new production cycle. It refers, first of all, to paper and cardboard, glass, PET packing materials, PE packing materials, car tires, metal of various origin, etc.

When we are talking about Zrenjanin, assumed quantity of waste per a single inhabitant is 0.8 kg/a day. Amount of public waste which is deposited on annual level is 34, 555 tons and that is the amount which is to be used in future calculations. The structure of the waste that we came upon on the basis of the analysis of the waste materials conducted in the period from 19 April 2005 to 25 April 2005 in Zrenjanin, has been shown in the following table.

Table No. 7

Type of the Waste Material	Weight Participation	Volume Participation
Paper and cardboard	5.75	10.87
Glass	1.52	1.22
Pet packing materials	4.55	22.56
PE	7.21	13.21
Other plastics	0.48	1.22
Metal	1.44	2.74
Textile	3.54	4.27
Organic waste	75.01	42.08
Other	0.49	1.83
TOTAL	100	100

The procedures of taking away litter can be divided into the procedures of utilization, the goal of which is maximum utilization of energy and raw materials out of the waste materials, and into the procedures of liquidation, the goal of which is elimination of the whole heap of litter in order to prevent its accumulation. To the first group of procedures belong: recycling – separation of the components that can be used again as the raw materials, combustion – usage of energy found in gases of smoke, pyrolysis – decomposition of litter at high temperatures in order to get gas and solid products which contain chemical energy (burnable gas, liquid fuel, semi-coke, coke, etc.), gasification – decomposition of litter at high temperatures in order to get gas and liquid products which contain chemical energy, in the process of which the water vapor, air, technical oxygen are injected into the reactor's space to make corrections in the quality of produced fuel.

Bearing in mind reforms in the area of managing waste materials, which imply conduction of the concept of regional waste materials management, Zrenjanin would, as the regional recycling center, manage 154.70 t/ a day. That would enable disposal of significant quantities of secondary raw materials onto the third markets, as well as the significant inflow of financial funds. After the adoption of the new set of Laws from the area of environment protection and after the creation of National strategy of waste material management, some other aspects of public waste material utilization should be taken into consideration.

Biomass is traditional, restorable source of cattle fodder, a raw material which can be used in chemistry, paper industry, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, civil engineering, cattle breeding, etc., but that can also be used as the source of energy. New technologies that are based on biomass litter, from the point of view of power-supply resources and raw materials, unburden agricultural-industrial complex, and, more or less, some other areas, too. At the same time, application of these technologies has a positive influence on the environment protection. Biomass that is at the disposal in Zrenjanin, could be the substitutional power-supply source for those liquid and gas fuels that are in deficit, as well as for electrical energy in agricultural – industrial complex. Biomass is made

of 98% of the agricultural waste, of 1.5% of the waste from the forest production and of 0.5% of the waste from the wood processing production. In the agricultural waste we include: straw from stubble grains and soybean, cornstalks, head and part of the sunflower stalk, leaves and head of a sugar-beet, broomcorn stalk, corn spike, shells from sunflower seed, hemp stalk. We should not leave out here, the potential of the oleaceous rape, which does not have tradition in these regions, but also appears as a serious substitute in the production of biodiesel.

Biogas develops from bacterial disintegration of biological material in anaerobic conditions (without the presence of air). Biogas is the mixture of methane and carbon, and it also may contain ammonia, sulphurdioxide, hydrogen, depending on used biomass. In Vojvodina there were attempts of extracting biogas out of fermented manure, but none of the plants work today. It has been calculated that for one economically profitable plant that operates on biogas we need manure from 100 cattle, or 1100 pigs, or 12-14000 poultry. Thermal power of biogas depends on methane quantity and for the average quantity of 65% of methane it is 6.4 kWh/Nm³.

4.3.3 Cultural – Historic Inheritance

Zrenjanin Municipality owns especially diverse inheritance. Dynamic history and frequent changes in the course of only one century left behind traces in this, extremely important resource for every municipality, and thus for Zrenjanin, as well.

Cultural-historic inheritance is the witness of the times that passed over this region and it is the bearer of the cultural identity of this milieu, but, at the same time, it is a potential tourist resource which municipality can use for its own affirmation and for the improvement of its own tourist potentials. Representative buildings, like the residential place of today's local administration, i.e. Zrenjanin Municipal Assembly building, the Court palace, the National Museum building, Uspenian ska, Roman Catholic and Reformation Church buildings, the Bukovac's palace, the National Theatre building, "Sokolski dom", the Castle in Ecka and other construction buildings, as well as the works of art of important authors who came from this regions and who had also worked here, should be used for the affirmation of the cultural tourism which should be developed in a sustainable way and should attract as many guests from abroad as possible. This region acquired its unique sensibility from its multiethnic diversity, outstanding national diversification and harmony that exist among the members of different ethnic communities. That potential should be utilized in full.

**CONDITION ASSESSMENT
OF THE ZRENJANIN MUNICIPALITY**

5. Chapter: Condition Assessment of the Zrenjanin Municipality (What is the present situation?)

I INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Traffic

5.1.1 Road Network

Road network at the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality consists of highway, regional and local road network. According to the Law on roads, the Republic direction for roads takes care of the constructions and maintenance of highway and regional roads, and local roads and streets are taken care by the organs of local government.

The existing road network is as follows:

Table No. 8

The road rank	Highway	Regional	Local	T o t a l
km	134 + 317	29 + 925	176 + 650	340 + 892

The road network has been done mostly of the roads with modern flexible roadways (made of asphalt). However, most roads have not been covered by the layer of concrete asphalt that wears out, and that, together with insufficient maintenance, led to the fact that 95% of roads are in extremely bad condition. When you add to that the fact that many roads do not meet the criteria for their category, concerning geometry (roadway width and curb radius) for modern transportation vehicles, than it is obvious that the whole road network needs reconstruction

The following local traveling directions are without the modern roadway:

Zrenjanin – Lukićevo – Botoš	earthen roadway in the length of 19+500 km
Aradac – Elemir	earthen roadway in the length of 5+260 km
Jankov Most – Klek – Lazarevo	earthen roadway in the length of 7+530 km
Ečka – Stajićevo – Farkaždin – Čenta	earthen roadway in the length of 14+500 km
Lukino Selo - Mužlja	earthen roadway in the length of 3+460 km
Mihajlovo – Elemir – Taraš	earthen roadway in the length of 5+000 km
Towards rail stat. Tomaševac	crushed rocks in the length of 0+500 km

Town streets for reconstruction and construction:

Table No 9

Foundation	Earth	Clinker	Tiny squares	Turkish cobblestones
km	23 + 574	0 + 500	2 + 851	10 + 350

The directives of the future development include the following activities:

- Rehabilitation and modernization of the entire road network,
- Intensifying a detour construction around the town,
- Rebuilding and reconstruction of the bridges.

5.1.2 Navigable Routes Network

The navigable routes network at the Municipality area consists of the river network and the network of navigable canals. The river network is represented by the river Tisa, which is through the municipality area navigable along its whole course..

The network of navigable canals consists of the following canals: the Begej canal (Tisa – Klek) in the length of 34+800 km, IV – V category and the Plovni Begej canal (Klek – country border) in the length of 29+000 km, III category.

The canals of the III category meet the conditions for the traffic of the vessels with draught depth to 1.80 m, canals of the IV category to 2.10 m, and canals of the V category to 3.00 m. An obstruction to the free flow of traffic throughout the whole year makes the fact that most canals at the periods of extremely high water do not meet the conditions for the traffic flow because the heights values of the passages under the bridges become considerably lower than it is allowed.



The canal Plovni Begej is very important because it makes the river traffic with neighboring Timis region in Romania, possible. At this moment the canal is practically out of use. For its bringing into function again, it is necessary to clean it up along its whole length. There is a conceptional project for these activities titled „ A study on reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Begej canal“, partly financed by the Executive Council of the Province.

It is necessary to intensify maintenance at cleaning all navigable roads and especially at places where shorter water currents flow into them, because of deposition of water debris at such places.

All channels and water locks are functioning. Their reconstruction and maintenance are done according to the special elaborate report of Public Enterprise "Srbijavode" Belgrade, Waterpower Management Center “Dunav” Novi Sad.

Guidelines of the future development imply the following activities:

- Cleaning the canal “Plovni Begej”,
- Construction of buildings for reloading freight along the water roads.

5.1.3 Railway Traffic

In the area of Zrenjanin Municipality there are following railway lines:

Table No. 10

Railway Line	Allowed Speed	Allowed Loading
Line No. 46 Pančevo Glavna-Zrenjanin-Kikinda	50 km/h	16 t
Line No. 88 Zrenjanin Fabrika-Vršac-Bela Crkva	50 km/h	16 t

Railway tracks are in extremely bad condition, regarding both allowed speed and allowed axle load.

For the railway tracks on the line No. 46 Zrenjanin – Kikinda, which goes from Kikinda further on towards Romania, there is a paper on economic justification for the reconstruction that dates back even to 1992. A general overhaul has been done at the railway section Kikinda – border with Romania, so that now it is prepared for the speed of 120 km/h and the axle load of 22t. Unfortunately, it has been stopped at that. It would be necessary to do a general overhaul of these railway tracks along their whole length. By doing that, it should be taken in consideration that there is a complete technical project documentation for the overhaul of the section from Uzdin to Kumani, but there is none for the section from Kumani to Novo Miloševo.

The railway tracks on the line No. 88 have been undergoing an overhaul, although the traffic has not been stopped, and the repairs should be continued. However, it should be taken into consideration that this railway line has been reconstructed without adequate technical project documentation and that it has been reopened to traffic on the basis of an intern final technical inspection approval, so it should be necessary, before starting any other serious construction work, to make that documentation for the section Zrenjanin Fabrika – Sečanj. There is work in progress on the reconstruction of the railway tracks in the direction of Novi Sad, too.

The guidelines of the future development imply revitalization and modernization of the whole system in order to increase safety, effectiveness and economy.

5.1.4 Air Traffic

"Ečka" Airport was built during the Second World War. After the war, the airport was handed over, for management and use, to YNA (Yugoslav National Army). In 1954, YNA left the airport location and handed over the site to Zrenjanin, to be used by the municipality.

The Municipal Assembly of Zrenjanin and Aero club "Žarko Zrenjanin" during 1988, started an initiative for the construction of an airport of "B" category for the economic-sports purpose. Since that time there have been constant activities on the realization of the program for the construction of airport "Ečka", which occupies the area of 1158 hectares.

On the basis of valid Detailed town-planning project, the following has already been done:

- concrete setting of runway for taking off and landing, with the dimensions of 1800 x 50m,
- concrete track for driving,
- hangar platforms and covered places for planes.

The following objects have been built:

- grass runway for taking off and landing 1200 x 80 m
- grass tracks for driving 650 x 20 m
- plateau with parachuting circle 200 x 200 m
- access road in the length of 600 m
- electricity, water, PTT (post, telegraph, telephone)
- fuel storage in the capacity of 150,000 liters
- hangar for planes with the useful space of 70 x 30 m
- area for traveling – economic and sports needs, 1000 m² of surface.

At the moment, the airport is used for the needs of agricultural aviation, sports and recreational activities.

At the area that gravitates towards airport "Ečka" (50 km in a diameter) there lives about 350,000 inhabitants and economic capacities have been developed considerably. By the revitalization of the existing runway for taking off and landing, together with finishing and equipping of already built up building for the reception of passengers, we would create the conditions for the transportation of the passengers by the planes type ATP-72, owned by JAT.

5.2 Energy

5.2.1 TE – TO Zrenjanin

TE-TO Zrenjanin is a thermo-electric power plant – heating plant, which is a constituent part of Electro-Economy of Serbia (EPS) and the Public Enterprise "Panonske elektrane" /“Panonian Power-Plants”/ Novi Sad. It is one of the three existent plants at the area of Vojvodina.

TE-TO consists of two facilities – so called the New and the Old TE-TO. The New TE-TO is connected to electro-power supply system of EPS, to network of 110 kV, and the Old TE-TO to network of 6/35 kV of Electro-Distribution of Zrenjanin. TE-TO works constantly during the whole year, i.e. 365 days, 24 hours a day.

Working on gas and/or crude oil, TE-TO produces water vapor for industry, warm water for heating the town of Zrenjanin and, according to order of EPS dispatcher, electric power.

The role of TE-TO be especially important during the winter period, on the level of Republic, as well as on the level of region and local area, because of the following indicators:

- thermal energy for the heating of the town of Zrenjanin is ca 60 MW,
- active electric power that is delivered to EPS system during the winter period is about 60 MW,
- the most important role of TE-TO, both for EPS and for the region, is production of reactive energy in the capacity of 50 MVA, in the way that reflects voltage conditions in the high voltage network of Banat,
- if there was no production of thermal energy for the heating of the town of Zrenjanin, electro-power supply system of the local electro-distribution would not endure heating of the apartments by electric power.

In the strategic interest of not only the Town of Zrenjanin, but also of the region, EPS and Republic, there would be the construction of co generative plant (gas turbines), and that was included into the Plan of the energetics development of Republic for the period to 2015. In the mentioned plan there are no statements about the concrete objects, but TE-TO has already got supporting infrastructure for such a plant because it is electrically connected to EPS network, it owns the production of demineralized water, constructed gas pipe line to the object, etc., so that this idea should be given preferential treatment from both local and regional level, and from some higher levels, too.

5.2.2. Electric Power

The territory of Zrenjanin Municipality supplies itself with power from TS (transformer station) of 110/35KV "Zrenjanin 1" and associated TS-s of 35/10(20) KV "Zrenjanin Centar", "Zrenjanin Sever", "Zrenjanin Industrija", "Melenci", "Tomaševac" and "Perlez", as well as TS-s of 110/20 KV "Zrenjanin 3", "Zrenjanin 4" and "Begejci".

A certain number of distributional transformer stations of 20 and 10/0,4 KV is at the edge of overload, and in the medium-voltage network and in the part of low-voltage network, there are unsuitable voltage conditions.

The total number of transformer stations is 729.

Installed power is of 532,30 MVA.

In the following Table there is the number of TS with installed energy sorted by power.

(MVA) Table No. 11

110/h		35/h		20/0.4		10/0.4		Total	
number	E _{instal.}								
3	189.00	7	86.50	614	229.7	112	27.1	729	532.30

The total length of electro-distributional network is 1,869.1 km.

(km) Table No. 12

110kV	35kV	20kV	10kV	0.4kV	total
0.0	129.0	643.8	117.7	978.3	1869.1

In 2003, the total number of the consumers was 53,110. and out of that number, there were 101 consumers of high-voltage, 48,702 of households and 4,307 of other consumers.

In the same year, in Zrenjanin Municipality was spent 440,622 MWh of electric power, out of that 51% of consumption goes to households, 31% to high voltage, and the rest of 12% goes to other consumptions.

Till 1999, the consumption of electric power grew proportionally to 5% a year. In 1999, because of bombing there was a decrease of consumption for about 12%, and after that, although the number of consumers grew for 1% a year, the consumption is relatively decreasing at the rate of about 1 – 1.5% a year.

In the following Table No. 13, there is a schema of undertaken and realized electric power with the profile structure for 2003.

Municipality of Zrenjanin Sustainable Development Strategy

2003														
Ordinal Number	Place	High Voltage			Household			Other Consumption			Total			676660
		Number of Consumers	MWh	%	Number of Consumers	MWh	%	Number of Consumers	MWh	%	Number of Consumers	MWh	% according to whole Municipality	
1	Zrenjanin	67	99472	32.6	30213	166042	54.38	2984	39824	13.04	33264	305338	69.30	
2	Klek	2	535	8.08	1055	5337	80.61	64	749	11.31	1121	6621	1.50	
3	Jankov Most	1	0	0	259	1028	90.89	27	103	9.107	287	1131	0.26	
4	Mihajlovo	0	0	0	383	1907	81.18	34	442	18.82	417	2349	0.53	
5	Elemir	5	30055	76.2	1780	8446	21.42	111	933	2.366	1896	39434	8.95	
6	Taraš	0	0	0	471	1717	88.19	27	230	11.81	498	1947	0.44	
7	Aradac	3	234	3.15	1447	6112	82.18	103	1091	14.67	1553	7437	1.69	
8	Ečka	0	0	0	1622	7906	84.54	132	1446	15.46	1754	9352	2.12	
9	Stajićevo	0	0	0	652	3329	88.61	46	428	11.39	698	3757	0.85	
10	Lukićevo	0	0	0	689	3534	84.75	40	636	15.25	729	4170	0.95	
11	Lazarevo	0	0	0	966	4808	88.89	69	601	11.11	1035	5409	1.23	
12	Zlatica	3	756	44.7	192	753	44.56	16	181	10.71	211	1690	0.38	
13	Melenci	7	796	5.41	2347	11694	79.44	186	2231	15.16	2540	14721	3.34	
14	Perlez	5	1174	13	1892	6771	74.83	114	1104	12.2	2011	9049	2.05	
15	Farkaždin	1	807	27.1	469	1908	63.98	35	267	8.954	505	2982	0.68	
16	Knićanin	1	16	0.52	678	2889	93.04	37	200	6.441	716	3105	0.70	
17	Orlovat	1	1539	28.1	661	3058	55.75	55	888	16.19	717	5485	1.24	
18	Tomaševac	1	37	0.99	667	3113	83.12	58	595	15.89	726	3745	0.85	
19	Botoš	0	0	0	760	3490	77.14	60	1034	22.86	820	4524	1.03	
20	Lukino Selo	2	1229	51.7	232	915	38.48	22	234	9.84	256	2378	0.54	
21	Belo Blato	2	99	3.58	612	2283	82.48	44	386	13.95	658	2768	0.63	
22	Banatski Despotovac	0	0	0	655	2905	89.94	43	325	10.06	698	3230	0.73	
	Total	101	136749		48702	249945		4307	53928		53110	440622		

The capacity of the electro-distributional network will be developed according to the necessities of the consumption development in residential places of Zrenjanin Municipality, together with prompt and planned equipping of the network, in the same proportion as it has already been done on the analyzed consumption.

There are plans for a complete transition from the four-voltage to three-voltage transformation of all consumers in the municipality, and therefore it has been planned for the existent TS (transformer station) "Zrenjanin" of 110/3 kV to be replaced by the new TS 110/20 kV "Zrenjanin 1". It also implies adaptation of medium-voltage network and distributional transformer stations in the municipality for the voltage 20 kV, as well as the construction of electrical lines of 20 kV from (future) TS of 110/20 kV "Zrenjanin 1" to the existent medium-voltage network. After the adaptation for 20 kV, transformation of 35/10 (20) kV at TS 35/h would be shut down, and further status of those transformer stations – plants will depend on the final solution from the "Long-term plan and conception of the development of medium-voltage network of Zrenjanin Electro-Distribution" which is now in the drawing up phase.

The work of the certain number of distributional transformer stations of 20 and 10/0,4 kV is at the edge of overburden and both that, and the unsuitable voltage conditions in the part of low-voltage network, will be solved by the construction of the suitable transformer stations.

5.2.3 Natural Gas

The high pressure gas line network for the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality was started in 1963 by the construction of the arterial gas line B.V. Melenci – B.V. Konak in the length of 62m, in order to continue the construction in the period from 1973 to 1987. The total length of the constructed high pressure gas line in Zrenjanin Municipality is 209,266 m, and out of that, the total length of 139,422 m goes to the arterial gas line, and 69,844 m goes to the regional gas line.

In the following Table No. 14, there is a scheme of the high pressure gas line at the territory Zrenjanin municipality according to the sections with technical characteristics (the maximum working pressure, diameter) together with the length and the year of construction.

Municipality of Zrenjanin Sustainable Development Strategy

Ordinal number	Code	Name	Max./Working Pressure(bar)	Diameter (mm)	Length (m)	Year of Construction
1	MG 01	Arterial gas line B.V. Melenci-B.V. Konak	50	323,8x6,35	62,000	1963
2	MG 02	Arterial gas line Gospodinci -El. polje	39.24	168,3x6,35	25,640	1975
3	MG 02	Arterial gas line Elemir polje - GRČ Elemir	39.24	219,1x6,35	3,965	1975
4	MG 02	Arterial gas line GRČ Elemir-SGS Begejci	44,145	219,1x6,36	22,117	1975
5	MG 02/I	Arterial gas lineGRČ Elemir - GRČ Gospodinci	50	323,9x7,14	25,700	1983
6	RG 01-03	Gas line GRČ Elemir - GMRS Zrenjanin	49.05	219,1x5,56	19,500	1975
7	RG 01-21	Gas line GRČ Klek-GMRS TE - TO Zrenjanin	49.05	323,8x7,1	10,207	1985
8	RG 01-03/3	"old" gas line to GMRS Toplana	39.24	219,1x5,56	2,500	1975
9	RG 01-03/6	Gas line to GMRS Metind	50	88.9	198	1973
10	PV 01	Product line B.V Melenci - GRČ Elemir	50	168,3x4,78	9,064	1975
11	DG 01-05	Gas lineSGS B. Dvor-GRČ Elemir	49.05	219,1x6,35	17,249	1978
12	RG 01-16	Gas line from MG 01 to GMRS Zlatica	44,145	114,3x4,78	3,025	1986
13	RG 01-03/10	Gas line from MG 01 to GMRS Neimar II	50	76.1	4,100	1977
14	RG 01-13	Gas line from MG 01 to GMRS Melenci	50	76.1	2,751	1982
15		Gas line from GRČ Klek to GMRS Klek	50	88.9	600	1987
16		Gas line from GRČ Elemir to GMRS Elemir	50	76.1	50	1986
17		Gas line from RG 01-03 to GMRS Proleter	50	108	600	

5.2.3.1 Medium Pressure Gas Line

Medium pressure gas line was being built in the period from 1968 to 1999 (most of it was built during the eighties of the last century) in the total length of 21,548 m.

In the following Table No. 15 there is a scheme of the gas line network according to sections from GGM to MRS, together with technical characteristics (diameter, working pressure), type of material, length, as well as the year of the construction.

Municipality of Zrenjanin Sustainable Development Strategy

Ordinal Number	Name	Length (m)	Diameter (mm)	Working Pressure (bar)	Used Material	Year of Construction
1	GGM to GMRS Zrenjanin do MRS Pivara	3,260	323.8	6	Grade B	1970
2	GGM to MRS "CEBA"	450	76.1	6	metal	
3	GGM to MRS "Gerontološki centar"	300	139.7	6	metal	
4	GGM to MRS "Remont II"	5	139.7	6	metal	1986
5	GGM to MRS "Upravna zgrada NIS-GAS"	750	88.9	6	metal	1996
6	GGM to MRS "Begej"	998	139.7	6	metal	
7	GGM to MRS "Stadion"	300	139.7	6	metal	1986
8	GGM to MRS "Radijator stari"	430	73,0x5,16	6	Grade B	1974
9	GGM to MRS "Naš Dom"	230	88.9	6	metal	1982
10	GGM to MRS "Bolnica"	2,252	168,3x5,16	6	Grade B	1980
11	GGM to MRS "Berbersko"	200	139.7	6	Grade B	1986
12	GGM to MRS "Žitoprodukt"	20	168,3x5,16	6	Grade B	1987
13	GGM to MRS "Titelski red"	300	139.7	6	Grade B	1986
14	GGM to MRS "Sloga"	350	88.9	6	metal	
15	GGM to MRS "Uljara"	1,050	88.9	6	metal	1968
16	GGM to MRS "Mlekoprodukt"	200	76.1	6	metal	1968
17	GGM to MRS "DTD"	300	76.1	6	metal	1970
18	GGM to MRS "TPI"	110	48.3	6	metal	
19	GGM to MRS "Šinvoz"	5	219.1	6	metal	1973
20	GGM to MRS "TEGUM"	1,250	139.7	6	metal	1978
21	GGM to MRS "Minel FEPO"	250	76.1	6	metal	
22	GGM to MRS "Banat seme I"	200	88.9	6	metal	
23	GGM to MRS "Banat seme II"	500	48.3	6	metal	
24	GGM to MRS "Skladište"	20	60.3	6	metal	
25	GGM to MRS "Rasadnik"	1,100	139.7	6	Grade B	1986
26	GGM to MRS "Šipad"	300	139.7	6	Grade B	1986
27	GGM to GMRS Melenci do MRS "Rusanda"	2,415	76.1	6	metal	1986
28	GGM do MRS "Govedarstvo"	450	76.1	6	metal	1986
29	GGM do MRS "Radionica"	750	76.1	6	metal	1986
30	GGM do MRS "Sušara"	570	76.1	6	metal	1982
31	GGM do MRS "Agrovet Mlekara I and II"	190	48.3	2	metal	
32	GGM to MRS "Agrovet grejanje I i II"	150	42.4	2	metal	

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Ordinal Number	Name	Length (m)	Diameter (mm)	Working Pressure (bar)	Used Material	Year of Construction
33	GGM to MRS "Lipov cvet I"	130	48.3	6	metal	
34	GGM to MRS "Lipov cvet II"	40	33.7	6	metal	
35	GGM from MRS "Komplex" to connecting manhole	1,623	90	4	PE	1999

5.2.3.2 Gas Line Objects

At the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality, Working Unit Gas Line has the following objects at its disposal:

GRC - 2
GMRS - 11
MRS - 40

All objects were being built in the period from 1968 to 1999, and the largest number was built during the eighties of the last century.

In the following chart there is name of the object, type of the object with the object's capacity and the year of construction.

Table No. 16

Ordinal Number	Name	Type of the Object (GRČ,GMRS,MRS,RS,MS,)	Planned Capacity (cm ³ /h)	Year of Construction
1	GRČ "ELEMIR"	GRC		
2	GRČ "KLEK"	GRC		
3	GMRS "ZRENJANIN"	GMRS	25000	1986
4	GMRS "METIND" ZRENJANIN	GMRS	6000	1973
5	GMRS "NEIMAR II" SA GMRS "NEIMAR II2I"	GMRS	420	1977
6	GMRS "TOPLANA" ZRENJANIN	GMRS	31100	1986
7	GMRS "ZLATICA" SA MRS LAZAREVO	GMRS I MRS	3000	1986
8	GMRS "FAB.SINT.KAUČUKA" ELEMIR	GMRS	6250	1978
9	GMRS I MRS Š.P. "MELENCI" I MS "KUMANE"	GMRS I MRS	4500	1982
10	GMRS "TE-TO" ZRENJANIN	GMRS	122.367	1987
11	GMRS "KLEK" MR-01-23	GMRS	1760	1987
12	GMRS "ELEMIR" ELEMIR	GMRS	4000	1986
13	MRS "PIVARA" ZRENJANIN	MRS	2100	1984
14	MRS "STARI RADIJATOR" ZRENJANIN	MRS	380	1974
15	MRS "BEGEJ FABR.ŠEŠIRA" ZR	MRS	1500	1986
16	MRS ZA TEHNOGUMU,GIK BANAT,TERMIKU	MRS	2100	1986
17	MRS "Ž.ZRENJ. FAB.NAM." ZRENJANIN	MRS	2000	1987
18	MRS "BOLNICA" ZRENJANIN	MRS	2200	1980
19	MRS "BANJA RUSANDA" MELENCI	MRS	500	1986
20	MRS "RASADNIK" ZRENJANIN	MRS	4000	1986
21	MRS "ŠIPAD" ZRENJANIN	MRS	4000	1986
22	MRS "CENTAR-STADION" ZRENJANIN	MRS	4000	1986
23	MRS "REMONT II" ZRENJANIN	MRS	4000	1986
24	MRS "MUŽLJA"	MRS	4000	1986
25	MRS "BERBERSKO" ZRENJANIN	MRS	4000	1986
26	MRS "TITELSKI RED" ZRENJANIN	MRS	4000	1986
27	MRS "DOM STARACA" ZRENJANIN	MRS	160	1968
28	MRS "SUŠARA B.MIKIN" MELENCI	MRS	1400	1982
29	MRS "MLEKOPRODUKT" ZRENJANIN	MRS	354	1989

Ordinal Number	Name	Type of the Object (GRČ,GMRS,MRS,RS,MS,)	Planned Capacity (cm³/h)	Year of Construction
30	MRS "NAŠ DOM" ZRENJANIN	MRS	90	1982
31	MRS "MAŠINSKA RADIONICA" MELENCI	MRS	120	1986
32	MRS "GOVEDARSTVO" MELENCI	MRS	110	1986
33	MRS "DIJAMANT REMONT" ZRENJANIN	MRS	2000	1986
34	MRS "NAFTAGAS kompleks"	MRS	500	1999
35	MRS "SILOS II BANAT SEME"	MRS		
36	MRS "SILOS I BANAT SEME"	MRS		
37	MRS "MINEL FEPO" ZRENJANIN	MRS		
38	GMRS "PROLETER" ZRENJANIN	GMRS		
39	MRS "SKLADIŠTE" ELEMIR	MRS		
40	MRS "SLOGA - MIDERI"	MRS		
41	MRS "DTD"	MRS		
42	MRS "NOVI RADIJATOR + NOVI ŠINVOZ"	MRS		
43	MRS "DIJAMANT"	MRS		1999
44	MRS "VETERINARSKI INSTITUT"	MRS		
45	MRS "UPRAVNA ZGRADA NIS-GAS"	MRS		1995
46	MRS "AGROVET GREJANJE I and II"	MRS		
47	MRS "AGROVET MLEKARA I and II"	MRS		
48	MRS "INKUBATORSKA STANICA"	MRS		
49	MRS "LIPOV CVET I, II, III" MELENCI	MRS		
50	MRS "BRATSTVO" MIHAJLOVO	MRS		
51	MRS "HEMOTEHNA" ELEMIR	MRS		

5.2.3.3 Mass Consumption Gas Line Network

Length of the gas line network: mass consumption 750 km, double-duct pipe line 60 km.

Number GMRS: 1

Number MRS: 1

Number RS: 9

Number of the cathode protection stations: 16

Number of the stations for applying odour: 20

Number of section and PP manholes: 650

Number of the mass consumption consumers: 21.725, business 505

Gas consumption for the year 2004: 30,973,952 m³.

Gas network at the territory of the town of Zrenjanin was constructed in the period from 1984 to 1986. Out of 22 residential districts at the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality, and the following 11 ones have extended network for gas distribution in the total length of 337,273 m: Lukićevo, Lazarevo, Melenci, Ečka, Aradac, Zlatica, Mihajlovo, Klek, B. Despotovac, Elemir and Botoš (Zlatica was constructed in 1984, and the rest were built in the period from 1987 to 1992).

Total number of the consumers is 21,237, out of that in the very town of Zrenjanin there are 13,871, and in the above mentioned residential districts there are 7,366 consumers.

In the following Table No.17 there are data concerning the length of street gas line together with the number of the consumers and the year of construction in the local communities of the town of Zrenjanin, and for the 11 residential districts of the Zrenjanin Municipality.

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	<i>Center</i>	<i>Šumica</i>	<i>S. Marinković</i>	<i>S. Jovanović</i>	<i>Đ. Đakovića</i>	<i>V. Rolović</i>	<i>Gradnolica</i>	<i>Ž. Zrenjanin</i>
<i>Year of Construction</i>	1984.	1984.	1985.	1985.	1986.	1985.	1984.	1985.
<i>Number of Consumers</i>	506	732	860	422	820	1,704	1,680	1,470
<i>Ø 33,7x2,6</i>	2,563	6,004	9,754	1,030	7,007	10,032	11,736	7,659
<i>Ø 42,4x2,6</i>		1,299	1,086	497	993	6,045	3,360	2,501
<i>Ø 48,3x2,6</i>		167			128	166	343	474
<i>Ø 60,3x2,9</i>	439	977	960	1,090	4,181	982	1,216	1,048
<i>Ø 76,1x2,9</i>		500					1,024	
<i>Ø 88,9x2,9</i>	507		680	914	297	2,226	3,644	1,445
<i>Ø 114,3x3,6</i>	1,288	343	732		501	1,185	265	2,431
<i>Ø 139,7x4,0</i>					644			580
<i>Ø 168,3x4,5</i>	25						10	
<i>Pe d 25</i>		130			900			
<i>Pe d 32</i>			33		3,050		3,546	
<i>Pe d 40</i>	95		250		190		1,086	
<i>Pe d 50</i>			513				360	
<i>Pe d 63</i>				50	355		318	
<i>Pe d 75</i>							216	
<i>Pe d 90</i>								
<i>Pe d 110</i>								
<i>Pe d 160</i>								
<i>Connections</i>	7,590	10,980	12,900	6,210	12,300	25,560	25,200	22,050
TOTAL	12,507	20,400	26,908	9,791	30,546	46,196	52,324	38,188

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	<i>Mužlja</i>	<i>S. Kovačević</i>	<i>2. oktobar</i>	<i>N. Tesla</i>	<i>S. Mihalj i S. Janoš</i>	<i>V. Vlahović</i>	<i>Lukićevo</i>	<i>Lazarevo</i>
<i>Year of Construction</i>	1985.	1986.	1985.	1985.	1985.	1985.	1988.	1987.
<i>Number of Consumers</i>	1478	660	872	442	849	1,376	581	810
<i>Ø 33,7x2,6</i>	6,055	4,946	5,660	2,236	7,414	10,382	11,694	11,388
<i>Ø 42,4x2,6</i>	7,370	852	2,976	855	2,202	1,814	1,409	1,025
<i>Ø 48,3x2,6</i>	419		989		71	725	211	850
<i>Ø 60,3x2,9</i>	4,899	2,366	1,567	547	1,536	1,088	352	1,300
<i>Ø 76,1x2,9</i>	1,176		795	12			457	1,088
<i>Ø 88,9x2,9</i>	607	282	838		2,383	1,694	774	
<i>Ø 114,3x3,6</i>	1,697	315	306		1,246	544	281	288
<i>Ø 139,7x4,0</i>	496		236			72		250
<i>Ø 168,3x4,5</i>	40		141					
<i>Pe d 25</i>								
<i>Pe d 32</i>						225		
<i>Pe d 40</i>								
<i>Pe d 50</i>								
<i>Pe d 63</i>				335				
<i>Pe d 75</i>								
<i>Pe d 90</i>								
<i>Pe d 110</i>								
<i>Pe d 160</i>								
<i>Connections</i>	22,170	9,900	13,080	6,630	12,735	20,640	8,715	12,150
TOTAL	44,929	18,661	26,588	10,615	27,587	37,184	23,893	28,339

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	<i>Melenci</i>	<i>Ečka</i>	<i>Aradac</i>	<i>Zlatica</i>	<i>Mihajlovo</i>	<i>Klek</i>	<i>B. Despotovac</i>	<i>Elemir</i>	<i>Botoš</i>	
<i>Tear of Construction</i>	1988.	1988.	1991.	1984.	1992.	1987.	1988.	1987.	1989.	UKUPNO
<i>Number of Consumers</i>	1,192	918	552	185	142	856	523	1,305	302	21,237
<i>Ø 33,7x2,6</i>	21,382	17,705		1,260		15,236	10,144	22,750	5,760	209,797
<i>Ø 42,4x2,6</i>	10,745	1,975				86	1,038	3,800	260	52,188
<i>Ø 48,3x2,6</i>	1,730	1,200		440			866	3,090	86	11,955
<i>Ø 60,3x2,9</i>	1,478	250		755		498	1,725	5,090	3,643	37,987
<i>Ø 76,1x2,9</i>	1,010	2,775					746	2,530	1,468	13,581
<i>Ø 88,9x2,9</i>	1,381	875				880	472	180	173	20,252
<i>Ø 114,3x3,6</i>	1,392	1,125				680	583	625	1,786	17,613
<i>Ø 139,7x4,0</i>	559	1,100						120	144	4,201
<i>Ø 168,3x4,5</i>	1,983					472				2,671
<i>Pe d 25</i>			415		8,800					10,245
<i>Pe d 32</i>			18,637		2,280					27,771
<i>Pe d 40</i>			5,355		88					7,064
<i>Pe d 50</i>					259					1,132
<i>Pe d 63</i>			1,127		150					2,335
<i>Pe d 75</i>										216
<i>Pe d 90</i>			1,767							1,767
<i>Pe d 110</i>			422							422
<i>Pe d 160</i>			65							65
<i>Connections</i>	17,880	13,770	8,280	2,775	2,130	12,840	7,845	19,575	4,530	318,435
TOTAL	59,540	40,775	36,068	5,230	13,707	30,692	23,419	57,760	17,850	739,697

The directives of the future development imply realization of the following activities:

- Extension of the high pressure and medium pressure gas line network to the locations anticipated for the industry development.
- Extension of the mass consumption gas line network to the new locations suggested for the housing developments.
- Extension of the mass consumption gas line network to the locations anticipated for small enterprises development.
- Replacement and modernization of the equipment for measuring and regulation.

5.2.4. Hot Water Network

Length of the hot water line: 70 km

Number of substations: 243

Number of manholes: 190

Number of consumers: inhabitants 7.340, business space 360

Consumption for 2004: 98,113 MWh

Hot water line was being built from 1970 to 1984

Dimensions of hot water line are from DN 600 to DN 40.

Hot water line from DN 250 to DN 400 was built in the concrete canals with classic isolation, and the one from DN 40 to DN 250 is isolated by lebit mass.

Structure of the consumers that use remote-controlled heating:

Table No. 18

1. Collective residential space (7.065 consumers)	68.16%	374,539 m ²	63,671.61 kW
2. Individual residential space (275 consumers)		25,160 m ²	4,780.40 kW
3. Budget institutions (26 consumers)	10.48%	61,500 m ²	13,530.00 kW
4. Business offices (360 consumers)	21.36%	125,277 m ²	27,560.99 kW
TOTAL		586,476 m ²	109,543 kW

Regarding the fact that hot water line was built between 1970 and 1984, that its whole amortization life has expired, that good deal of sections are in extremely bad technical condition, and that there were no replacements at the existent network, it is obvious that it is necessary to make significant investments in order to bring back the same network to technically safe condition.

There is no need for the extensions of the capacities as there are no potential demands neither from the economic subjects nor from the inhabitants, but due to the above mentioned reasons, there is an urgent need for the funds necessary for the maintenance of the existent network..

5.2.5 Fluid Petroleum Gas (FPG)

5.2.5.1 Production

The planned capacity of NIS Naftagas (Petroleum Industry of Serbia) section for the production of fluid petroleum gas is 120 t/a day of FPG and 60 t/a day of inflammable fluids and preparation for the transport of 1,200,000 m³/a day of natural gas.

Immediate flow through the section is about 550,000 m³/a day of natural gas, and production of about 30 t/a day of FPG and 15 t/a day of inflammable fluids.

Fluid gas produced in the section for the production of FPG (propane, isobutene and normal butane) is characterized by extremely high purity – over 97%, with the sulfur content up to 50 ppm.

5.2.5.2 Storehouse Capacities

The Petroleum Industry of Serbia, Working Unit Storehouse Elemir owns fuel tank capacities for the storage of ~ 2,000 tons of butane, ~ 2,000 tons of propane and ~ 3,000 tons of inflammable fluids. Goods are received and dispatched from the storehouse by the tank trucks and tank railroad cars through 4 decanting places for fluid petrol gas and inflammable fluids at the tank trucks filling up stations and through the same number of decanting places for the tank railroad cars at the tank railroad cars filling up station. Goods from the section for the production of fluid petroleum gas arrives to Working Unit Storehouse by product lines, and they are partly dispatched by the product lines, (to Working Unit Fluid gas Elemir), as well.

Capacity of the decanting places is about 45 m³/h, that is, in today's working regime about 200 t/a day of FPG and 200 t/a day of inflammable fluids.

5.2.5.3 Filling up Stations

PIS GAS WU Fluid gas Elemir is the biggest distributor of fluid petroleum gas in Banat. Capacity of the filling up station is ~ 360 bottles/ h, and bottles are distributed to 112 selling places.

Two selling places for car gas can service about 400 cars in a single day.

Directives of the future development imply increase in the degree of plants' effective work by increase in the production of gas from domestic fields or by import of gas condensate. Gas condensate could be delivered by road and railway but also by river transportation (which is probably the most favorable) because there is a ship terminal at about 8 km from the storehouse.

It is also necessary to increase turn over of goods through the storehouse, and the dynamic capacity of the storehouse (pump section capacity). To connect the storehouse with the terminal at Tisa is indispensable, as well.

5.3 Telecommunications

5.3.1 Fixed Telephony

At the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality the total number of connected telephone lines is 44,935, out of that the town in the narrow sense has 31,636 connections and the country area 13,299 connections.

At the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality there are two kinds of main telephone exchanges in use: analogue and digital. The town of Zrenjanin, in the narrow sense, is covered with two analogue and four digital main telephone exchanges; 15,057 telephone lines are connected to analogue ones and 16,579 telephone lines are connected to digital ones. Country area, in other words, 11 villages (Belo Blato, Botoš, Farkaždin, Klek, Lazarevo, Lukino Selo, Orlovat, Perlez, Taraš, Tomaševac i Zlatica) have analogue main telephone exchanges, with the total of 4,357 connected telephone lines; and 10 villages (Aradac, B. Despotovac, Elemir and Ečka, Knićanin, Lukićevo, Melenci, Mihajlovo, Stajićevo and Čenta) have digital main telephone exchanges, with the total of 8,942 telephone lines.

Number of inhabitants of Zrenjanin Municipality according to the census from 2002 is 132,051. The very town of Zrenjanin has 85,000 inhabitants. Density – number of connected equivalent telephone lines per 100 inhabitants for the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality is 34.17 that is, for the town alone 39.77 and for the country area 25.59.

Total degree of digitalization for Zrenjanin Municipality is 56.8, that is, for the town of Zrenjanin 52.4 and for the country area 67.2.

In the following Table No.19 there are data about main telephone exchanges and their capacities, total number of telephone connections and number of subscribers in the country area, divided according to the type of main telephone exchange (analogue, digital), as well as the condition of fixed telephony in the municipality regarding the density of connected equivalent telephones and the degree of digitalization.

Municipality of Zrenjanin Sustainable Development Strategy

O.No.	Name	D/A	No. of Equivalent Telephone Lines		Number of Inhabitants according to sensus2002	Index for Number of Inhabitants (1991=100)	Density-number of connected equivalent telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	Degree of Digitalization
			INSTALLED	CONNECTED				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Town of Zrenjanin							
1	Zrenjanin I	A	15232	11093				
2	Zrenjanin II	A	11600	3964				
	Total analogue:		26832	15057				
3	Zrenjanin Centar	D	4981	3943				
4	Zrenjanin Šećerana	D	7944	7001				
5	Zrenjanin Bagljaš	D	3135	3125				
6	Zrenjanin Mužlja	D	2590	2510				
	Total digital:		18650	16579				
	Total town (analog.+digital.):		45482	31636	79545	99.2	39.77	52.4
	Country area							
7	Belo Blato	A	200	200	1.473	92.1	13.58	
8	Botoš	A	384	378	2.144	91.3	17.63	
9	Farkaždin	A	300	295	1.386	88.5	21.28	
10	Klek	A	768	756	2.957	110.8	25.57	
11	Lazarevo	A	576	572	3.300	96.9	17.33	
12	Lukino Selo	A	200	145	595	97.1	24.37	
13	Orlovat	A	384	380	1.788	93.8	21.25	
14	Perlez	A	1000	980	3.810	100.2	25.72	
15	Taraš	A	200	188	1.125	97.7	16.71	
16	Tomaševac	A	300	293	1.756	92.9	16.69	
17	Zlatica	A	192	170				
	Total analogue:		4504	4357				

Municipality of Zrenjanin Sustainable Development Strategy

O.No.	Name	D/A	No. of Equivalent Telephone Lines		Number of Inhabitants according to sensus2002	Index for Number of Inhabitants (1991=100)	Density-number of connected equivalent telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	Degree of Digitalization
			INSTALLED	CONNECTED				
18	Aradac	D	1071	971	3.443	98.9	28.20	
19	Ban. Despotovac	D	768	566	1.614	90.1	35.07	
20	Elemir	D	1663	1494	4.663	100.2	32.04	
21	Ečka	D	1200	1188	4.509	94.9	26.35	
22	Knićanin	D	720	614	2.026	95.1	30.31	
23	Lukićevo	D	768	684	2.080	98.1	32.88	
24	Melenci	D	1771	1674	6.563	92.2	25.51	
25	Mihajlovo	D	400	393	1.638	86.8	23.99	
26	Stajićevo	D	768	642	1.992	101.5	32.23	
27	Čenta	D	720	716	3.102	105.6	23.08	
	Total digital:		9849	8942				
Total country area (analog.+digital.)			14353	13299	51.964		25.59	67.2
Total Municipality (analog.+digital.)			59835	44935	131.509		34.17	56.8

Directives of future development imply realization of the following activities:

- Construction of regional central telephone exchanges.
- Replacement of analogue digital exchanges by digital ones.
- Transfer improvement by introduction of optic cables.

5.3.2 Mobile Telephony

Within the mobile telephony at the Zrenjanin Municipality, there are two providers "Telekom" and "Mobtel".

RBS of mobile telephony in Zrenjanin Municipality:

A) "TELEKOM"

- 70 Pančevačka Zrenjanin (IPOK 's grain elevator)
- 2 Pupinova Zrenjanin (antenna post)
- bb Bašaidski put Melenci (at the grain elevator of "Agrovet")
- 43 Boulevard V. Vlahovića Zrenjanin (residential building)
- territory of Tomaševac

B) "MOBTEL"

- 1 Pupinova Zrenjanin (existing antenna post)
- 71 Braće Barnić Melenci (at the mill's elevator)
- BB Unirea Ečka (at the water tower)
- 27 Koče Kolarova Zrenjanin (backyard of "Naš dom")
- 49 Boulevard V. Vlahovića Zrenjanin (roof of the residential building)
- 103 Zdravka Čelara Elemir (in the garden)
- BB Pinkijeva Čenta (at the water tower)
- Repeater in Tomaševac

As mobile telephony has the growing tendency, the number of subscribers is changing constantly.

5.3.3 Cable– Distributional System (CDS)

After the public bidding was carried out and the most favorable bidder was chosen, in 2003 Municipal Assembly of Zrenjanin signed an agreement with "Serbia Broadband – Serbian cable network" Ltd. Kragujevac, which gave to SBB the right to construct, manage (during the period of 15 years), develop and lead distributional system of cable television at the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality.

SBB started network construction as soon as the needed documentation was collected. The main station was placed at the 10th floor of "Vodotoranj", and the receiving antenna system on the roof (satellite antennas) and on the terrace at the 11th floor of "Vodotoranj" (earth antennas). The operator emits now 45 TV channels (out of that 15 earth – domestic and 30 satellites) for about 2,000 subscribers in collective construction buildings and 66 in Muzlja.

The degree of completion of CDS network:

- optical network – 19 km of optic cables were laid through TT sewerage system from the main station at "Vodotoranj" to the end of the existent TT sewerage system: Bagljaš, Ž. Zrenjanina Str., C. Dušana Str., Mala Amerika, Zeleno Polje and Mužlja,
- air coaxial network – collective construction buildings: built in residential developments Bagljaš and Brigadira Ristića, and, at the moment, it is being built at Lesnina, Ruža Šulman residential development and residential developments D2, D3 and D4. The same can be applied to CDS house installations in those developments,
- air coaxial network – individual houses: works have already started on network extension to existent posts of air LV and TT network (with appropriate consents) in Local Community Mužlja and Local Community Sava Kovačević.

Working Unit SBB is making plan revision for the year 2005. The original plan anticipated the network reconstruction for 2,500 consumers and the construction of the new network for 3,000 consumers. Aim of the plan revision is to increase number of consumers at reconstructed network and to increase number of consumers at newly built network. In other words, the aim is to do a network reconstruction at 8,000 residential units in collective developments, and to build new network in the zones of individual developments with 22,000 residential units. Works have already been sped up by engaging several crews of subcontractors for the network reconstruction, and after acquiring the final consent and signing an agreement with Elektrovojvodina on using LV posts (May 2005), works on the construction of the new network will be accelerated. Construction of the new network in LC Mužlja, LC Sava Kovačević, LC Zeleno Polje, LC 2. oktobar and LC Gradulica, is planned.

5.3.4 Internet

The using of Internet at the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality is even more increasing with each day. At the territory of our municipality there are several providers of internet services which according to certain (relatively high) prices offer services of tariff and continuant monthly connection.

Regarding the old fashioned main telephone exchanges, in certain parts of the town and in residential districts it is very difficult to make an internet connection, and as such, it is very slow. Still the dominant way of connection is, so called «dial-up» connection. For now, wireless internet is still in its infancy, but it is getting even larger number of supporters. It will especially be manifested by installing larger number of repeaters in order to establish a visual contact at larger number of locations across the town.

5.4 Water supplying and Sewage System

5.4.1 Water supplying in Zrenjanin

Today's water supply of the town of Zrenjanin is based on exploitation of underground water out of basic water-carrying horizon of artesian groundwater, wells at the water source in the northwest of the town, with the total of 34 wells. In the northwest, in the immediate town zone, there is a group of 30 wells, and four more wells are at other locations in the vicinity of the town (Bagljaš, Mužlja, Mlekoprodukt, Zeleno polje).

The quantity of water that is sent from the water source towards the consumers is limited by the following factors:

- Number and characteristics of installed pumps,
- Water level in the wells and
- Pressure in the waterworks network.

For the current exploitation conditions, the maximum capacity of the water source in Zrenjanin is limited to 570 l/s, at pressure in thrusting pipe line towards the town, of 2.5 bars. This flow is smaller than maximum water consumption per hour, so that during the days with high water consumption there is low pressure and lack of water in some parts of Zrenjanin. Maximum possible capacity of the water source is 660 l/s together with the increase in the territorial density of wells that was proved by «Hydrodynamic study of the wider zone around the water source for water supply of Zrenjanin» written by «J. Černi» from Belgrade .

In Zrenjanin's distributional system there is not a single reservoir space. Till 1990 there was a high reservoir located at the high-rise building of Vojvodanska banka (Bank of Vojvodina) at the town center, in the total volume of 1000m³. Due to great problems in exploitation and maintenance, this reservoir was shut out from the system and the space was adopted for another purpose. Considering the circumstances, all unevennesses in water consumption (seasonal, daily, hourly) must be settled by turning on and off of wells' pumps at the water source.

Two problems have been spotted at the water source:

1. general drop of piezometric groundwater level in the function of exploitation and time and
2. problems connected with the included objects alone, that is, with the great loses in the water supply system.

Drop of the piezometric level is the result of very slow water reserves restoration at the underground water source. Noticed drop of piezometric dynamic level of 0.6 m/a year in the period from 1990 to 1995, is more than twice bigger than the predicted one in the mentioned Study.

An important conclusion in this Study is that, under today's regime of exploitation, reserves of the water source are becoming smaller, that is, water utilization is larger than its natural inflow. First negative result of such dynamism is the constant lowering of the water level at the water source. Study's prognosis is that under the exploitation regime like this, till 2005, the depression will become even higher than 35 meters and that will cause doubling of the expenses.

Problems associated with the objects and equipment for water supply are caused by worn out hydro machine and electro equipment, bad conditions of the objects at the water wells, and all that has as a consequence high investment and current maintenance expenses. In addition, damaged and worn-out condition of pipe fittings, bad quality of pipes and bad choice of water-gauges make the mentioned expenses even higher.

Losses are inevitable in every water supply system and from previous experience came out the scale according to which:

- losses up to 15% are small
- losses from 15-25% are medium and
- losses over 25% are big

Unfortunately, accounting losses of Zrenjanin waterworks since 1994 have been about 25%. Steps they should take in order to cut their loses imply active saving which, on the other hand, asks for important investments, program activities, as well as stimulative water price.

Need for water is shown through specific consumption or consumption rate. It is the function of development but also of standard of living of the inhabitants at the observed location. For the town of Zrenjanin consumption amounts to 250 l/inhabitant/a day. Out of the rest of the data concerning water consumption, the following should be singled out:

- annual consumption is about 7,000,000 m³
- average daily consumption is $q_{sr}=250$ l/s
- maximum daily consumption is $q_{max,dn}=430$ l/s
- maximum hourly consumption is $q_{max,h}=660$ l/s

If you take into account that in the closer area of Zrenjanin there are about 90,000 inhabitants, with dominant food and chemical industries which are big water consumers and with the area of 2000 hectares that during the vegetation period turn into «irrigational system», then the responsibility of all subjects (manufacturers, consumers and local government) is of great importance.

All consumers are grouped into 3 basic categories:

- Inhabitants – individual households (17,107 connections)
- Inhabitants – residential buildings (10,028 households with 675 connections)

- Economy, public services, service and other activities (425 connections)

Besides unacceptable structure of the pipes material (98% of nonmetal), pipelines of smaller diameter ($\leq \text{Ø}100$) are characteristic for the distributional network of the town of Zrenjanin and they make 70% of the total network length. More than 84% of network is older than 20 years.

Review of the pipeline occurrence according to the type of materials, diameters and construction year, implies the following structure:

Type of material	Pipe length	Occurrence
- AC	225,860 m	83.5%
- LG	4,850 m	1.8 %
- PE	29,560 m	11 %
- PVC	10,090 m	3.7 %

The review of the pipeline occurrence according to the construction year implies the following structure:

Construction year	Network length	Occurrence
1959-1962	8,020	3.0 %
1962-1971	104,720	38.7 %
1971-1981	112,710	41.7 %
1981-1991	39,500	14.6 %
1991-2000	5,410	2.0 %
Total: 270,360		

Existent water tower in the town center, compartment dimension 14x14x5m and total volume $V=1,000 \text{ m}^3$, was completed and activated by the end 1967.

In March of 1990 the reservoir was permanently called in because of small volume and big height (39.15 m), which dictated pressures at the water sources that were too high.

Greatest technical problems in waterworks system «Zrenjanin» are:

- Insufficient capacity of the water source
- very bad quality of water
- absence of the device for preparing drinking water
- lack of reservoir space
- lack of transversal connections among the main pipelines of the transportation network (low reliability of the waterworks system)
- worn out and damaged waterworks network – increase in water losses
- Existence of micro-waterworks without monitoring

5.4.2 Former Activities at Finding Technologies for Preparation of Drinking Water of Zrenjanin Municipality

The activities on solving the problem of drinking water quality and its bringing within the framework of existing book of regulations (Book of regulations on hygienic correctness of drinking water) had started way back when the ground was broken for the waterworks. One of the most important activities realized by the PCE (Public Communal Enterprise) «Waterworks and sewage system», as the bearer of research work at defining technology for preparation of drinking water, are research activities on the pilot plants. So far there were eleven of them with different conceptions and usage of different kinds of chemical devices as additives. As a general conclusion, it can be established that the most favorable results in preparation of drinking water are achieved from the combination of, so called, conventional and membrane technology, which is capable of providing drinking water at Zrenjanin water source, the quality of which is in compliance with existing legal regulations. At the same time, there are research activities on the waterfront of the river Tisa, at establishing quality and quantity of underground resources in the vicinity of this river.

The first research projects at discovering suitable technology for acquiring drinking water of good quality, were started in 1975 by the Slovenian firm "SOP KRŠKO" together with the Austrian firm "Owerhof" from Vienna.

Research activities at the "pilot" continued for almost three years, but suggested solution required a very large consumption of chemicals, so that it did not get the consent from the Revision Board from the School of Civil Engineering in Belgrade, and this technology was given up.

The second "pilot research" was done by the French firm "DEGREMON" from Paris in 1981. According to suggested technology, the following phases of water treatment were anticipated: aeration, pre-ozoning, flocculation at pulsators, sand filtration, ozoning, filtration at active carbon, reservoir of clean water.

This technological solution got the consent from Revision Board from the School of Civil Engineering in Belgrade and they got down to work on the conceptional project and on the main project titled Plants for drinking water processing. This job was done by the Institute for waterpower engineering "Jaroslav Černi" from Belgrade. During the drawing up of the main project and acquiring all approvals from Zrenjanin Municipal Assembly, the decision was made on forming «a water factory in construction» and the Assembly got down to work on the realization of this project: a lot was bought up, a fence was put up around the construction site, a choice concerning the equipment suppliers was made, etc..

Due to current political turmoils in the state in 1989, Zrenjanin Municipal Assembly made a decision on terminating "water factory in construction" and all activities concerning this project were stopped.

In September of 2002, the first pilot research was started after 13 years in order to check out what could be acquired by application of new technologies in drinking water refining (membrane technologies are). "UNIVERSAL AQUA TECHNOLOGY" through Belgrade firm "AQUA INTERMA", put up its "pilot" plant and on the basis on the plant's work, during the period of about a month, and on testing filtration on membranes for reverse osmosis and nanofiltration, with primary chemically treated ground and river water (at "Jezero"), they submitted their work report. It was obvious out of this report that by using membrane technology we could get water of expected quality, but the quantity of waste water was very large, about 30%, so that such a solution would be, for sure, very expensive for us at the present moment (although economic proposal had not been written) because, besides the technological solution, works should be also done on an increase of water source capacity by 50%.

In January of 2003, a German-Hungarian firm "Waterlink" installed its "pilot plant" (Dunasend filter – san filter in constant motion). The plant, which at several places in Hungary gave good solutions in removing iron, arsenic and organic substances out from water, used FeCl_3 - Ferro III chloride, KMnO_4 – potassium permanganate and compressed air in the refining process. By the application of this technology, arsenic was successfully removed from water, but the concentration of iron and organic substances was still high, and water turbidity was increased compared to raw water. All of that could be read in the results from acquired chemical analysis. Final report on functioning of this system was not received, so that further research by the use of this technology was canceled.

In May and June of 2003, an Italian firm "CULLIGAN", through Belgrade firm "Landcompany", installed its "pilot plant" with three fast sand filters which worked under pressure using FeCl_3 and $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ as flocculants and correction of water pH- value. In a month of work they did not succeed in getting appropriate quality of water. Given explanation was that they needed additional equipment which they would bring during summer break, but instead of that, they took away their dosage pumps. The research was not continued, three sand filters remained behind and the final report on the work of this plant was never submitted.

By the end of January 2004, Hungarian-Canadian «ZENON» installed its container type pilot – plant (with chemical pretreatment and membrane vacuum filtration). Researches were conducted till the end of April 2004, but as they did not get expected results regarding removal of organic substances and ammonia, this «pilot» was replaced by another «pilot» which consisted of two units connected in a line. In the first part, water pH value was corrected by HCl to pH 5.5 – 6.5 together with addition of «BOPAC» (polyaluminiumchloride) as the flocculation substance. After the floccule sedimentation, water was filtered by ZeeWeed membranes (vacuum nanofiltration). Then, the air was blown into water obtained in such a way and water was sent into the next unit where the second flocculation took place with the help of 1% solution of KMnO_4 and 10% solution of FeCl_3 . After the flocks were settled, for the second time water was filtered through ZeeWeed membranes, so

that in the end we get water with very small contents of organic substances (KMnO₄ expense 2 – 3 mg/l), water is without arsenic As and iron Fe, which are below the allowed limit, but chlorides are extremely increased – over 400 mg/l although in raw water there is only 30 mg/l of them. At the same time there is an increase in electrical conductivity so that at that moment it was about 1800 µS/cm, although in unprocessed water it was 1200 µS/cm. By this procedure the quantity of ammonia in water was still unchanged, as well as the quantity of sodium Na, although these elements were also found in unprocessed water in the quantity that was over maximum allowed quantity.

A Slovakian firm «ENERGO CONTROLS» s.r.o, Žilina, brought its pilot - plant which was in function from July till the end of November 2004. Very specific technology, only recently introduced into the process of water refining in Germany and Slovakia (it is applied mostly in a few built systems for waste waters refining). Process was marked as «electrical – flocculation» during which unprocessed water was led into the line formed by iron and aluminum electrodes, fed with direct current of 12 V, but of very high amperage (about 250 A). After water and electrodes were in contact from 5 to 20 minutes, water with formed floccules was sent to lamellar settling device where flocs in the form of mud went out and supernatant was driven over Kaligen's filter with active carbon. After that, NaOCl (Javel water 2%) was added to water by dosage pump, and then it flew through quick sand filter, and as clean water flew out of the system. It was very hard to do optimization of this procedure, regarding inexperience in the work with such technology, because it happened that while adjusting work on one parameter, the other one immediately «sprang » out of balance.

ATN – SLAP, patent by Branko Stančević, worked in the period from August till November 2004. The system was made of 3 vertical columns filled with patented filler (most probably the combination of zeolites, tuff, active carbon, quartz sand, etc.). Water flew through them, then it passed over three cascades and went out.

This plant did not give results that patent proposer expected. This system did only partial removal of Fe, Mn, NH₃, As for about 30%. After a month of work, about 10 filtering units with same fillers were added, but results remained on the same level. Although water went through these filters, it still had almost all components above MAQ, as well as unprocessed water (organic substance was completely unchanged), so that they had almost no effect on the refining of our water.

HIDROFIL KFT – NAĐ KANJIŽA, worked in the period from the month of May till November 2004. In the process of water refining this firm used nanofiltration or reversible osmosis, together with application of different columns with very specific fillers for prefiltration or additional filtration (columns were manufactured by «PENTAIR» - USA). Several different variants were tested, but in the end, with mutual consent, it was agreed that the best results were achieved when the following procedure was applied: deferrization – nanofiltration – ion-exchanging column – clear water. System worked all the time in a way that about 600 l/h of unprocessed water entered, and about 500 l/h of clean water exited it. Water was of very standardized and equalized quality. Waste water made 20% of total quantity of water that entered the system and there were attempts to refine it on reversible osmosis, so that total quantity of waste water came to less then 2 – 3 %. Entry waste water was under big chemical encumbrance and its direct application to RO had series of defects (necessary high pressure, inadequate membrane washing, unequalized water inflow), and the consequence was cracking of one of RO membranes, so that further research of waste water processing in that way, was given up.

HP INSTITUTE FOR GENERAL AND PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY - BELGRADE, started its operations in the month of May 2004. At the beginning of May this Institute organized a pilot research in the residential place of Elemir, where they brought a pilot – plant, constructed especially for this research. System consisted of flocculation procedure with FeCl₃ and polyelectrolyte, where, when water was settled, released floc went through the filter filled with «specially activated anthracite». With lots of difficulties concerning establishing full automatization in the work of this system, it was not before September that first results were received, but a continous work of 24 hours a day was not established until today.

LINDE – DREZDEN, GERMANY, was working from 20.07.2004 till spring 2005. That was a pilot – system of container type that consisted of classical chemical water pretreatment with different flocculants and polyelectrolytes. Mixing with different chemical substances could be achieved in 4 smaller pools and in that way flocs, that should settle in a settling device, could be produced. After water had been «calmed» in two pools, it was filtered through sand filter, and then a part of it, with the help of high pressure pump, went through RO

membranes, so that produced clear water was mixed with water acquired after the process of filtration through sand filter until «mixed water» was attained with electrical conductivity of about 900 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, that should represent water of the quality used by the consumers. One additional filtering column was introduced subsequently, with the filler of granulated active carbon (GAC) - of «NORIT» brand, and there, water was driven over GAC, after it had been through sand filter, in order to compare results got from these columns with the results from RO.

It should be emphasized here that the construction of our own pilot-plant is taking place at the object „Bunari“ which will unite in itself all positive and negative experiences acquired through the work of previously mentioned pilot-plants. A big advantage of this domestic “pilot” lies in the fact that parameters, conditions, technological solutions and conceptions of work, can be changed on the spot, that is, it is possible to research flexibly, and all of that was not possible during pilot-researches in the past. It is expected that pilot researches last about 3 - 6 months, and after that period it will be known for certain everything concerning the “looks” and conception of drinking water factory in Zrenjanin, and so, in economically rational way decide upon the funds set aside for that purpose.

5.4.3 Water supplying in Villages

PCE «Water supplying and Sewage System» Zrenjanin, maintains waterworks network in 17 inhabited places in Zrenjanin Municipality. The maintenance of the waterworks network in Melenci was handed over to Local community few years ago, so that it is no more within the competence of the mentioned institution. In all other places public waterworks network has not been constructed and the inhabitants supply themselves from their own wells bored at the depths from 80 – 100 meters, 2” – 3” in diameter, of weak abundance. Most often there are two or three households connected to one well. To that group belong Lukino selo, Mihajlovo and Jankov Most (so called, “micro waterworks“)

In the next period the erection of a water tower was planned, first of all in Aradac and after that also in Tomaševac and Stajićevo, that is, in places where drinking water supply is in critical condition, especially during summer period. In Stajićevo and Tomaševac they are thinking about water source displacement.

Regarding the fact that all water sources were formed at the beginning of the sixties, the age of the well is mostly the same. Most critical situation is in Knićanin, because the village is left with only one well. Besides in Knićanin, boring of the new wells is also planned in Farkaždin, Perlez and Taraš.

The presence of methane and other gases in the network endangers the safety of the inhabitants, especially in the places without water tower, and that is the case in Belo Blato, Tomaševac and Stajićevo. So it means that one of the ways of solving the problem of the presence of methane in the network, is construction of the water towers.

The reconstruction of the junctions and caps in the waterworks network was done in Tomašvac and Botoš during 2004 and 2005. In Ečka, Čenta, Perlez construction of water towers was done during the reconstruction of waterworks network. In all other places it is necessary to do reconstruction of junctions and caps.

The reconstruction of the electrical equipment is needed to be done in Aradac, Banatski Despotovac, Belo Blato, Farkaždin, Knićanin, Lazarevo, Stajićevo and in Taraš.

In the course of 2004 and 2005, water gages were replaced in Perlez, Farkaždin, Stajićevo and in Knićanin. In all other places wet water gages are replaced by the dry ones. This decision proved as the right one, because the water gage mechanism does not get into direct contact with water, glass does not get blurred and so the reading is more accurate. In the following period (2006 – 2008) water gages replacement is also planned in the rest of the places in Zrenjanin Municipality.

5.4.4 Waste Water Canalizing

An organized removal of waste water at the Municipal territory started in 1960. Today, Zrenjanin Municipality owns, so called separation system of waste water drainage, and that means that there are separate sewage systems for drainage of atmospheric and faecal water, what makes big comparative advantage regarding joined system.

Today, the sewage system is consisted of 300 kilometers of sewage system network, of cross sections from Ø 800 –150, 25,000 sewage system connections and 4500 gully-holes.

Sewage system pipes are made of:

- salanit 50%
- concrete 20%
- PVC 30%

At the narrow town territory, 13 pumping stations are in function with the following installed capacity:

1. PS Centar (3x100 l)
2. PS M. Oreškovića (3x110 l)
3. PS Hunjadi Janoša (3x130 l)
4. PS Bagljaš (2x10 l)
5. PS Sarajevska (2x5 l)
6. PS Glavna Mužlja (2x25 l)
7. PS Kun Bele 1 (2x5 l)
8. PS Kun Bele 2 (2x5 l)
9. PS Dolja (2x40 l)
10. PS Šumica (2x20 l)
11. PS Zeleno polje (2x10 l)
12. PS Dragut. odreda (2x5 l)
13. PS Tot Ištvana (2x4 l)

In percentages, 95% of the municipality is covered with faecal sewerage system, and 50% with rain sewerage system.

Faecal sewerage system evacuates about 4,500,000 m³ of faecal waste water in a year, and in the same period about 1,500,000 m³ of rain water.

Recipient of all waste water from Zrenjanin municipality is canal Aleksandrovac, extremely polluted today, almost without the presence of oxygen and any kind of life in it. Plant for utility waste water refining has not been built.

Waste water that is canalled and that needs refining in various standard plants, can be divided into three groups:

- Utility waste water
- Industrial waste water and
- Waste water from agricultural complex

Joint refining of both town and industrial waste water, where industrial plants do, so called, pretreatments, whenever it is possible, is more effective solution compared to separate refining systems.

Toxical industrial waste water, regardless of the size of the source, must be subjected either to previous processing before it is released into town sewage system, or to complete refining, if it is released into the natural recipient, but for all that, as the minimal request, standards for effluents' quality must be applied.

Considering the condition of faecal sewerage system in inhabited places of Zrenjanin Municipality, it should be said that there is no system for used water drainage. Used (faecal) water is drained to individual septic pits which are permeable, so that they pollute surrounding soil and always represent a potential danger for the environment.

These septic pits are in very bad condition because the soil around them is saturated and there are frequent overflows, so that they had to be drawn.

There still does not exist the general solution of this problem, but some inhabited places (Ečka, Melenci, Klek, Elemir) have already begun with certain preliminary work at finding solution to the problem of waste

water canalizing in their inhabited places. Only Ečka has completed the Main project and it has begun with the procedure for official and public invitation to tenders for the choice of the most satisfactory contractor.

Conceptually, solution to this problem is in the fact that the sewage systems of these inhabited places which are closer to the town (Klek, Aradac, Elemir, Ečka, Stajićevo) will be «fastened» to the town – main system for waste water refining, while the other places will have to have, besides the sewerage system, also the system for waste water conditioning (mostly biological), role of which will be to bring down the waste water quality to the quality of the recipient (river, canal) into which it is released, and for something like that, large financial funds are not needed.

II BUSINESS AND ECONOMY

6.1 General Conditions of Business Operating in the Period 1990 to 2000

The economy of Serbia, and therefore economy of Zrenjanin Municipality, in the last 3-4 years undergoes the process of transition and restructuring, in other words, it undergoes the painful transformation into open market economy. After a decade of sanctions and isolation, Serbia has accepted the concept of opening, world cooperation and privatization. This process is very slow due to many limiting factors present in economy. They are numerous, but at least some basic ones should be pointed out: technical-technological obsolescence of economy, low competitiveness of products, financial indebtedness of most enterprises, surplus of employees, inadequate economic legislature, etc. Limiting factors are, above all, result of the fact that Serbia entered the process of transition and restructuring with a delay of more than 12 years. Economy is worn out after ten years of disinvestments and technologically behind the rest of the world, and as such, unadapted to modern market conditions. Future stable and dynamic economy growth is conditioned by previous restructuring and privatization, in order to make conditions for new investment and development cycle.

Nineties marked a decade of economic destruction, which could be also called a decade of economic ruining of economy. It should be mentioned that in the period previous to 1990, economy of Serbia had been integrated into the world economy and that its enterprises kept track of contemporary technical-technological progress. A living standard of population was higher than in surrounding socialist countries. If Serbia had started a transition process in 1988 or in 1990 at the latest, today it would have been at developmental level of Slovakia, Poland and Hungary.

Instead of that, by the end of decade the country found itself in economic, social and political chaos. Per capita income in 2000 was one of the lowest in Europe, and poverty became widely spread phenomenon. Disintegration of SFRY and international sanctions resulted in heavy disturbances in production, and in prevention of any kind of inflow of foreign capital. Consequently, national income and total production dropped to the lower level than 50%, and employees' wages at level lower than 30% of the one in 1989. Banking sector was insolvent, and life was supported by printing money without security. State-owned enterprises were mostly charged with keeping social stability of the country, while publicly-owned enterprises cumulated debts and withered away slowly. Only two spheres of economic life were in expansion. First one was economic criminal, and the other one, so called, "black economy".

When the whole decade is analyzed, then it emerges that the average ten year rate of national income decline, amounted to -7.2%, and of investment -13.5%. In 2000, national income dropped to the level of 47.5% of the one which was achieved in 1990. Investments in fixed assets were also reduced drastically, so that in 2000 they amounted to 23.4% of the ones made in 1990. Export and import also recorded negative growth. Export was dropping at the average rate of - 11.2%, and import at the rate of - 8.5%. In 2000, export was only 30.5%, and import 41.1% of export and import realized in 1990. It was only by the end of 2000 that foreign trade activities revived significantly. Investment participation in national income decreased from 20.3% in 1990 to 10.4% in 2000. Investments in 1990 were not even sufficient for replacement and modernization of amortized fixed assets. Thereupon, investment rate was not even enough for the simple reproduction of installed capacities, and that resulted in accelerated technical-technological obsolescence.

Low level of investment activity had adverse effect on the condition of fixed assets of the enterprises. Over 65% of fixed assets and over 85% of equipment were depreciated. The major number of enterprises was not able to use existent equipment for the production of commodities that would be, at price and quality, competitive at domestic and foreign market. In order to be able to do that, our enterprises must be restructured, more exactly, additionally capitalized, so they could modernize their equipment and use it for the production of goods that would be competitive to imported ones.

In present conditions, privatization enforced itself as the only solution because it is the only way for enterprises to get at extra capital for additional capitalization and modernization. Inflow of foreign capital is the basic condition for reviving investment activity and modernization of economy. Foreign direct investments are necessary for setting economy activities in motion, not only because of lack of domestic capital and high unemployment, but also because of improvement of corporation management and transfer of new technology. However, it is not realistic to expect that inflow of foreign capital will be of such dimensions that it would be able to solve all our economy problems. That is why, much more has to be done on attracting domestic capital to institutions of financial system. Up to now, not much has been done on that level, but there are firm indications that population sector owns significant financial resources (mostly as foreign currency). If these resources entered financial system, it would be possible to do much more on production advancement of small and medium enterprises.

6.2 Situation in Economy after 2000

The process of transition in these parts started towards the end of 2000, at the moment when the national economy was in a very difficult condition. It was, above all, reflected on: rising inflation, price disparity- especially in the production of basic agricultural and food products, deficit in power-supply resources, problems regarding accumulated and current losses, insolvency, reduced production which was on the average at the level of about 50% of the one in 1989, large number of the unemployed, low life standard of population.

Change in authorities, late in 2000, defined reformation, and within itself, also new stabilization politics. At the very beginning of 2001, initial macroeconomic stability was noticed. After the liberalization of prices, inflation was lowered many times, and trend of its further lowering was continued in 2002. Exchange rate of dinar was stable at that period and buying and selling of foreign currency was brought back to legal courses. Structure reforms started with privatization, with first sales at tenders and auctions. Besides that, measures were conducted regarding banking sector, pension system and labor market.

However, numerous limitations that make economy business transactions more difficult, are still present. Technical-technological obsolescence of the largest number of installed capacities, old-fashioned technologies, low export capabilities and import dependence, explicit insolvency and lack of funds for financing of production and export, lack of investment funds, as well as lost markets due to sanctions and narrowing of domestic territory, are only some of the problems our economy faces after 2000.

The process of privatization started towards the end of 2000, on the basis of the Law adopted at the middle of the same year. Sudden increase in the number of the unemployed, as a result of firing from a job of those who are employed in privatized enterprises, is one of unwanted effects, which, together with high expenditure of public consumption and foreign-trade deficit, characterize period that is analyzed.

Solving the problems regarding surplus of labour force, as well as high scope of financial liabilities in big enterprises, asks for certain changes in a domain of economic politics.

Proceeding from above stated circumstances, development of Zrenjanin Municipality, within economy development of Vojvodina, must be based on development of small and medium sized enterprises, revitalization of the capacities with economic prospects, respecting the principle of efficient usage of available resources.

Basis for activation of available developmental potentials, such as favorable natural conditions for development of agriculture and agro industrial complex, traffic, tourism and catering industry, makes the state by of creating favorable conditions for undisturbed revival of economy processes.

6.3 Unemployment

In the period from 1991 to 2002, between the two censuses, number of the unemployed increased for 4,796 (36.1%).

In 2002, (situation on 31 December) 11,221 unemployed persons looked for a job for the first time (62.0% out of the total number of the unemployed). Without any qualifications (semi-skilled – inadequately

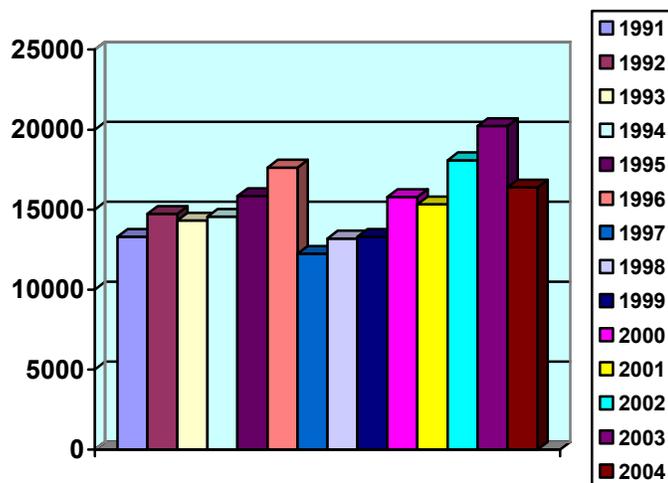
trained and with no skills with lower vocational training) there were 6,884 of the unemployed (38.1%). There were 9,893 unemployed women (54.7% out of the total number of the unemployed).

In 2003, 12,177 unemployed people looked for a job for the first time (60.2% out of the total number of the unemployed). Without any qualifications there were 7,817 of the unemployed (38.6%). There were 10,948 unemployed women (54.1% out of the total number of the unemployed).

In 2003, number of the unemployed is higher by 2,137 persons, compared to previous year.

Table No.20 shows the number of the unemployed in the period from 1991 to 2004

Year	Number of the Unemployed
1991	13,294
1992	14,726
1993	14,318
1994	14,550
1995	15,852
1996	17,630
1997	12,247
1998	13,190
1999	13,300
2000	15,783
2001	15,324
2002	18,090
2003	20,227
2004	16,385



In 1991, per 1,000 inhabitants of Zrenjanin municipality, there were 97 of the unemployed, and in 2002, there were 137 of them. Compared to estimated number of inhabitants in 2003 (132,430), per 1,000 inhabitants, 153 are unemployed.

Late in 2004 (31 December) women made 54.0% of the unemployed, and on 31 July 2005, 53.4%.

The highest number of the unemployed in 2004, is of those with III level of professional training (31.4% out of the total number of the unemployed), then of those with I level (31.3%) and of those with IV level (27.9%). There are 5 unemployed persons with master's degree (4 are women).

Late in July of 2005, the highest number of the unemployed was of those with I level of professional training (31.2%), then of those with III level (30.5%) and of those with IV level (28.3%). There are 6 unemployed persons with master's degree (5 are women).

Unemployed persons with no qualifications(I and II level of professional training) made in 2004 (situation on 31 December) 32.6% out of the total number of the unemployed, and in 2005, (31 July) 32.5%. Within this category, women make 54.4% (in 2004), that is, 53.4% (in 2005). Unemployed women with III – VII level of professional training make 53.8% out of the total number of the unemployed professionally trained persons in 2004, that is, 53,4% in 2005.

The highest number of the unemployed men in 2004, is with III level of professional training (38.4% out of the total number of the unemployed men), then of those with I level (30.4%) and of those with IV level (21.2%).

The highest number of the unemployed men in 2005 (31 July) is with III level of professional training (37.6% out of the total number of unemployed men), then of those with I level (30.6%) and of those with IV level (21.7%).

The highest number of unemployed women in 2004, was with IV level of professional training (33.6% out of the total number of unemployed women), then of those with I level (32.0%) and of those with III level (25.4%).

The highest number of unemployed women in 2005, was with IV level of professional training (34.0% out of the total number of unemployed women), then of those with I level (31.8%) and of those with III level (24.4%).

The highest number of the unemployed in 2004, belongs to the age group of 31 to 40 years olds (26.5%), then to the group of 19 to 25 years olds (20.5%), and in the group of 41 to 50 years olds there is 19.7%, in the group of 26 to 30 years olds there is 17.6%, and in the group of over 50 years olds there is 15.1%.

In 2005, there was an increase in relative participation of the unemployed in the age group of 41 to 50 years olds (by 1.1%) and in the age group of over 50 years olds (1.5%), while the relative participation in the age group of 19 to 25 years olds, decreased (by 2.2%).

The highest number of unemployed men in 2004, is in the age group of 31 to 40 years olds (23.1 %), in the group of 19 to 25 years olds there is 22.2%, in the group of 41 to 50 years olds 19.4%, in the group of over 50 years olds 18.6%, and in the group of 26 to 30 years olds 16.1%.

In 2005, there was an increase in relative participation of unemployed men in the age group of over 50 years olds (for 2.0%), while the relative participation in the age group of 19 to 25 years olds, decreased (2.0%).

The highest number of unemployed women in 2004, is in the age group of 31 to 40 years olds (29.4%), then in the group of 41 to 50 years olds (20.0%), in the group of 19 to 25 years olds there is 19.0%, in the group of 26 to 30 years olds there is 18.9%, and in the group of over 50 years olds 12.2%.

In 2005, there was an increase in relative participation of unemployed women in the age groups of 41 to 50 years olds (by 2.0%) and over 50 years olds (1.1%), while the relative participation in the group of 19 to 25 years olds, decreased (by 2.5%).

First employment (late in July 2005) is expected by 54.4% out of the total number of the unemployed (54.7% of men and 54.2% of women).

An employment has been expected for: less than a year by 38.4% of the unemployed (40.8% out of the total number of unemployed men and 36.3% out of the total number of unemployed women), a year or two by 14.1% (14.5% of men and 13.8% of women), from two to three years by 11.7% (11.5% of men and 11.9% of women), from three to five years by 13.1% of the unemployed (13.3% of men and 13.0% of women), from five to eight years by 9.8% of the unemployed (10.0% of men and 9.6% of women), from eight to nine years by 4.1% of the unemployed (3.5% of men and 4.6% of women), and over ten years by 8.8% of the unemployed (6.3% of men and 10.9% of women).

For the most part, first employment is expected by the unemployed with I level of professional training (38.5% out of the total number of unemployed who are expecting their first employment), then with III level (26.9%) and with IV level of professional training (25.2%).

Women are those who expect employment for the longest period – over ten years (10.9% out of the total number of unemployed women) together with unemployed persons with I degree of professional training (12.0% out of their total number).

6.4 Current Situation in Economy

6.4.1 Number and Structure of Enterprises

Business operating in Zrenjanin economy in the period after 2000, is marked by transitional recession. Production – industrial and agricultural, as well as total activity of economy, records stagnation or fall.

In Zrenjanin Municipality there are about 1,500 registered enterprises, out of which 50 % is active. Compared by size, most frequent are small and medium sized enterprises (98 %). Regarding proprietary structure, it is as follows: 76.5 % are privately owned enterprises, 9.50 % are mixed, 6.67 % are cooperative, 6.54 % are public 0.78 % are state owned enterprises.

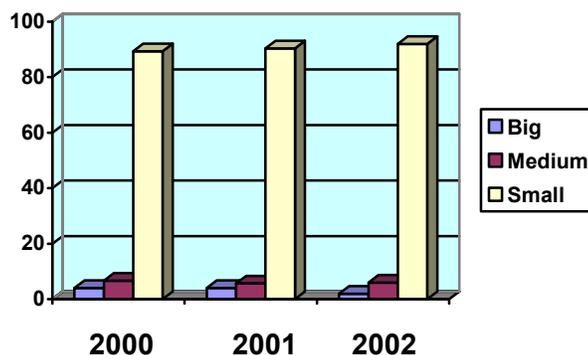
An intensified development of SME (small and medium sized enterprises) and free entrepreneurship were initiated towards the end of the eighties of last century, when, thanks to changes in legal regulations, it was started with liberalization in the procedure of founding enterprises and companies, that is, it was started with creation of more favorable conditions for their foundation.

The biggest expansion of registered enterprises and companies, at all levels, even in our municipality, too, was in the period from 1990 to 1994. Structure of SME and companies, in concurrence with economic trends over the last 10-15 years, suggest less interest of entrepreneurs for production trade and their orientation towards commerce and certain types of service trades. In previous period, among all registered enterprises and companies, the largest number is of those from the area of commerce.

Size of Enterprise – Structure

Table No.21

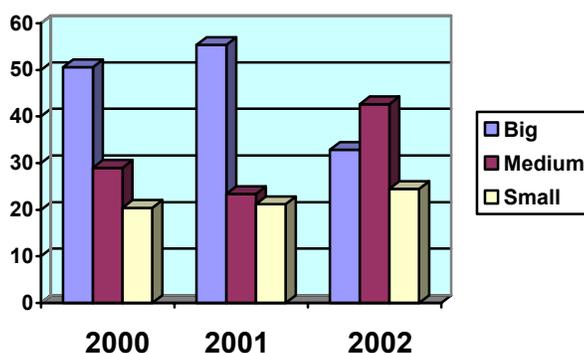
SIZE OF ENTERPRISE	2000	2001	2002
Big	4,00	4,00	2,00
Medium	6,70	5,70	6,00
Small	89,30	90,30	92,00
TOTAL:	100,00	100,00	100,00



Structure of Number of Employees

Table No.22

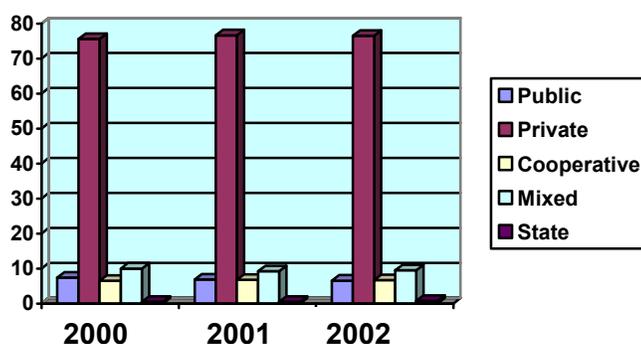
SIZE OF ENTERPRISE	2000	2001	2002
Big	50,57	55,38	32,89
Medium	29,01	23,39	42,65
Small	20,42	21,23	24,46
TOTAL:	100,00	100,00	100,00



Number of Enterprises – Property Structure

Table No.23

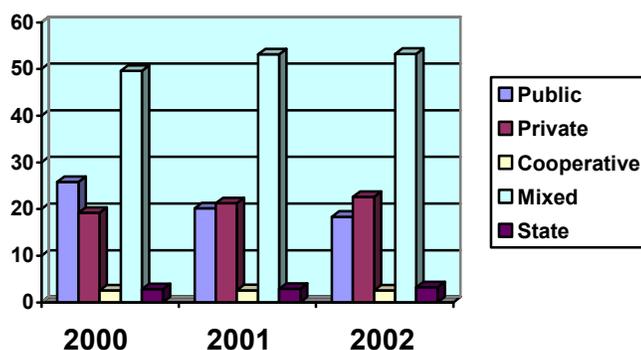
PROPERTY TYPE	2000	2001	2002
Public	7,40	6,86	6,54
Private	75,61	76,65	76,51
Cooperative	6,50	6,75	6,67
Mixed	9,99	9,24	9,50
State	0,50	0,50	0,78
TOTAL:	100,00	100,00	100,00



Structure of number of Employees

Table No.24

TYPE OF PROPRIETY	2000	2001	2002
Public	25,79	20,13	18,34
Private	19,21	21,25	22,60
Cooperative	2,58	2,59	2,55
Mixed	49,62	53,16	53,26
State	2,80	2,87	3,25
TOTAL:	100,00	100,00	100,00



6.4.2 Basic Economy Sectors

6.4.2.1 Industry

All the way till the end of eighties, industrial production had the growing tendency, and maximum production rate was achieved in 1989. Since 1990, there has started a longtime tendency of explicit decline in industrial production. In some years there was a mild revival of the growth of industrial production (in 1997 and in 1998), yet the falling tendency was present till the middle of 2000.

In Zrenjanin Municipality there are 31 industrial branches, and only six of them take part in formation of gross national product by more than 75%. These branches may be considered the bearers of industrial development:

- production of food stuffs;
- production of petroleum and gas;
- production of chemicals;
- production of finished textile products;

- metal processing industry;
- production of construction materials;

In the period that is behind us, low production in certain fields was domineering, together with low technical-technological contents. Production like that was intended for satisfaction of the needs of domestic market, in the first place. In the period that is to come, developmental efforts should be concentrated on the transformation of inherited economy structure, with the ambition to capacitate enterprises for the production of internationally competitive products.

From the point of view of the past experiences, disposable resources, natural and other potentials, industrial complexes that should have priority in future export oriented developmental strategy, are :

- agro-industrial complex,
- petroleum- chemical complex
- metal complex and
- textile complex.

The following trades must be also taken into consideration:

- service sector and
- computer science.

The models of contemporary production, commodity exchange and services should be based on the principal of network organization, which helps realization of the effect of production economics and space combination, with high production flexibility.

Regarding the current shortage of capital, priority should be given to intensive activities of low capital investments, which produce most favorable net foreign currency effect. In the case of Zrenjanin, it can be applied, first of all, to production of food, textile, ready-made clothes and leather haberdashery, production of medicines and some chemical products. A development concept like this should be based on small and medium sized enterprises.

A restructuring process should be directed at the increase of lucrativeness and profitability of enterprises, and thus create conditions for revival of investment activities and modernization of production. Of no less importance is creation of competent business and management structure which should become the bearer of development aspirations.

However, the orientation to competitive and oriented industrial structure of Zrenjanin, faces big limitations. The most important limitations are shortage of capital and obsolescence of enterprises' technology.

The production of the world most dynamic industrial branches is capital intensive, and it is based on application of modern technologies, skilled labor and high quality products. On the other hand, our present export is based on standardized products of small technological complexity, low prices and cheap labor.

6.4.2.1.1 Petrol – Chemical Complex

In Zrenjanin Municipality chemical complex comprises production of products for personal and general hygiene and products for humane medicine.

Chemical industry AD "Luxol" Zrenjanin with 174 employees, produces products for personal hygiene: soaps, shampoos, toothpastes, skin creams. The firm does business with very small degree of capacity utilization (40%). Equipment and fixed assets depreciation is very high: construction objects are depreciated by 60%, equipment even by 95%, computers by 40%. Planned investments are directed at new machines in the cosmetics section and soap section, as well as at working capital for raw materials and production material, in the total value of 1,000,000 euros.

Development program will be directed at mastering new production of cloth softeners and disinfectants, as well as at expanding the range of products for personal hygiene.

Enterprise «Delta M» ltd. Zrenjanin does business as part of the Enterprise for commerce and representation «Delta M» with the main office in Belgrade. At the complex of the enterprise in Zrenjanin, there are two factories that belong to different organisation units (profit centers) of the enterprise:

1. Factory for the Production of Plant Protection Devices (32 employees) –profit center «Delta Agrohemija».
2. Factory for Detergent Production (104 employees) – profit center «Delta DMD».

The degree of capacity utilization in the Factory for Production of Plant Protection Devices is 80%, and equipment is, on average, 10 years old. None of the equipment has been depreciated, and line for filling devices for plant protection was automatized two years ago. In the period that is to come there is possibility of widening the range of products and of production increase, but exact development plan is still in preparation stage.

The degree of capacity utilization in the Factory for Detergent Production is 60%. The complete equipment is foreign-made and it is 5 years old. Fixed assets amortization is done according to the established rates in financial department of «Delta M» enterprise. The investment program at «Delta M» complex was finished by the construction of a warehouse and till the end of 2005, there are no contracts for further investments. Developmental program of the factory will be directed at widening the range of the products out of the palette of household chemical products of fluid detergents.

A.D Jugoremedija has the firm main office in Niš, while its branches are in Belgrade and Novi Sad. They are centres for medical marketing and registration of medicines. Production program of this factory consists of medicines for humane consumption.

At the location in Zrenjanin there is managing-administrational part of the firm, production sections (tablets and ampoules section, section for the production of creams and lotions, antibiotics section, section for preparation of water used in pharmaceuticals, packing, maintenance), labs for quality control, warehouse and transport service. Jugoremedija, besides the program produced by its own technology, also has the production of the products under the license of pharmaceutical company «AVENTIS» and «LEK» from Ljubljana.

Jugoremedija has 450 full-time employees, and there are about 100 part-time employees, depending on production capacity.

In the Municipality of Zrenjanin, there are several organizational parts that belong to NIS «Naftagas» with the main office in Novi Sad:

1. NIS «Naftagas» Novi Sad OD «Mining works» has the following sections in Zrenjanin:
 - «Transport and construction» with 300 employees,
 - «Maintenance» with 600 employees.
2. NIS «Gas» Novi Sad has at the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality:
 - «Gasline Maintenance» section with 76 employees,
 - WU (working unit) «Fluid gas» in Elemir with 53 employees,
 - WU «Gasline» with 53 employees,
 - WU «Gas refinery» Elemir with 128 employees
3. NIS «Naftagas - Promet» Novi Sad has headquarters for retail trade WU «Severni Banat» in Zrenjanin with 68 employees and headquarters for wholesale trade WU «Zrenjanin» with 17 employees.

The only firm with the main office in Zrenjanin is DP «Naftagas - Maintenance» with 267 employees.

The process of privatization and organizational transformation is at the very beginning.

In the area of petrochemistry, at the territory of our Municipality, there is Synthetic Rubber Factory, as the organizational unit of HIP «Petrohemija» Pančevo, with 391 employees.

Production sections are divided in accordance with product range:

1. Section for butadiene extraction with butadiene as main product and raffinate 1 as by-product;
2. Section for styrene-butadiene rubber (emulsion SBR) where butadiene from the previous section is used as raw material;
3. Section for methyl–terc-butyl ether (MBTE) with raw material for raffinate 1 and with raffinate 2 as a by-product.

Due to the good quality of SBR rubber, small domestic demand due to commercial reasons and due to the of law utilization of capacities in rubber industry of our country, the bulk of finished products has become competitive export commodity. For the last three years export takes about 76% out of the total production.

6.4.2.1.2 Metal Complex

AD “Radiator” with 429 employees works with significant decrease in the level of capacity utilization. Boiler foundry does not work, while iron and radiator foundry work only in one shift. There is a high level of depreciation of equipment and fixed assets. The enterprise is mostly export oriented, more exactly, it exports castings (service mold) as ordered by the buyers. In the structure of total income for 2004, export incomes make 63%.

AD “ŠINVOZ”, deals with repair and production of rail vehicles, engineering industry and metal processing trade, and with 680 employees it shows positive shifts in production, in comparison with the previous year. In 2005, capacities are used by 40% and that is for 105% more in comparison with previous year. Regarding the fact that equipment depreciation amounts even 96%, and that fixed assets depreciation is 70%, a great deal of money is put into investments. They anticipated to make an investment in the amount of 35 million dinars, out of their own income, in the maintenance of fixed assets, and for the purchase of new equipment through emission of new stocks, they will set aside 18 million dinars.

In accordance with this program and the program which comprises repairs and reconstruction of hauling rail vehicles, the value of which is 40,125,000 euros, very good effects and significantly better business results are expected. Employment will be increased by 13%, and production capacity together with income, even by 328%. In proportion with investments, 100% of capacity utilization is expected till 2009, as well as export increase of 80%.

6.4.2.1.3 Textile Complex

Textile industry in Zrenjanin Municipality comprises production of underwear, stays-ware, and hosiery.

“Đokić Company” Ltd. employs 170 workers. In 2005, the capacities were utilized by 100% in export loan operations. Expected realization for 2005 is 600,000 Euros.

Contracts are signed with partners from Italy and Germany for the period of next three years. Market conditions enable new employments, as it is evident that business turnover is going to be higher.

Strategic issues for this firm are: finding permanent solution for the production location problem (realization is in progress), employment of new workers and increase of export.

AD “Mideri”, with very similar production range (production of underwear and bathing suits), as a medium enterprise, operates with very small degree of capacity utilization (26.5% in 2004). In its development orientation the emphasis is on the program for modernization of technical preparation of clothes, in the function of capacitating for the quick answers to the market demands of the countries which are big consumers of clothes-the project of modernization of technical preparation, of total value of 30,000 euros, and finance construction of which should be closed in 2005, i.e., in 2006, and give the following effects:

- Increase production capacity by 100%,
- Increase employment rate by 80%,
- Increase income by 100%,
- Increase export by 80%.

AD Hosiery factory “Udamik”, with hosiery production as its basic trade, employs 300 workers – 80% are women.

Production capacities are utilized by 100%, in four shifts.

In the course of 2005, activities are aimed at realization of the project of hosiery export, the value of which is 2,500 euros. Effects of investing the project will be seen in increase of production capacity by 10% and in increase of export by 10%, too.

6.4.2.1.4 Agrocomplex

Zrenjanin Municipality has at its disposal 132,849 ha of the entire land, out of which 86,382 ha is arable, and 46,467 ha is not. Out of all arable surfaces, 67 % is owned by rural estates, while 33 % is owned by agricultural enterprises and farm cooperatives.

The average size of the estate owned by individual farmers is about 4 ha, while a very small number is larger than 10 ha. At the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality dominates crop husbandry on arable land. Basic husbandry crops are grains (corn and wheat), industrial plants (sugar beet and sunflower), while vegetables, as the most intensive cultures, cover only about 5% of the land. In Chart No. 1, there are data on the surfaces covered by the most important cultures, in Chart No. 2, there are data on production and realized average yields, while in Chart No. 3, there is an account on cattle-breeding production in Zrenjanin Municipality according to data of Republic Bureau of Statistics.



Basic characteristics of individual agricultural estates, are

- Natural character of production,
- lower yields in comparison to agricultural enterprises,
- insufficient integration into farm cooperatives,
- large number of old peoples' households (without active labour force),
- large number of mixed estates (which part of their income get from farming and part from other areas of economy).

Basic characteristics of agricultural enterprises:

- insufficient technical equipage and obsolete mechanization,
- greater number of employees than needed,
- bad economic results,
- mostly public ownership.

Table No. 25 Surfaces covered by basic agricultural cultures

- ha

Ordin. No.	CROP	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1.	Corn	39,777	34,160	37,190	35,700	37,300	37,950
2.	Wheat	14,638	24,390	23,979	23,700	22,007	19,500
3.	Sunflower	18,287	12,450	12,383	12,583	12,383	13,180
4.	Sugar beet	2,023	4,350	1,900	1,574	1,900	1,650
5.	Soya bean	2,435	1,446	3,161	2,795	3,161	3,320

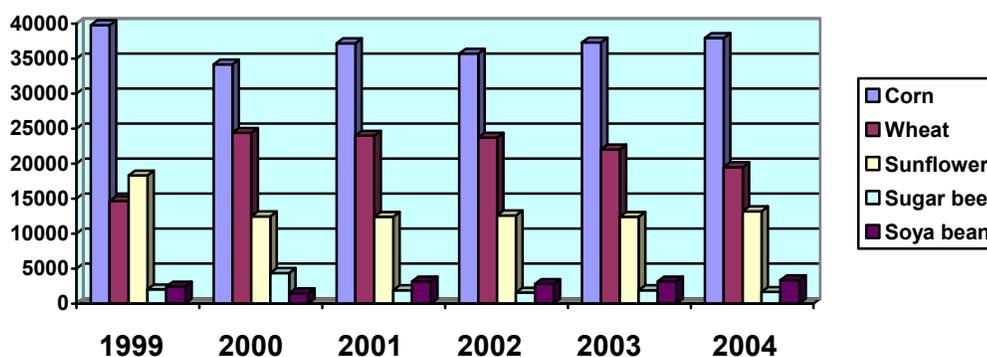
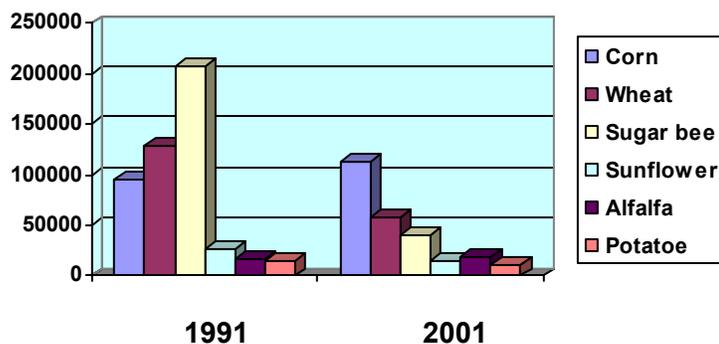


Table No. 26. Crop husbandry production

Ord. No.	CULTURE	1991		2002	
		Production (ton)	Yield t/ha	Production (ton)	Yield t/ha
1.	Corn	95,518	7,59	113,150	3,74
2.	Wheat	128,556	5,38	58,754	2,81
3.	Sugar bee	207,691	40,2	40,741	29,8
4.	Sunflower	25,856	1,98	15,528	1,7
5.	Alfalfa	16,703	6,4	18,259	5,1
6.	Potatoes	15,541	11,41	11,029	9,0

Production (ton)



Yield (t/ha)

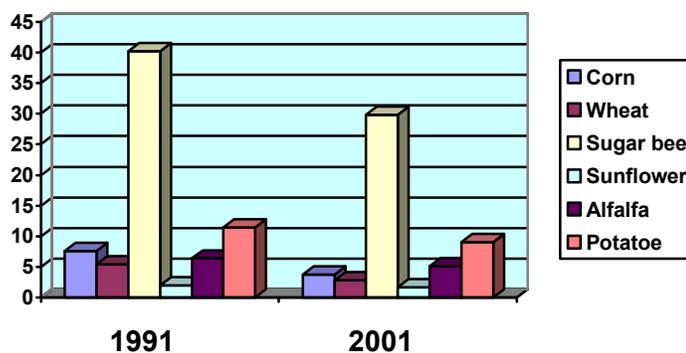
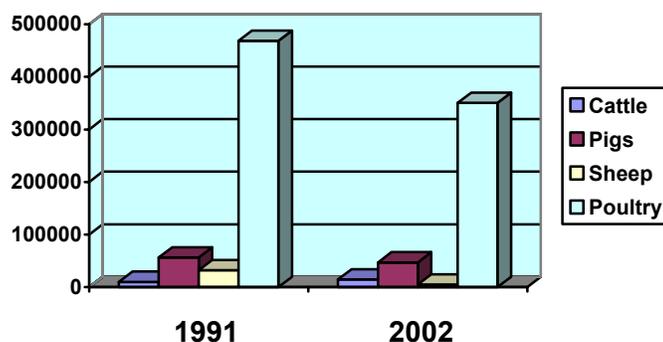


Table No. 27 Cattle-breeding production

Ord. No.	NAME	1991.	2002.
1.	Cattle	9,958	14,543
2.	Pigs	56,120	46,737
3.	Sheep	32,166	4,762
4.	Poultry	468,744	350,400



The competitiveness of primary agricultural production, due to its distinct specific qualities (long production process, big influence of natural production factors, slow turnover of capital, production of strategic products), can be considered only as an integral part of agroindustrial complex (primary agricultural production and food industry).

The advantages of agroindustrial complex are the following:

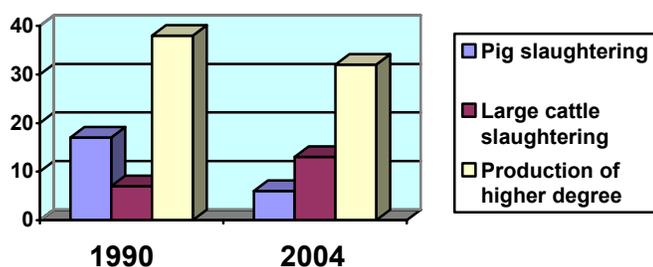
- favorable climate (first of all soil) conditions for primary agricultural production,
- high level of scientific and technical progress,
- tradition in production and skilled labor,
- already built capacities for the processing of agricultural products.

The potential for the growth of agricultural production lies in more significant increase of yields of basic agricultural products which are, over last few years, considerably lower than they should be regarding genetic potential of the sorts and hybrids in average production conditions.

During the nineties, and due to general crisis in the country, yields in agriculture significantly lowered and capacity utilization in processing industry decreased drastically. In DD "BEK" meat industry in 1990, and in 2004, percentage of capacity utilization is as follows:

Table No.28

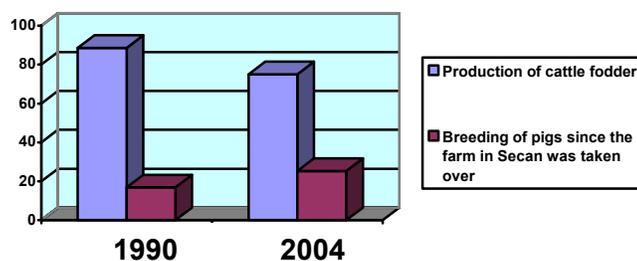
Production	Percentage of Capacity Utilization	
	1990	2004
Pig slaughtering	17	6
Large cattle slaughtering	7	13
Production of higher level of finalization	38	32



In AD "Superprotein" percentage of capacity utilization is:

Table No. 29

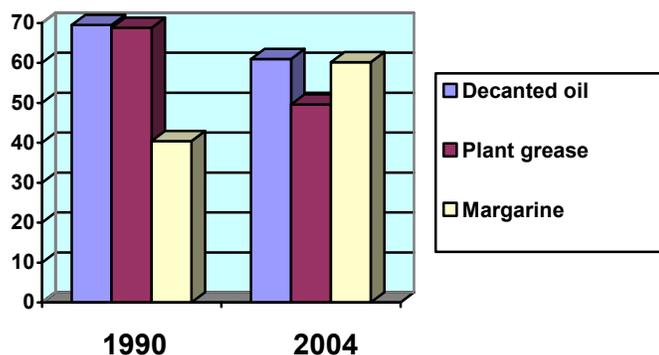
Production	Percentage of Capacity Utilization	
	1990	2004
Production of cattle fodder	88,57	75
Breeding of pigs since the farm in Secan has been taken over	16,88	25,33



In AD "Dijamant" industry of plant oil and grease, percentage of capacity utilization is:

Table No. 30

Production	Percentage of Capacity Utilization	
	1990	2004
Decanted oil	69,5	61,0
Plant grease	68,8	49,6
Margarine	40,4	60,2



Due to successful privatization of AD "Mlekoprodukt" on the part of a French firm "Bongren" in the above mentioned industry, in 2005, production was increased by 45% in regard to 2004. In order to sell everything that is produced, they started export transactions with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Croatia, and they are also reckoning on the markets of Bulgaria, Romania, so that significant increase of the investments in current production and development is necessary.

Strategic directions of agricultural development are based on privatization of agroindustrial complex (agricultural enterprises and farm cooperatives, as well as industries based on processing of agricultural products), and on development of small and medium enterprises that will create realistic assumptions for production intensification. Only five agricultural enterprises have been privatized: "Zlatica" Lazarevo, P.P. "Banatski Despotovac", P.P. "Sloga" Perlez, Z.D.D. "Taraš" and A.D. "Jedinstvo" Belo Blato.

When talking about processing industry, privatization is completed in the following enterprises: A.D. "Dijamant", A.D. "Banat-seme" and A.D. "Mlekoprodukt".

For successful development of agricultural enterprises and agroindustrial complexes, following conditions had to be provided: creating market surroundings, with minimal protection from the state (strategic products); opening of the market is necessary, with acceptable forms of domestic production protection. One of the important factors for agricultural development is existence of legal state, which will guarantee fulfillment of contracted obligations of the state towards agrocomplex.

Internal development conditions imply:

- creating conditions for an increase of economic efficiency,
- intensifying all types of production,
- optimizing production structure,
- economic connecting,
- effective supervising and managing,
- existence of stimulating motivational system.

Integration processes should be allowed to create large business systems, which will be economically able to survive, at both domestic and world market, the competition with big multinational companies for food production.

For an integral development of rural estates, their amalgamation is necessary because it will allow of more efficient and intensive agricultural production.

The other possibility of individual agricultural sector development is processing, that is, finalization of its own primary agricultural production. The most important factors that influence development of this agricultural sector are management, financing, market, natural conditions and organized support of the state.

The most important development possibilities of small and medium enterprises in agriculture are:

- production of specific kinds of bread and rolls,
- corn processing (yeast, alcohol and etc.),
- ecological wrapping material out of harvest remnants,
- power supplying briquettes out of remnants of agricultural and forestry products,
- production and processing of vegetables (freezing and warm processing),
- fruit processing (freezers for keeping and packing; compotes and pasteurized fruit; dried fruit),
- processing of cattle products,
- production and processing of fresh water fish,
- production and processing of mushrooms,
- production of objects out of withes,
- production of artistic souvenirs made of materials of plant origin.

6.4.2.1.5 Tourism

Catering trade and tourism, as well as economy as a whole, in the last decade of XX century did business in the environment that did not suit them. They were exposed to the influence of numerable, extremely unfavorable, political and economic factors, which, coming from international surroundings, had an important effect on economic conditions and limited developmental possibilities. Development in this area was also

slowed down due to many other factors (low level of capital investments, decrease in a standard of living). Under the circumstances, tourism in Zrenjanin municipality recorded significant decrease of – 36.4% in number of visitors and of 29.4% in overnight stays. Early in XXI century, signs of recovering were noticeable in the area of catering trade and tourism: in 2002, number of tourists is smaller by 21.2% compared to 1990, but number of overnight stays is even larger by 6.7%.

The material foundation of catering trade in Zrenjanin municipality (especially accommodation capacities) limits possibilities of tourism development. Zrenjanin Municipality has at its disposal 451 beds in accommodation facilities – out of which, 450 are basic and 21 are auxiliary ones. They are all in basic accommodation facilities. Foreign tourists stay, almost exclusively (95-98%), in two objects, in hotels "Vojvodina" and "Sibila". Structure of accommodation facilities, and especially their quality (greatest number of accommodation facilities exist for over 30 years, without any significant investments in their quality improvement, and a certain number of them is in such a bad condition that they are not even categorized), do not meet the demands of modern tourist requirements. Number of catering objects that offer food and drink at the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality is sufficient, but their structure is unsatisfactory (mostly restaurants, bars and kiosks). There is a small number of specialized and good quality restaurants, especially of those which have included culinary art from Vojvodina on their menu or of those which can give recognizable mark to the catering offer of this town.

Catering as a trade, is characterized by high rate of alive labour participation, so that the quality of service and attitude towards a guest, can have significant influence on business results. However, qualification structure of the employees is not at required level. In 2002, in catering trade, there were 889 employees, that made 2.6% out of total number of employees in the Municipality. If we include tourist mediation (49 employees), the participation is 2.8%. Since 2002, there is a tendency of significant decrease in the number of employees in catering trade, mostly because of appropriation, structural and organizational changes. .

Tourist agencies, were, over many years, oriented on taking tourists – local inhabitants, away to tourist centers. Zrenjanin was considered a very emitting tourist area, where the inhabitants have already developed habits of traveling. Territorial narrowing of domestic tourist market over the last decade of XX century, decrease in standard of living of the population and stronger competition, resulted in engagement of tourist agencies in the development of receptive tourism, in bringing tourist to our town.

Basic characteristics of tourist business operations in Zrenjanin Municipality are::

- low level of tourist business operations expressed in absolute and relative amount (in 2002, 20,251 visitors were registered and 51,430 of their overnight stays, that made 7.2%, that is 7.1% out of total tourist operations in AP of Vojvodina);
- predomination of business reasons as basic motives for arrival of visitors;
- growing number of students' trips;
- conditioning of foreign tourist business operations by the possibility of offering hunting tourism;
- domestic tourism is the basic characteristic of tourist business operations (its participation in the structure of total tourist business transactions goes between 85% and 90%, that, approximately, matches the structure of tourist business transactions at the Province level);
- short average length of tourists' stay (which has been increasing since 2000, and in 2002, it totals 2,5 days);
- low level of utilization of accommodation facilities (about 30%);
- low tourist expenditure, which is almost completely realized in hotels and restaurants.

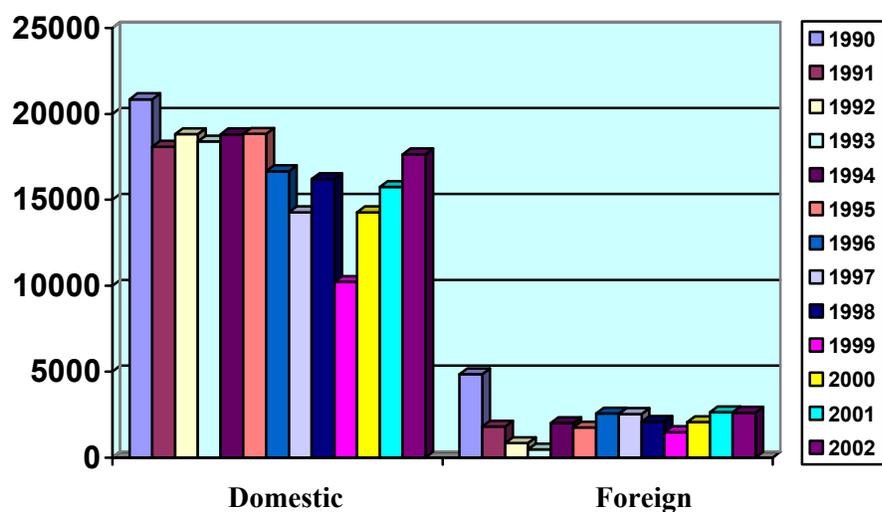
Tourist business operations in Zrenjanin Municipality in the period from 1990 to 2002

Table No. 31

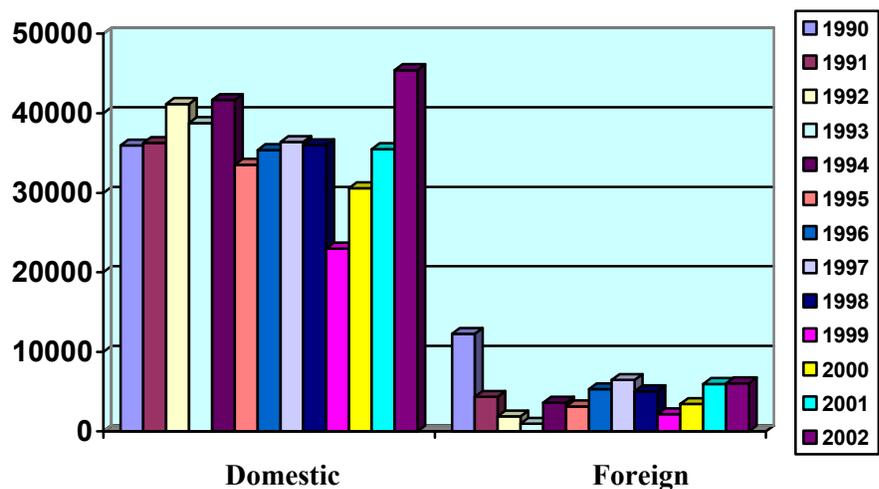
Year	Tourists			Tourist Days No.		
	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign
1990.	25,698	20,847	4,851	48,192	35,943	12,249
1991.	19,888	18,085	1,803	40,591	36,267	4,324
1992.	19,663	18,819	844	43,064	41,180	1,884

1993.	18,864	18,394	470	39,733	38,775	958
1994.	20,824	18,814	2,010	45,270	41,668	3,602
1995.	20,589	18,837	1,752	36,673	33,526	3,147
1996.	19,230	16,660	2,570	40,645	35,361	5,284
1997.	16,807	14,271	2,536	42,817	36,379	6,438
1998.	18,294	16,208	2,086	41,015	35,982	5,033
1999.	11,706	10,224	1,482	25,126	22,974	2,152
2000.	16,342	14,273	2,069	34,003	30,571	3,432
2001.	18,384	15,740	2,644	41,437	35,488	5,949
2002.	20,251	17,640	2,611	51,430	45,414	6,016

Tourists



Overnight Stays



The objectives of tourist development are in function of development stimulation of priority areas and acquiring profit, along with contribution of tourism to preservation and protection of the environment, which is extremely important.

The special objectives of tourist development in Zrenjanin Municipality, are : completion and rounding up of existent tourist offer, as well as intensifying its utilization, rising the quality of catering and tourist services, development of small and medium enterprises in this area as the basis for supplementation of touristic offer and faster employment, increasing the extent of touristic business operations, better utilization of accommodation facilities, improving positions on touristic market, stimulation of both economic, as basic, and social function of tourism, especially in the sphere of health and sport recreation, sport, and education of children and the young, as well as improving the conditions for daily and weekly rest and recreation of the inhabitants by arranging picnic places, touristic and utility equipping, fixing hunting grounds and cultural-historic monuments.

In order to realize developmental objectives, it is necessary to provide consistency and efficiency in making decisions and directing activities in this area, in other words, it is necessary for development politics to be based on the following criteria:

- compatibility with the value system of the society, that is, with social objectives of development,
- concept of sustainable-coordinated tourism development, that is, its economic, ecological, demographic and every other coordination at the particular territory,
- respecting long-term needs, interests and wishes of the consumers,
- development of domestic tourism, as the basis of tourist business processes,
- orientation of tourist offer towards specific market segments,
- foundation on the concept of regionalization of tourist areas,
- stimulation of development of small and medium enterprises,
- utilization of the results of tourist market research on all levels,
- synchronization of utility infrastructure with needs of tourism,
- complementarity of the contents of tourist offer,
- specialization of hotels and restaurants,
- opening of culture institutions towards tourism.

Development perspectives of catering trade and tourism in Zrenjanin Municipality are based on defining objective place this trade takes and on the contribution it can give to development and affirmation of the town, municipality, as well as, to inhabited places.

Tourism development is based on :

- hunting tourism,
- health tourism,
- excursion tourism,
- nautical tourism,
- cultural-manifestation tourism.

Hunting and fishing tourism is certainly the most attractive segment of tourist offer of the Municipality, especially to foreign market. Till 1990, to catering-tourist enterprises it was also the most important segment, because it was the valuable source of foreign currency incomes. After the return of our country to international tourist market and taking into account of the fact that this region used to represent one of the most important hunting grounds in Vojvodina (fund of, so called, small game that lives on agricultural fields), the situation was ready again for hunters from Italy and Germany to form the basis of foreign tourism in Zrenjanin Municipality in the scope they had formed in the period previous to 1990. In order to achieve that goal, it is necessary to direct activity towards the increase of game fund, improvement of habitat conditions, fixing hunting grounds, planned game kill, as well as towards promotional appearance on foreign market.

Health tourism has the longest tradition in the Municipality. "Banja Rusanda" started its work in 1867. This locality, which is part of inhabited place of Melenci, with famous and acknowledged healing qualities, was declared a SPA area, and thus the conditions were made for the development of both health function, as the primary one, and the tourist function. In the vicinity of the SPA center there are quarters for the night "Lipov

cvet" ("Lindon-tree flower"), with sports grounds. Special hospital for physical medicine and rehabilitation "Rusanda" Melenci, widens the scope of its activities by organizing convalescence of workers and retired persons, physical preparation of top sportsmen, and by offering services of preventional recovery. At this territory there is the need and interest to increase the number of accommodation units through the categorization of the rooms to let, that is, houses and vacation apartments, but also to increase the construction of new accommodation facilities.

Excursion tourism The basis of this type of tourism forms the site Lukino Selo – Ečka, which is, according to quality, numerousness and diversity of the factors of tourist offer, the most attractive one at the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality (Special nature reservation "Stari Begej – Carska bara", fish pond "Ečka", cultural-historical monuments of Ečka, Artistic colony, hotel "Sibila", quarters for the night "Kaštel", "Etnoselo" ("Ethnic village") Belo Blato, etc.). School trip tourism, which is over the last few years getting more importance, contributes to realization of social, educational and cultural influences, and thus the social role of tourism becomes really significant. Special nature reservation "Stari Begej – Carska bara" is the habitat for 240 (?) kinds of birds and offers possibilities for development of tourism connected to, so called, special interests (photo safari, bird watching). However, the best has not been made of the potentials, especially if you take into account that there is a growing demand on this type of tourism on foreign market.

By drawing up project documentation there started activity on realization of the tourism development program at the area of Cekan lakes. This site offers possibilities for development of different types of tourism. Čenčan lakes attract nature and fishing lovers, and during summer, they are visited by large number of bathers, especially young ones, as well as picnickers from Belgrade, Zrenjanin, Pancevo. By valorization of tourist potentials, construction of tourist infrastructure and other accompanying objects, by inclusion of complementary trades in tourist offer (agriculture, crafts, small business), together with adequate measures of nature protection, conditions will be made for planned development of tourism, especially of domestic one, and that is important from the aspect of its multifold economic, social, demographic, ecological and other effects.

The picnic grounds at the Tisa are partially organized and equipped with subjects needed for bathing and recreation, and there are possibilities for development of nautical tourism, too. On catering offer of this are fish specialties. The rivers Tamis and Begej do not represent any special tourist potential.

The offer of excursion tourism will be directed at local and regional demand and at establishing the courses of tourist exchange which accompany economy and other aspects of cooperation.

Cultural-manifestation tourism. Development of this type of tourism will be directed at:

- synchronized cooperation of all participants in defining and promotion of cultural offer of the Municipality;
- advancing the program of manifestations that can increase significantly tourist business operations (Beer Days, "Lala", Sunflower, INO-COOP);
- participation in the project Days of European Inheritance for the purpose of presentation to tourists, but also to local inhabitants, the cultural inheritance of the town and Municipality;
- regional connecting for the purpose of creating more attractive tourist product;
- wider inclusion of folk elements into tourist offer;
- organization of festival and fair manifestations;
- promotion of secular and religious cultural values;
- better utilization of historical uniqueness;
- further strengthening of guide function in tourism;
- presentation of cultural offer at tourist fairs and drawing up of its internet presentation;
- making printing material Calendar of performances and manifestations;
- considering possibilities of making conceptual solution regarding the form of the town souvenir, based on cultural elements.

6.4 Structural Characteristics of Economy of Zrenjanin Municipality – Business Operating of Economic Sectors in 2002

Business activity and finance results of business transactions of Zrenjanin economy are determined by economic conditions in the country, something that has also been pointed out by similarities in tendencies achieved in the economy of the municipality, Province and Serbia.

Business transactions of Zrenjanin Municipality, as, after all, of economy of Vojvodina and Serbia, were, in the period after 2000, marked by transitional recession. Production – both industrial and agricultural, as well as the entire economic activities, record stagnation or fall. Insufficient business activity and low capacity utilization result in recording losses and small profit. In 2002, the loss in economy of Zrenjanin municipality was higher than profit by 3.8 times (in Province economy the loss was higher than profit by 1.9 times).

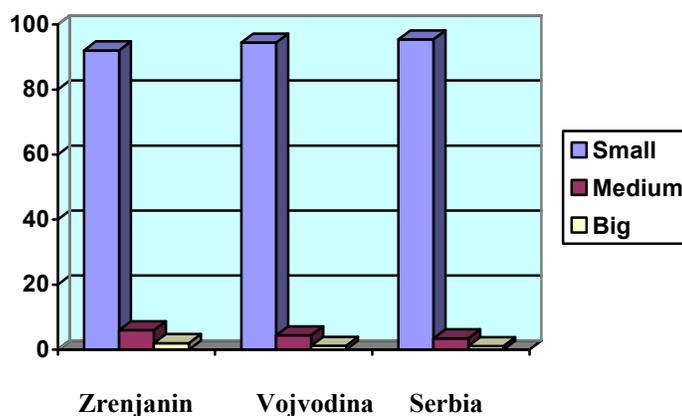
6.5 Structure of Enterprises according to Size and Ownership

In Zrenjanin Municipality there are about 1500 registered enterprises, out of which 50% is active. Regarding the size, most frequently represented are small and medium sized enterprises (SME) 98%. Regarding the ownership structure, it is the following: 76.5% are privately owned enterprises, 9.50% are of mixed type, 6.67% are cooperative, 6.54% are public and 0.78% are owned by the state.

Active enterprises (according to size) in 2002 – Table No.32

- Structure (%)

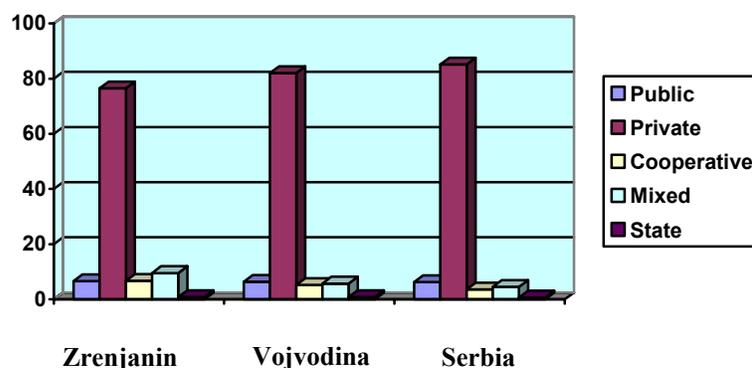
Size of Enterprise	Zrenjanin Municipality	AP of Vojvodina	Republic of Serbia
Small	92,00	94,40	95,41
Medium	6,00	4,40	3,50
Big	2,00	1,20	1,09
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00



Active enterprises (ownership structure) in 2002 – Table No.33

- Structure(%)

Ownership type	Zrenjanin Municipality	AP of Vojvodina	Republic of Serbia
Public	6.54	6.30	6.20
Private	76.51	82.00	85.10
Cooperative	6.67	5.20	3.57
Mixed	9.50	5.70	4.50
State	0.78	0.80	0.63
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00



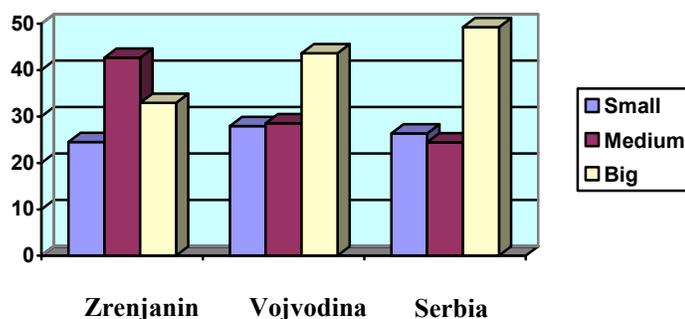
6.6 Structure of Employees in Enterprises according to Size and Ownership

In big enterprises there are 32.89% of employees, in medium 42.64%, and in small enterprises there are 24.47% out of the total number of employees in the Municipal economy.

Employees in active enterprises (according to size) in 2002 – Table No. 34

- Structure(%)

Size of enterprise	Zrenjanin Municipality	AP of Vojvodina	Republic of Serbia
Small	24.47	27.90	26.34
Medium	42.64	28.50	24.43
Big	32.89	43.60	49.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00



Regarding the structure of employees in enterprises according to ownership, the largest number of employees is in mixed enterprises (53.26%), then in private (22.60%) and in public (18.34%), while the smallest number is in cooperative and state enterprises.

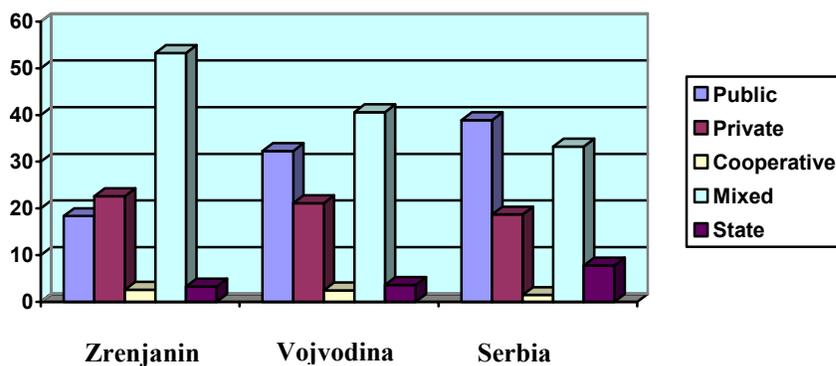
Employees in active enterprises (according to ownership) in 2002– Table No. 35

- Structure(%)

Type of Ownership	Zrenjanin Municipality	AP of Vojvodina	Republic of Serbia
Public	18.34	32.30	38.89
Private	22.60	21.10	18.68
Cooperative	2.55	2.40	1.44
Mixed	53.26	40.60	33.24
State	3.25	3.60	7.75
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

In the period from 2000 to 2002 there is a tendency of increase in number of employees in private enterprises (in 2000, by 19.21%, in 2001, by 21.25% and in 2002 by 22.60%), with simultaneous decrease in number of employees in public enterprises (in 2000, by 25.79%, in 2001 by 20.13% and in 2002 by 18.34%).

Data on employment trends according to ownership structure of enterprises point to the privatization processes in our economy.



6.7 Indicators of Enterprise Business Operating according to Size and Ownership

Business results, according to size and ownership of the enterprises, show the following:

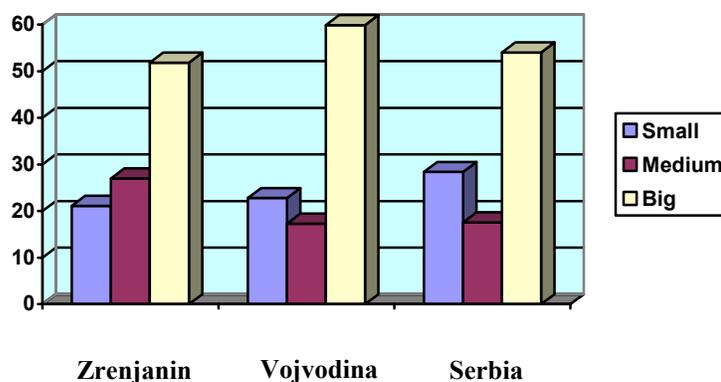
- more than a half of economic activities, that is, of total incomes and total expenditures (51.85 % of incomes and 51.25 % of total expenditures), are taking place in big enterprises, which make only 2% out of the number of registered enterprises;
- the largest number of workers are employed in small and medium enterprises (61%), while 39% of workers are employed in big enterprises;
- according to the ownership structure, the largest number of employees (53.26%) are engaged in mixed type enterprises;
- the largest mass of losses is concentrated with mixed enterprises, where is the loss per individual worker also the largest. According to the size of the enterprises, the losses per individual worker are the highest with big enterprises, and lowest with the small enterprises;
- profit per worker is the highest with small enterprises, as well as with the private ones, while with the public enterprises, it is way the lowest;
- coverage of total expenditures with total incomes, as well as of business expenditures with business incomes, is realized with private enterprises;
- It can be established that the business efficiency of small, that is, private enterprises, is at higher level in comparison to other enterprises.

Basic indicators of enterprise business operating in 2002 (according to size) – Table No.36

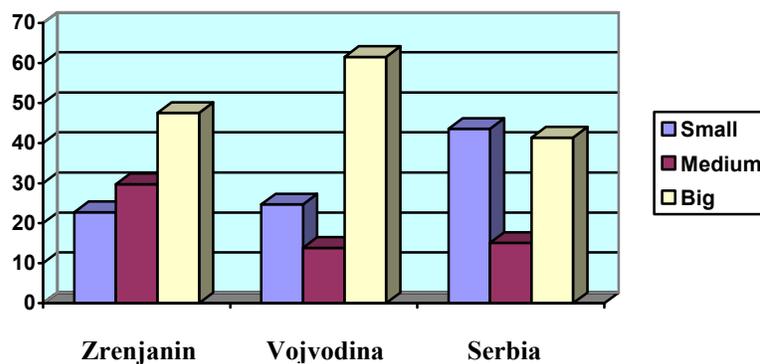
- Structure(%)

Size	Total Income			Net Income			Losses		
	Zrenj.	APV	RS	Zrenj.	APV	RS	Zrenj.	APV	RS
Small	21.15	22.80	28.40	22.72	24.70	43.56	26.03	24.60	22.81
Med.	27.00	17.30	17.59	29.75	13.80	15.06	34.13	24.30	20.61
Big	51.85	59.90	54.02	47.53	61.50	41.38	39.84	51.10	56.58
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Total income



Net profit (%)

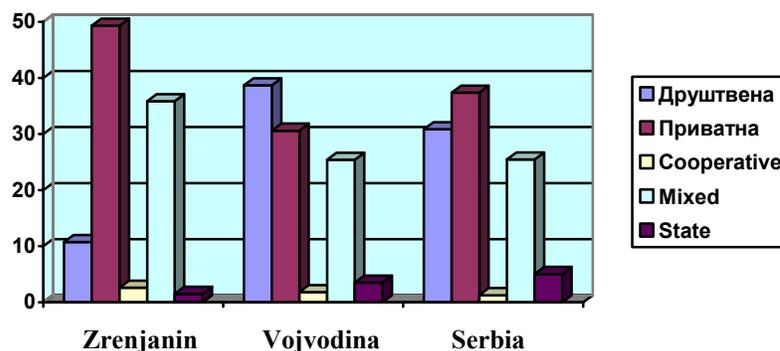


Basic indicators of enterprises' business transactions in 2002 (according to ownership) – Table No.37

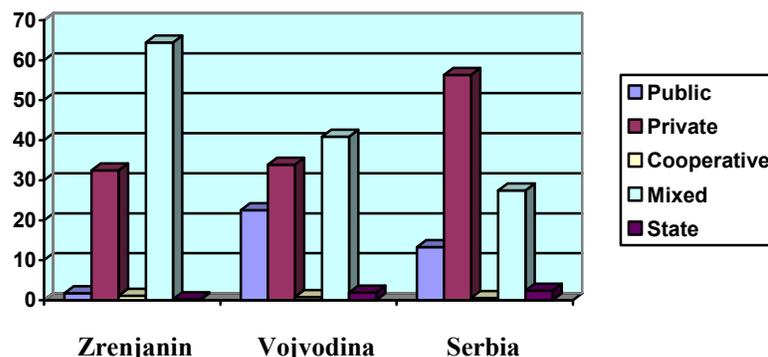
- Structure (%)

Ownership	Total Income			Net Income			Losses		
	ZR	APV	RS	ZR	APV	RS	ZR	APV	RS
Public	10.72	38.70	30.85	1.76	22.50	13.32	29.52	42.00	39.41
Private	49.32	30.60	37.39	32.42	33.90	56.32	10.04	13.20	14.29
Cooperative	2.60	1.80	1.27	1.15	0.80	0.57	1.01	2.40	1.43
Mixed	35.86	25.40	25.46	64.43	40.90	27.43	58.63	37.10	30.90
State	1.50	3.50	5.03	0.24	1.90	2.35	0.80	5.30	13.97
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

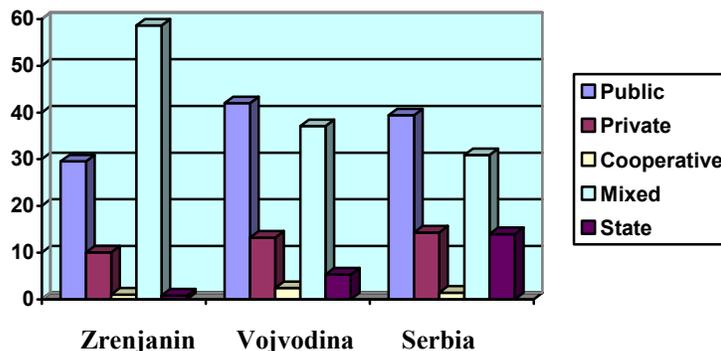
Total income (%)



Net income (%)



Losses (%)



6.8 Indicators of Enterprise Business Operating according to Type of Activities

According to type of activities, the enterprises from the sector of industry, which employ more than 50% of all employees in the economy of the municipality, have the biggest influence on business transactions of Zrenjanin economy. About 60% of total incomes, total expenditures and profit, is realized in the sector of industry. Enterprises that belong to industry sector realize over 85% of export that is achieved in the municipality.

Active enterprises and number of employees (according to activities) in 2002. – Table No.38

- Structure(%)

Sector	Number of Enterprises			Number of Employees		
	Zrenjanin	APV	RS	Zrenjanin	APV	RS
Industry	16.00	19.45	19.52	52.80	54.21	49.94
Agricult.	9.00	8.10	4.84	12.44	11.23	5.68
Forestry	-	0.12	0.25	-	14.45	0.60

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Waterpow. Engineer.	0.10	0.13	0.08	1.02	3.04	0.28
Civil eng.	3.60	4.81	5.12	10.35	3.17	6.38
Traffic	2.60	2.76	3.18	4.66	1.84	9.28
Commerce	48.00	44.34	43.67	10.33	5.33	11.93
Catering trade	3.60	1.76	1.95	1.48	1.26	2.33
Handicrafts trade	3.30	2.73	3.46	1.21	1.62	1.87
Housing-utility	0.60	1.02	0.76	1.96	0.43	3.59
Fin. and other	9.23	11.54	13.11	1.96	0.02	4.25
Other	3.97	3.24	4.06	1.80	3.40	3.87
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Basic indicators of enterprises' business transactions (according to trades) in 2002 – Table No.39

- Structure(%)

Sector	Total Income			Net Income			Losses		
	Zrenj.	APV	RS	Zrenj.	APV	RS	Zrenj.	APV	RS
Industr.	61.76	61.95	48.58	64.11	67.97	40.72	42.01	56.40	47.61
Agricu.	9.24	9.09	4.48	4.85	5.68	2.37	8.75	12.17	5.77
Forestr.	-	0.01	0.32	-	0.02	0.03	-	0.01	0.04
Waterp.	0.21	0.10	0.16	-	0.03	0.03	1.05	0.39	0.23
Civil e.	4.41	2.35	3.61	14.98	3.06	4.58	17.85	4.16	4.24
Traffic	2.95	1.50	6.47	0.44	3.99	10.88	3.15	2.54	13.27
Comm.	16.19	17.76	25.12	11.45	12.66	17.28	14.59	11.03	12.16
Cater.	0.36	0.59	0.90	0.17	0.32	0.29	1.28	1.17	1.97
Craft.	0.48	0.54	1.11	0.04	0.53	0.85	5.83	1.89	1.25
Hous.ut.	2.76	2.16	2.16	0.88	1.68	1.39	4.68	5.47	4.81
Fin.and other	1.20	3.05	5.25	3.00	2.69	18.94	0.82	4.00	6.56
Other	0.44	0.90	1.84	0.08	1.37	2.64	-	0.77	2.09
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The largest number of enterprises (48%) is in the sector of commerce, and commerce, after industry, is the biggest participant in realized income (16.19%). This sector employs over 10% out of total number of employees.

In agriculture, which employs over 12% out of total number of employees, they realize 9.24% of incomes, 4.85% of profits and 8.75% of losses.

High percentage of assets' depreciation point to the fact that economy, and especially industry, does business with out-dated and worn out equipment – the average equipment depreciation is of about 90%. In certain branches of industry used equipment is almost completely depreciated. Due to doing business in weakened conditions and insufficient inputs into amortization over a long period of time, economy is not in the condition to perform more significant investments. Investment activity, as the result of general situation in economy and society, has been reduced to minimum and it was applied mostly to investment maintenance, reconstructions and reparations.

Working engagement of industrial capacities, bearing in mind narrowed market, problems related to the lack of their own, both limited and expensive, credit funds, is insufficient. Production capacities are used beyond 50%, on average.

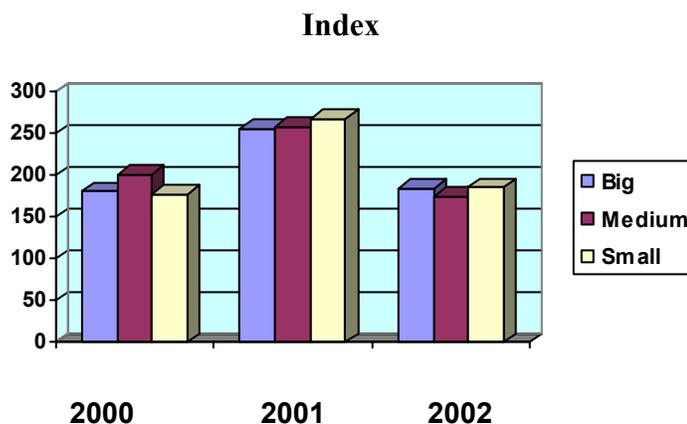
6.9 Wages

Data on wages in the period from 2000 to 2002, point are the following:

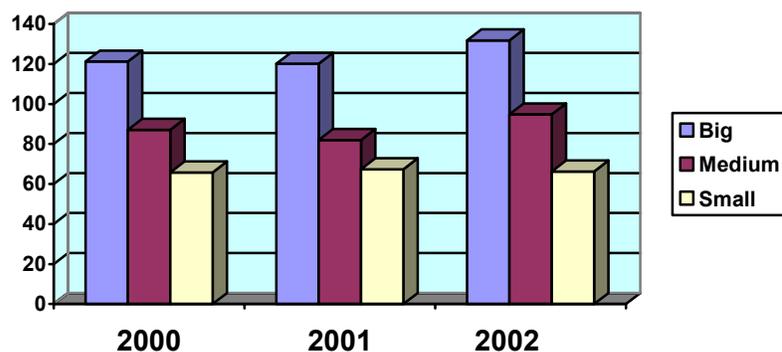
- Average monthly net wages per employee, according to the size of the enterprise, are the highest at big enterprises, where the differences among the wages levels (level relation), during all three analyzed years, are the biggest (average wages related to average wages in economy as a whole);
- According to the ownership structure, the differences among the wages levels are the biggest at state enterprises, where the average wages are also the highest.

Average monthly net wages per employee (according to the size of enterprise) – Table No.40

Size	2000		2001		2002	
	Index	Level relation	Index	Level relation	Index	Level relation
Big	180,9	121,2	255,7	120,1	185,0	131,8
Medium	200,5	87,1	258,3	82,0	174,6	94,8
Small	177,7	65,8	267,1	67,4	186,0	66,3
UKUPNO	183,3	100,0	257,3	100,0	181,3	100,0



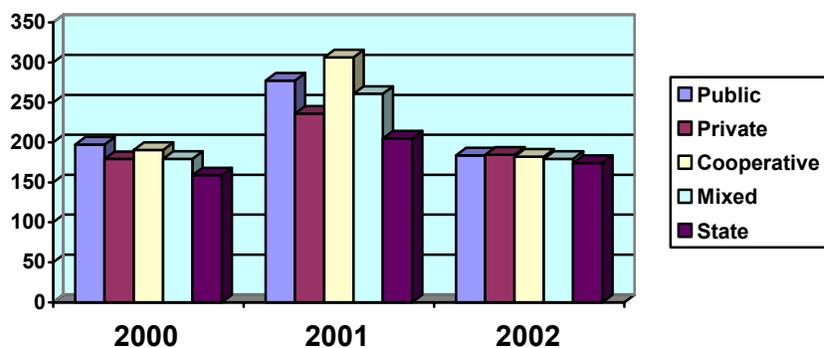
Level relation



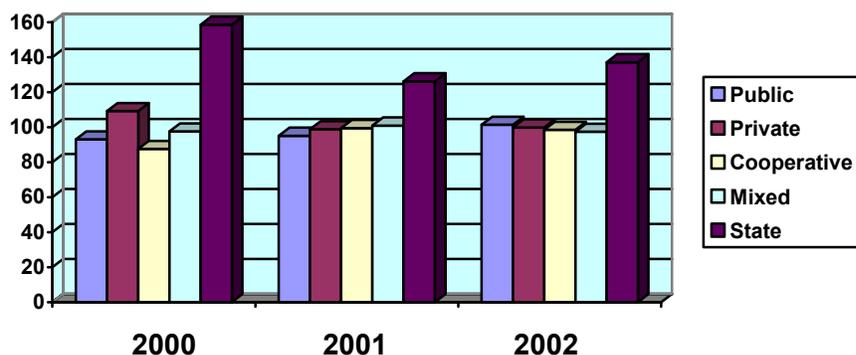
Average monthly net wages per employee (according to ownership) –
Table No.41

Ownership Structure	2000		2001		2002	
	Index	Level Relation	Index	Level Relation	Index	Level Relation
Public	197,4	93,0	277,2	95,1	183,9	101,4
Private	179,2	109,2	235,8	98,8	184,4	99,8
Cooperative	190,5	87,6	306,2	99,5	182,3	98,5
Mixed	179,5	97,5	260,8	100,9	179,4	97,4
State	158,9	158,6	204,8	126,2	174,3	137,1
TOTAL	183,3	100,0	257,3	100,0	181,3	100,0

Index



Level relation



In the period from 2000 to 2002, in regard to economic sectors, the highest level of average monthly wages was achieved in housing-utility sector and waterpower engineering, while the lowest wages were constantly achieved in the sector of commerce, catering trade and handicraft trade.

Average monthly net wages per employee – according to trades – Table No. 42

	2000		2001		2002	
	Index	Level Relation	Index	Level Relation	Index	Level Relation
Industry	183,7	109,2	252,8	107,7	180,2	106,9
Agriculture	187,1	91,4	302,6	105,7	187,3	104,7
Forestry	-	-	-	-	81,1	112,9
Waterpower eng	205,5	131,8	240,4	123,1	182,9	122,9
Civil eng.	202,5	106,3	257,1	105,3	180,7	104,2
Traffic	178,4	100,0	263,6	102,2	147,9	96,4
Commerce	180,5	52,8	276,0	55,9	184,0	54,1
Catering	306,3	58,1	267,0	57,9	189,4	63,2
Handicraft	141,8	57,8	325,2	72,5	226,2	81,6
Hous.-util. serv.	159,7	160,9	208,5	130,4	175,2	138,1
Fin. and other services	178,7	79,2	254,4	72,2	207,3	78,4
TOTAL	183,3	100,0	257,3	100,0	181,3	100,0

6. 10 Investments

Due to doing business in weakened conditions and insufficient inputs into amortization over a long period of time, economy is not in the condition to perform more significant investments. In addition, credit

conditions were extremely unfavourable. Investment activity, as the result of general situation in economy and society, has been reduced to minimum and it was applied mostly to investment maintenance, reconstructions and reparations.

Investment structure in 2002 (public sector) – Table No. 43

							- %
Name	Total	Indus.	Agricult.	Civil Eng	Traffic	Commerce	Other
Zrenjan.	100.00	16.01	8.74	12.68	-	0.86	61.71
APV	100.00	38.71	13.71	2.08	10.66	3.97	30.87
RS	100.00	24.38	5.06	7.69	23.17	2.82	36.88

In the structure of total public sectors' investments of Zrenjanin Municipality in 2002, investments in economy participated by 38.29%, while 61.71% of the investments were directed to other trades – mostly to utility services.

In comparison to investments' structure at the level of AP of Vojvodina, investment participation in economy sectors is twice bigger (69.13%) than in our municipality, while in Republic it is 63.12%.

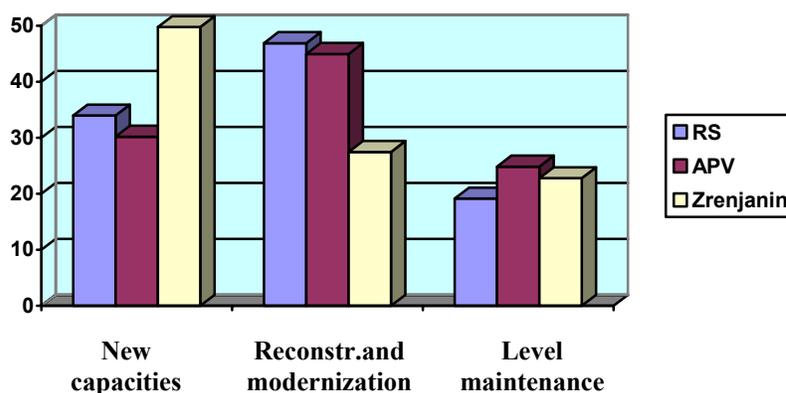
According to the character of construction, investments in reconstruction, modernization and investment maintenance make 50.24%, and investments in new capacities (utility objects) make 49.76% out of total investments.

Regarding technical structure of the investments, it is as follows: construction works 49.17%, equipment 49.78% and other 1.05%.

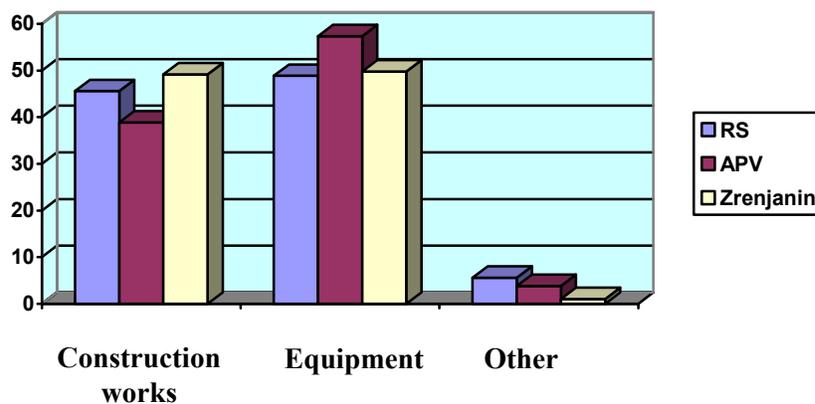
Investment structure in 2002 (according to construction character and technical structure) – Table No.44

Name	Total	Construction Character			Technical Structure		
		New Capacities	Reconstr. and Moderniz.	Level of Mainten.	Constr. Works	Equipm.	Other
RS	100.00	33.97	46.89	19.14	45.58	48.85	5.57
APV	100.00	30.19	44.95	24.86	38.85	57.32	3.83
Zrenjan.	100.00	49.76	27.46	22.78	49.17	49.78	1.05

Construction character



Technical structure

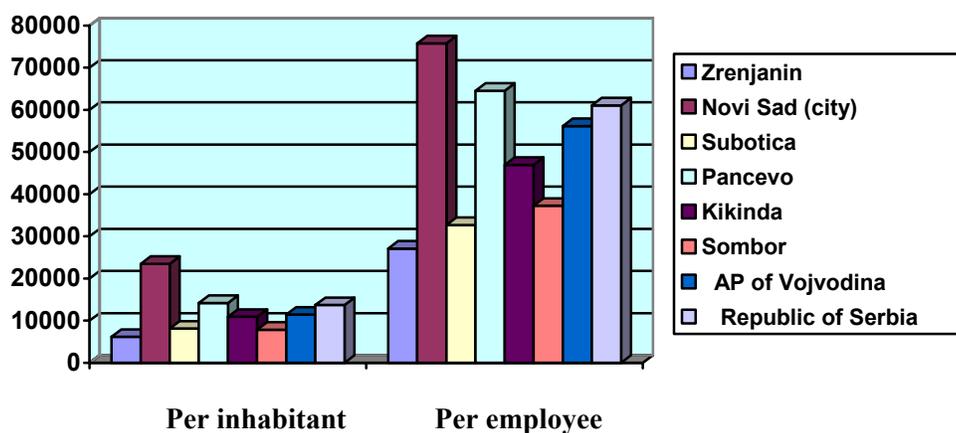


Data on investments in public sector in 2002, per inhabitant, that is, per employee, point at the fact that Zrenjanin Municipality, regarding investments, falls behind larger municipalities in Vojvodina, as well as behind the average of Province and Republic.

Investments in 2002 (public sector) – Table No. 45

- in dinars

Name	Per Inhabitant	Per Employee
Zrenjanin	6151	27078
Novi Sad (city)	23476	75774
Subotica	8111	32689
Pančevo	14194	64529
Kikinda	10897	46939
Sombor	7839	37259
AP of Vojvodina	11428	56134
Republic of Serbia	13707	61078



6.11 Economic Relations with Foreign Countries

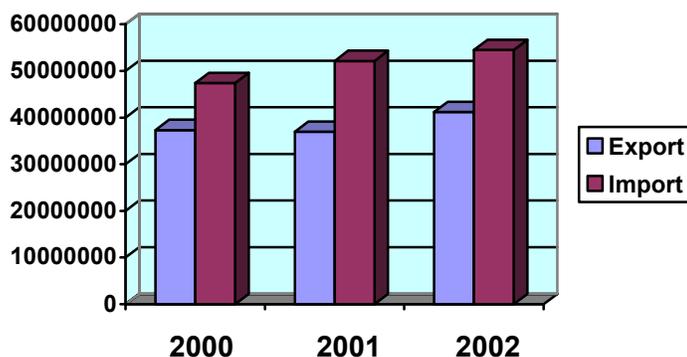
Zrenjanin economy, especially industry, depends a great deal on import, due to its structure in which the biggest participants are food, textile and chemical industry.

In the period from 2000 to 2002 import rate, which was over all three analyzed years higher than export rate, increased, which means that import was not covered by realized export, that is, that there was a deficit in economic exchange with foreign countries.

Economic relations with foreign countries in Zrenjanin Municipality in the period from 2000 to 2002

Table No. 46

(\$)	2000	2001	2002
Export	37,332,366	36,959,043	41,182,259
Import	47,384,538	52,122,992	54,470,646
Import coverage by export	78.70%	70.91%	75.60%
Deficit	10,052,172	15,163,949	13,288,387



In 2001, in regard to 2000, import was increased by 10%, while export was lower by 1%. Import coverage by export amounted to 70.91%.

In 2002, foreign trade exchange realized better results, especially regarding export. Export was increased by 11% in regard to previous year, while import increased by 5%. Import coverage by export amounted to 75.60%.

In the observed period, the biggest exporters of our municipality were food and textile industries, and individually: Industry of Eatable Oil “Dijamant”, Medicines Factory “Jugoremedija”, Hosiery Factory “Udarnik” and AD “Mideri”.

Privatization processes that were initiated in our municipality during 2002 and 2003, resulted in the stagnation of export-import business transactions.

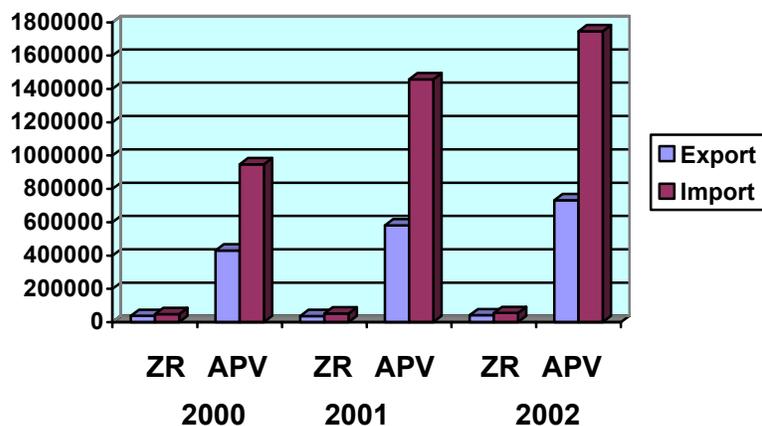
Economic relations with foreign countries– Table No. 47

- 000 \$

Name	2000		2001		2002	
	ZR	APV	ZR	APV	ZR	APV

Municipality of Zrenjanin Sustainable Development Strategy

Name	2000		2001		2002	
	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Export	37,332	430,000	36,959	581,000	41,182	732,000
Import	47,385	948,000	52,123	1,458,000	54,471	1,746,000
Coverage	78.70%	45.30%	70.91%	39.80%	75.60%	41.90%
Deficit	10,052	518,000	15,164	877,000	13,288	1,014,000



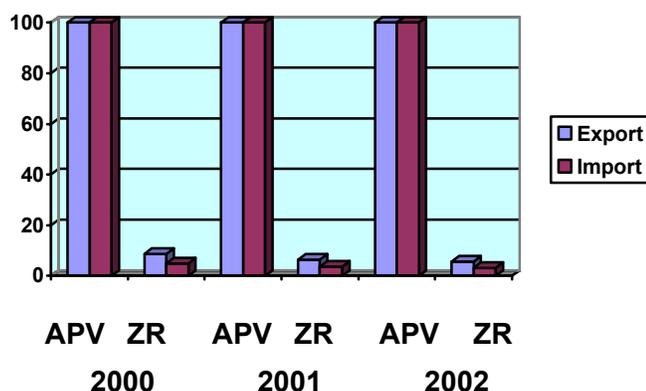
In the period from 2000 to 2002, Zrenjanin Municipality achieved the higher percentage of coverage import by export, than AP of Vojvodina.

Participation of Zrenjanin Municipality in export-trade exchange of AP of Vojvodina –

Table No. 48

- Structure (%)

Name	2000		2001		2002	
	APV	ZR	APV	ZR	APV	ZR
Export	100.00	8.68	100.00	6.36	100.00	5.63
Import	100.00	5.00	100.00	3.57	100.00	3.12
Deficit	100.00	1.94	100.00	1.73	100.00	1.31



The participation of Zrenjanin economy in export-trade exchange of AP of Vojvodina, since 2000, has had the tendency of decline.

6.12 Privatization

The privatization of public capital started in our country late in the '80s of the previous century, on the basis of the Law on public capital and the Law on conditions and procedures of turning public property into the other forms of property.

Advancement of enterprises' management through the process of privatization aims at the increase of their efficiency, lucrativeness and profitability.

Till 1997, when the Law on property transformation went into effect, privatization was advancing slowly, without expected results. Eight enterprises from our municipality were privatized according to this Law.

Due to slow conduction of privatization and appearance of accompanying problems, in 2001, they enacted the Law on privatization.

Part of the funds (5%) gained after the enterprises were sold, on the basis of the above mentioned Law, belong to local self-management, at the territory of which was the residence of privatized enterprise. On these grounds, incomes from privatization in Zrenjanin Municipality, to 31 December 2004 inclusive, amounted to 44.9 million of dinars.

6.13 Small and Medium Enterprises

6.13.1 SME and Entrepreneurs in the Economy of Zrenjanin Municipality

Structure of SME and entrepreneurship companies in Zrenjanin Municipality, in accordance with economic trends over the last 10 to 15 years, point at less interest in production trades. Bigger orientation towards commerce and service trades is evident through the participation of mentioned trades in the total number of registered SME and entrepreneurship companies. In both cases, the largest number of economic subjects does business in the area of commerce.

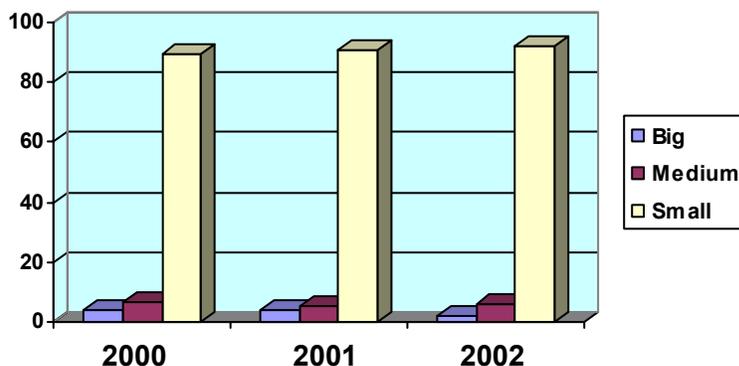
6.13.2 Registered Enterprises according to Their Size

Out of the total of 779 juristic persons that were active during 2002, 714 were small juristic persons, 49 medium, and 16 were big ones. In 2002, SME in the Municipal economy participated by 98.0%, in Province economy by 98.80% and in Republic economy by 98.81%.

In the period from 2000 to 2002, participation of small enterprises in the Mmunicipal economy had the tendency of growth:

Size of the enterprise – structure Table No. 49

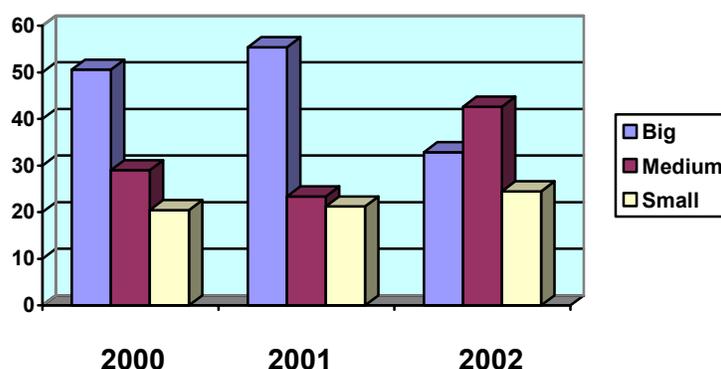
Size of Enterpr.	2000	2001	2002
Big	4,00	4,00	2,00
Medium	6,70	5,70	6,00
Small	89,3	90,30	92,00
TOTAL	100,00	100,00	100,00



In the same period, participation of number of employees in small enterprises also had a tendency of growth:

Structure of the number of employees Chart No. 50

Size of enterpr.	2000	2001	2002
Big	50,57	55,38	32,89
Medium	29,01	23,39	42,65
Small	20,42	21,23	24,46
TOTAL	100,00	100,00	100,00



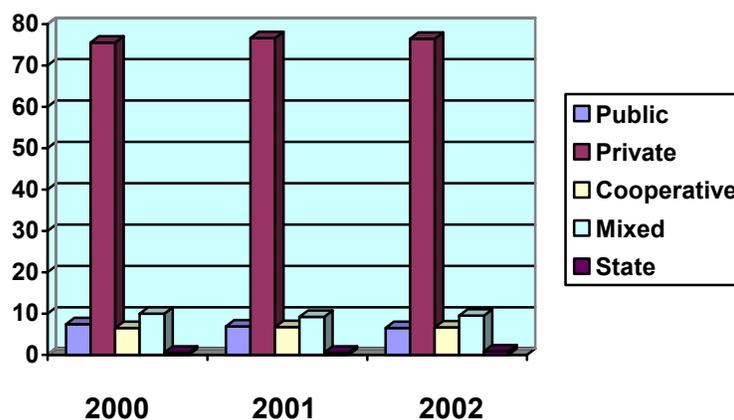
6.13.3 Private Enterprises

Analyzed according to the type of ownership, the largest number (5 96) or 76.5% of active enterprises in 2002, were private ones.

In the period from 2000 to 2002, trends of enterprise participation, analyzed according to the type of ownership, in the total number of active enterprises in Zrenjanin Municipality, were the following:

Number of enterprises - ownership structure Table No.51

Type of own.	2000	2001	2002
Public	7,40	6,86	6,54
Private	75,61	76,65	76,51
Cooperative	6,50	6,75	6,67
Mixed	9,99	9,24	9,50
State	0,50	0,50	0,78
TOTAL	100,00	100,00	100,00

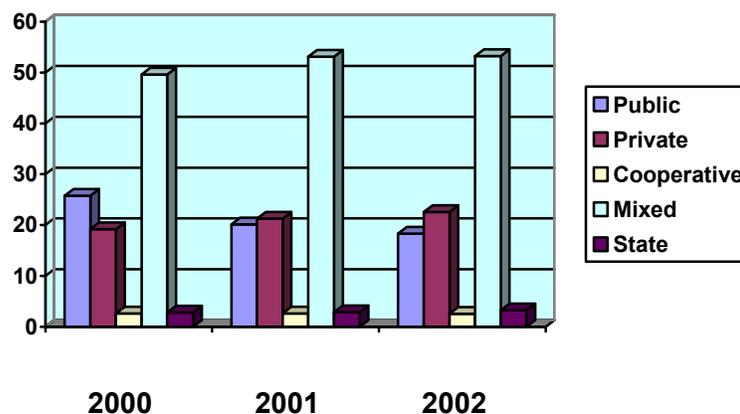


Change in the structure of number of employees, also resulted from the ownership transformation:

Structure of the number of employees Table No. 52

Type of owner.	2000	2001	2002
Public	25,79	20,13	18,34
Private	19,21	21,25	22,60
Cooperative	2,58	2,59	2,55
Mixed	49,62	53,16	53,26
State	2,80	2,87	3,25
TOTAL	100,00	100,00	100,00

In the period from 2000 to 2002, the employees from public economy sector “move” to other types of ownership, above all else, to private and mixed enterprises.



6.13.4 Companies

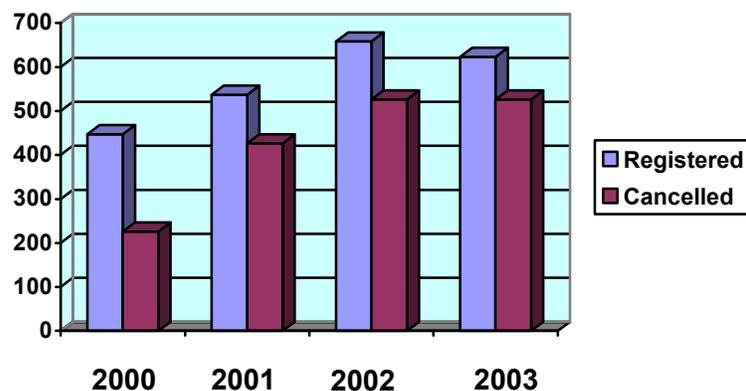
Private entrepreneurship represents very important segment of business transactions. Fast development of private entrepreneurship was helped by inaction of the Law on private entrepreneurs, which, above all else, diminished normative application and overstated formality in setting up of private companies. Towards the end of 1989 in Zrenjanin Municipality there were about 1,026 companies. After the above mentioned Law was enacted, interest in setting up private companies increased suddenly, regarding the possibilities granted by the Law. Towards the end of 2003 there were 3.055 registered companies. Analyzed according to their trade, the largest number of registered companies, but also of companies with cancelled registration, were from the area of commerce (about 50% of all registration applications and notices of cancellation are applied to the area of commerce)

Tendencies in the total number of registered companies and companies with cancelled registration in the period from 2000 to 2003

Table No. 53

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Registered	447	537	658	623

Cancelled	226	426	526	526
TOTAL NUMBER	2895	2956	3145	3055



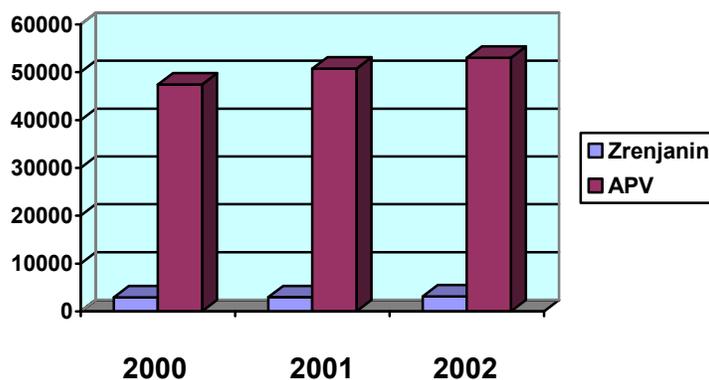
In the total number of registered companies in AP of Vojvodina, in the period from 2000 to 2002, companies registered in Zrenjanin Municipality participate by about 6%.

Number of registered companies in the period from 2000 to 2002

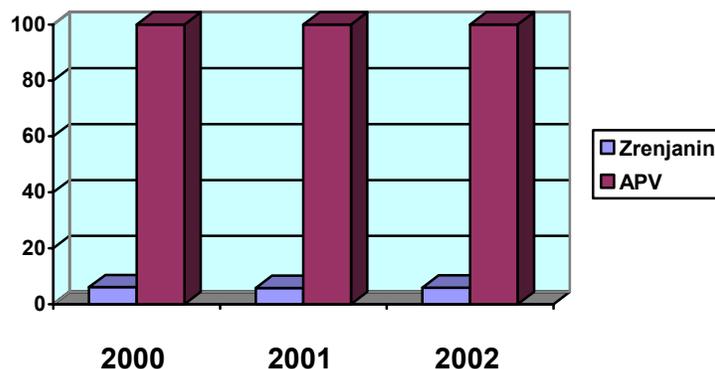
Table No. 54

	Year			Structure (%)		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Zrenjanin	2895	2956	3145	6.10	5.82	5.93
AP V	47443	50731	53010	100.00	100.00	100.00

Number of registered companies



Structure %



Changes of laws and other regulations, above all else, of the Law on private entrepreneurs, as well as the measures of economic politics, were of crucial importance for the changes in the number of private companies.

6.13.5 Basic Indicators and Efficiency of Business Operating of SME

The economic structure of the Province, and of Zrenjanin Municipality within it, as well, has been changing in the direction of achieving efficiency that is present in economies of other European countries.

Small and medium enterprises are more flexible, more adjustable to more frequent market fluctuations. They create new work positions, show better business results.

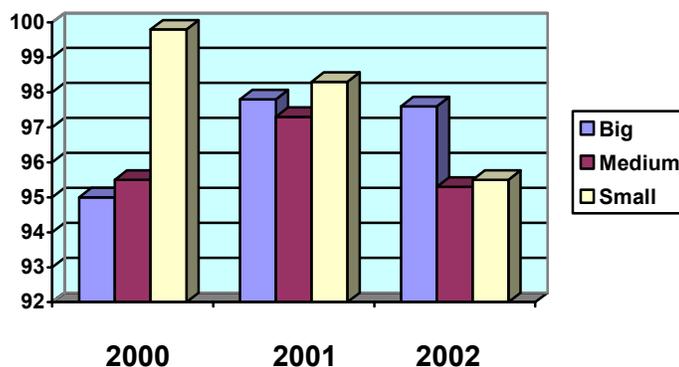
The largest number of workers (over 67%) is employed in small and medium enterprises.

Coverage of total expenditures by total incomes at small enterprises is larger than at medium and big ones, and it is of larger percentage in relation to economy as a whole:

Relation between total incomes and total expenditures

Table No. 55

Size of enterprise	2000	2001	2002
Big	95,0	97,8	97,6
Medium	95,5	97,3	95,3
Small	99,8	98,3	95,5
TOTAL	95,9	97,8	96,5

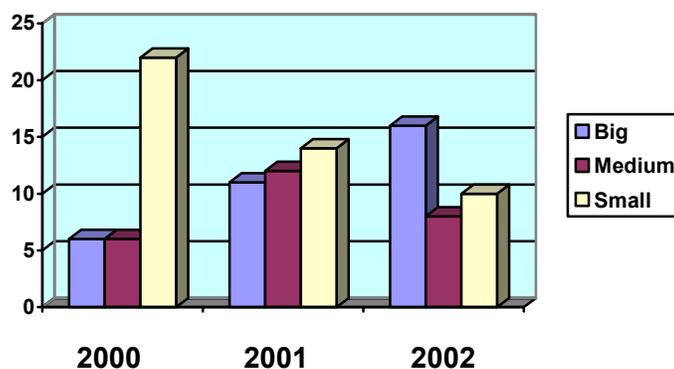


Analysed according to the size of enterprise: profit per worker and loss per worker are more favourable at small and medium enterprises than at big ones.

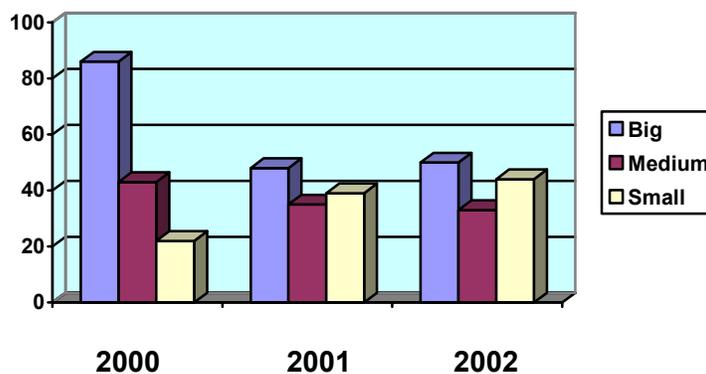
Realized profit and loss per worker – according to the size of enterprise (000) Table No.56

Size of enterprises	Profit per worker			Loss per worker		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Big	6	11	16	86	48	50
Medium	6	12	8	43	35	33
Small	22	14	10	22	39	44
TOTAL	10	12	11	62	43	41

Profit per worker (000 din)



Loss per worker (000 din)



6.13.6 Basic Limitations on Faster Development of SME and Entrepreneurship

a) Legal and administrative regulations

Over previous years, functioning of economy on all levels rested on big economic systems, which have become a brake and limitation factor of future development. The transition process that has started, point at structural lack of coordination and functionality of organization, especially in regard to the size of economic subjects.

Numerous and big problems from the previous period in most cases determine business conditions, together with unfavorable position of small and medium enterprises and entrepreneurs.

Conditions and methods of doing business of SME and entrepreneurs are regulated, primarily by Republic laws and other regulations, while the competence of the local government is limited and reduced to regulation of only particular questions important for the work of entrepreneur.

In our country there are no regulations which are related especially to SME, so that their position and business transactions can be analyzed from the point of view of provisions related to economic subjects in general. Existence of a very large number of administrative obstacles, which setting up and doing business of SME make difficult and slow, is one of the characteristics connected to this sector. It, above all else, refers to registration, real estates, work permits, export, import, certifications and the like. Common to all of that are: the large number of procedures, long duration period and high expenses. Further development of entrepreneurship and accelerated growth of sectors of small and medium enterprises, implies, above all else, conveyance of Development Strategy of SME and entrepreneurship in Republic of Serbia from 2003 to 2008, as well as change in existent legal solutions and bringing of new, stimulation forms of support and privileges to development of SME.

Regarding institutions at the local level, relevant to development of SME and entrepreneurship, their function is to offer to them non-financial support. Besides Municipal registration body, they are: General Association of Entrepreneurs Zrenjanin, Association of Private Manufacturers Zrenjanin, Regional Chamber of the Economy Zrenjanin, Regional Center for Development of SMEE-Banat.

b) Possibilities of financial support

Development programs and projects from the area of private entrepreneurship and SME, did not have the adequate financial support, up to now. The entire banking system, with small exceptions, did not back private entrepreneurship. Procedure for getting credit from the banks is very complicated, and conditions and interest rates are very unfavorable. In projects and programs financing, the absolute advantage has been given, up to now, to juristic persons, despite the fact that entrepreneurs, not seldom with their whole assets guarantee debt settlement.

Restructuring of the banking system is in progress, but the very process is developing slower than it is needed and expected.

The large number of small and medium enterprises has been financed out of their own funds. Those funds, as a rule are not sufficient for the faster development of SME.

In such conditions, the state has joined in financing different projects through Republic fund for development and through Fund for development of AP of Vojvodina. Funds for these purposes are supplied from the budget, from the sale of public capital, from the inflow of credit annuities, bank loans, etc. These are, at the moment, the only stimulating funds intended for the development of SMEE, bearing in mind financing conditions (height of the interest rate, size of the credit, granting conditions).

The Republic and Province fund for development is, besides domestic and foreign banks, the only sources of financing business undertakings.

III ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

The Environment Impact Assessment is the description of the environment in the local environment, as it is today. The EIA gives a clear and entire analysis of the key issues of the living environment that the environment is facing, gives the information about the effect of the public and private institutions and individuals on the environment and about what they do (or do not do) for the environment, make people more aware of the issues of the living environment and potentially leads to citizen participation in these issues, assists in the establishing of the relations among the participants which can result in new opportunities for action and make the identification of ecological problems of the community easier.

7.1 Drinking Water Quality

When it comes to the issue of the quality of drinking water which is used for the supplying of Zrenjanin, it should be said that this water has exceptionally complex physical-chemical composition. The consequence of this is that the quality of deep waters of the North and Middle Banat has never met many of the criteria of the Regulations of Hygienic standards of drinking water.

According to the findings of the Department of Health Care, during a continual one year monitoring 2002/2003 and also later up to now, it was concluded that drinking water used in Zrenjanin does not satisfy hygienic standards due to its physical-chemical characteristics, i.e.

- Inappropriate organoleptic features (colour, smell, taste),
- A high content of resolved salts,
- A high content of organic materia,
- The increased levels of ammoniac, manganese, iron and arsine.

Microbiological indicators correspond to the analyses performed so far because the percentage of the analyses with unsatisfying findings is between 15-25%. The most frequent causes of this low quality are saprophytes bacteria. The characteristics of water supply pipes, the way of disinfection, together with specific water supplying all result in the above mentioned microbiologically unsatisfying results. However, according to microbiological findings drinking water, apart from sporadic deviations, may be considered as acceptable.

Table No 57: Statistics of physical-chemical and microbiological analyses for the period January 2004 – January 2005

Sample	Total No of Samples	No of Bad Samples	% of Bad Samples
Colour	356	356	100
Input of KMnO4	350	350	100
Ammoniac, NH3	346	345	99,71
Orthophosphates, PO4	53	53	100
Electric Conductance	334	334	100
Iron, Fe	356	80	22,47
Arsine, As	76	70	92,10
Thickness	273	47	17,22
Chlorides Cl	301	1	0,33

When we talk about the quantities of drinking water, it should be said that today's water supplying of Zrenjanin is based on the exploitation of underground water from basic water horizon of subartesian ponds,

wells at the spring to the northwest of the town with a total number of 35 – 40 wells. 35 wells are grouped at the northwest, nearby the town, and 5 more wells are situated at other locations around the town (Bagljaš, Mužlja, Mlekoprodukt, Zeleno polje).

Table No 58: Average values of specific parameters for the same period

Cause	Average Value	Maximal Allowed Concentration
Input of KMnO4	51,32	5 (°Co-Pt scale)
Ammoniac, NH3	42,36	8 mg/l
Orthophosphates, PO4	2,25	0,1 mg/l
Electric Conductance	0,54	0,15 mg/l
Iron, Fe	1281,60	1000 µS/cm
Arsine, As	0,28	0,3 mg/l
Thickness	51,12	10 mg/l
Chlorides Cl	22,80	250 mg/l

There is no industrial treatment of raw water, but the water is disinfected using chlorine and as such it is distributed to the consumers.

The perspective of the development of water supply system includes the building of the underground water filtering system, the stage reconstruction of the distribution network and development of the new one and the adjusting of the price of water. All the mentioned activities have, as a goal, improving the quality of drinking water distributed to the consumers as well as the reduction of exploitation and consumption of the underground resources for water supplying.

The adjusting of the price of water is inevitable in future if serious steps are to be taken in this area. The price of water is now still socially, not economically determined. According to all estimations resulted from the technological testing at pilot plants, an appropriate price of a m³ of drinking water in future will 1- 2 Euros.

7.2 Natural Surface Water

In this context, ground waters, first of all, include river waters. On the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality there are several rivers, and almost all of them, are rather polluted. The rivers of Begej, Tisa and Tamiš, as recognizable rivers of this territory are, more or less, of the lower quality than they should be according to the classification of water streams determined by domestic law regulations (from 1978).

The results of the analyses of ground natural waters on the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality during the period of 2002/2003 and later as well, show that the concentrations of polluting materia, almost in all the samples, are higher than maximal allowed concentrations (MAC). The most obvious example is the river-canal Begej, the quality of which has been severely reduced, and the rivers Tisa and Tamiš are not much better either. The cause of such a drastic fall in the quality of ground waters is economy activity, i.e. directing the waste waters from the factories straight into water receptors with no prior water treatment and directing of fecal waters with no treatment either into Aleksandrovo Canal and then into the Begej. Chronologically the Begej, Tisa and Tamiš used to run into Vojvodina and Zrenjanin as very polluted, but today that is not the case since the neighbouring countries are either already the members of the European Union or very close to it which means that they have to meet specific standards referring the overboarder pollution of ground water streams.

As already mentioned there is no industrial treatment of waste waters. In spite of several attempts (finished Study on the Location of Waste Waters Filtering Plant for the town of Zrenjanin and Design for Waste Water Filtering Plant) no concrete actions have been taken so far.

Dominant types of polluting matters that endanger the quality of ground waters correspond to the dominant economic activities (grouped and scattered polluters) performed on the territory of our Municipality, therefore it could be concluded that in the ground waters the traces of both present and past economic activities may be found, through cooling, sanitary and technological waters, i.e. various kinds of organic and inorganic matters, suspended and mechanical particles, hard metals, detergents, colours, solvents, pesticides etc. The pollution of ground waters due to the fecal sewage system waters is not to be neglected since Aleksandrovo canal shows the large concentrations of pollution and total inability of self-cleaning.

Table No 59: Average values of the parameters of the standard analysis of the Begej for 2004

Testing Parameters	Measure Unit	Begej at Klek	Begej at Ečka Bridge	Max. Allowed Concentration for 2. class
ph		7.11	7.2	6,8-8,5
HPK	mg/l	4.93	7.45	12
BPK ₅	mg/l	3.92	8.77	4
Susp.mat.	mg/l	46.25	58	30
Sol. O ₂	mg/l	8.50	7.33	6

The analyses show that the quality of the river Begej varies both at Klek – entering Zrenjanin and at Ečka – coming out. The variations of the quality includes the oscillation from the class 2 quality up to out of class water, according to domestic classification. All this is due to overborder activities, domestic continual and periodical polluting produced by factories and companies and rain and snow during some seasons.

Feasibility Study of the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Begej, done by the Provincial Executive Council in the cooperation with foreign partners in 2004 showed the concept of a sustainable usage of the Begej canal which would include its cleaning, removing of mud sediments, the reconstruction of its banks and bank barriers, canal infrastructure and adjusting of the canal to a sustainable (for the ships of up to 500 tons weight) all along its length up to the mouth in the Tisa river. It is known that the costs of the reconstruction of the Begej from Tesmioara to Begejci would be around 40 million Euros and that the works would last for about 2 years. Further reconstruction would not be continued until the pollution of the Begej on the territory of Zrenjanin is reduced to a minimal level

The perspective of the town's waters management on the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality and ground waters quality management includes the comparative solving of the problem of water supply and the problem of collecting and directing and treatment of waste waters. The contemporary conceptions of ground waters quality management include common filtering of a town and industrial waters which is a more efficient solution than separate systems of filtering, where toxical industrial waters have to be pretreated or completely filtered before directing into the town's sewage system, if they are directed into a ground water stream. All these stages have to be followed by a further development and reconstruction of sewage system which, in time, will be completed on the entire territory of Zrenjanin Municipality. A gradual adjustment of the price of waste water is a condition for the beginning of technological research and defining of waste waters treatment technology as well as the building of an industrial system for waste waters treatment. At the same time, it is necessary to put into function the present industrial waste waters treatment systems, to repair them or to build new ones. Naturally, before that a location should be defined so that a waste waters treatment plant can be set permanently and a list of grouped polluters of surface waters completed with the information referring the so called scattered polluters such as farms, petrol stations, chemical cleaners' etc. It is only then that it would be sensible to talk about the Begej mud sediment removing, the river's reconstruction and making it suitable for shipping, i.e. a sustainable shipping. The connection on the line Begej – Tisa – Danube is strategically an important traffic route both for our neighbouring countries and for us which can have long lasting positive effects on Zrenjanin Municipality.

7.3 Zoonoses

Zoonoses, the diseases that are transmitted from animals to humans, were, for some time, rather frequent in Zrenjanin (trichina, rabies – the Municipality was announced twice as infected with rabies. The population of stray dogs and cats is smaller and smaller every year but the economical situation which does not ensure the conditions for the owners of these pets to keep them permanently, turn domestic into homeless animals which can endanger human health even with a fatal consequence. There is no need to point out that, for many years, a proper disinfection, disinfection and pest control have not been done at all. The chasing and control of these stray dogs and cats on the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality is the activity that PCE «Čistoća i zelenilo» / Town's Sanitation and Greenery Department/ is in charge of, together with the Society for Animal Protection from Djurdjevo on the contract basis.

In 2001 the Municipality of Zrenjanin made an Elaborate on Reception Station for Stray Dogs and Cats finishing all the necessary documentation and certain financial resources were needed for its realization..

The control of the number of stray dogs and cats needs a special programme that can effect the control and reducing of the number of dogs and cats in the streets, in the outskirts of the town and rural surroundings. The successful execution of this programme depends on the cooperation of the local authorities with communal services in charge of professional activities of this programme. Every successful programme of the control of homeless dogs and cats population has the following objectives, and at the same time, they are the factors effecting a successful application of this programme.

- human procedure of catching and treating of caught animals
- efficient removing of waste matters / food residues, unused food for humans etc/.
- providing shelter suitable for dogs, the one that meets their biological needs,
- providing of professional veterinary care,
- sterilization,
- obligatory vaccination of pets and homeless dogs and cats as well as oral vaccination of wild animals,
- executing of euthanasia in the cases when it is necessary,
- executing of educative programmes suitable for all ages providing the information about keeping pets, the obligations of owners, Animal Protection Act, programmes and ways of control of homeless dogs and cats population.,
- cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organisations involved in the same problems.

The way of keeping of domestic animals as well as the conditions to be fulfilled are defined in more details by the Decision on the way of keeping domestic animals from 2001 and the amendments from 2005.

The perspective of the further development in this segment of health care and living environment protection includes the building of reception station for homeless dogs and cats according to the present law regulations referring to this field. The already mentioned project JP «Direkcija za izgradnju i uređenje grada Zrenjanina» /PE Directorate for the Town's Building and Planning / Zrenjanin reception Station consists of several separated wholes (surgery, administration, dogs' boxes, machines, quarantine etc.). The project has been successfully realized and now further work is expected and reducing the population to an acceptable level.

7.4 Waste Management

One of the big problems of Zrenjanin is the problem of urban waste management. On the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality various kinds of waste matters are generated including the following most important types:

- communal waste,
- metal waste,

- packing waste (glass, plastics, paper, carton)
- green waste from gardens and public areas and
- industrial and hazard waste.

At the waste deposit stations it is forbidden to deposit flammable components. Here medical waste burned at the crematorium of Health Center is not included

Chart 60: Quantity and structure of communal waste in Zrenjanin

Total	Kg	Kg/.per capita	%	kg/per capita./daily
Plant waste	1070	2.046	27.50	0.102
Glass	435.8	0.833	11.20	0.042
Paper	1011.7	1.934	26.00	0.097
Plastics	233.46	0.446	6.00	0.022
Metal	136.2	0.260	3.50	0.013
Textile	155.65	0.298	4.00	0.015
Other	848.26	1.662	21.80	0.081

All the mentioned kinds of waste are deposited at one place, the town's landfill, southwest from Zrenjanin, without any treatment at all. The conditions of so called sanitary communal waste landfill (cassette waste depositing, usage of water porous folias, degasification, drainage and drainage wells, waste measurement scale etc, degasification,) are mostly not provided. The area planned for the deposit station of the capacity for the next 100 years covers about 140 hectares (70+70), now only about 15 % is used due to the lack of roads in the total area of the station. The deposit station is not completely fenced, either with a wire fence or green protective area. The waste is covered with soil, sand and broken brick pieces, but, referring to this, there are also some problems from time to time. Geological composition of the soil is water unporous marsh chernosem and consequently it is concluded that still there has been no contact with underground waters. The monitoring of soil, ground and underground waters is not ensured.

The perspective of the development of the waste management system is roughly defined by the National Strategy of Waste Management of the Republic of Serbia, which favours the concept of the regional waste management. The objectives of the Regional Waste Management to minimize the effects of the waste on the living environment and to improve resource efficiency in the region. The key objective of the Regional plan for waste management is to contribute to a sustainable development of Zrenjanin region through the development of the waste management system which will control waste producing, reduce the effects of waste on the living environment, improve the resource efficiency, enable appropriate depositing, stimulate investing and maximise the economic opportunities to use waste. This means that Zrenjanin landfill and the entire waste managing system relating to other neighbouring system

- regional communal waste deposit station,
- within the system of recycling centers,
- within the system of composting centers.

The Municipality of Zrenjanin has not been planned to be the location for an organised removal of hazard waste of any kind (medical, industrial etc.).

The Strategy defines the tasks of the local self-government, through its authorities:

- to develop and approve a local plan of waste management,
- to arrange, ensure, organise and execute the management of communal waste on its territory,
- to organise the payment for the services of communal waste management
- to participate in decision making for the building of the plant for the treatment and depositing of final waste etc.

The perspective of the development of this sediment includes the minimum waste production originally, as large waste quantities as possible to be recycled in the process of transformation as secondary raw

material (as small quantities to be deposited as possible) and recycling of waste materials. To have this concept realized it is necessary to provide the information about the generated waste quantities on the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality, its composition and quantities, possible transformations and the way of waste utilisation which is realized through Register Books of Waste Management of Zrenjanin Municipality which are to be made. The designing of project documentation and revision of the existing one, the adjusting of waste removal price etc are only some of the preconditions that will ensure further improving of this system to work according to present and future regulations, which includes adequate sanitary conditions so that the landfill can work according to the law regulations (the building of water and gas-methane drainage systems, the usage of water resistant folias – even if there is a content of water resistant clay, depositing into cassettes, the installing of scales, wire and green fence, hydrant system, the building of roads, recultivation, purchase of new machines etc.), the execution of waste treatment procedures for recycling according to techno-ecological parameters (waste incineration, recycling, composting...) and the National Strategy of Waste Management, service standardisation etc and the inevitable activity of dump removals from the city and villages.

An input of private capital into communal activities and opening of the market of communal services will lead to an improvement, both of the quality of the waste removal itself and the environment quality. These changes will have to be followed by the changes of the conduct and habits of the entire community since, referring to communal waste, the primary selection will be started at homes actually.

7.5 Air Quality

Air pollution is a problem that is not alarming and so worrying yet. However, the data indicating a significantly lower forestry level of Zrenjanin Municipality, listing this area as one of the lowest forestry level in Europe, the data about the number of motor vehicles and inhabitants as well as the data about the kinds of industries located in Zrenjanin – potential air polluters - all indicate a very high potential of air pollution, intensified after reviving of economy. The presence of unpleasant smell is evident and it refers to the town's dog pound.

The biggest air polluters in Zrenjanin are (stationary and mobile pollution sources) industrial plants, thermo energy plants, traffic and household burners. A detailed registry of air polluters has still not been done so that air quality management mainly relies on the register of potential polluters and the measuring of ground concentrations (imission).

According to former experience and the results of monitoring, the most frequent polluting matters that can be found in the atmosphere of our town are as follows: dust particles, sulphur-dioxide, soot, nitro-oxides, lead, carbon-monoxide etc. An unusual characteristic of Zrenjanin is that one of the biggest air “polluters” is the company, the activity of which can not be related to emission of so called specific pollutants but the emission of unpleasant odours from the dog pound AD “Superprotein“. Ground concentrations of these pollutants are directly related to topographic and climatological characteristics.

Air quality control in the town of Zrenjanin and the village of Elemir on the demands of Zrenjanin Municipality is done for the period of 12 months pursuant to the Environment Protection Act and other regulations defining this specific field to achieve the following objectives:

- determining of the state of air pollution
- assessment of air quality compared to the standards
- making conclusions about the trends – air pollution trend
- defining control measurements,
- determining of the effect of polluted air on the health of people etc.

The air quality is measured at five measuring spots, four in the town and one in a village. The locations are as follows:

- Temišvarski drum No 14
- Petra Drapšina No 15
- B.V.Vlahovića No 14
- Vojvode Petra Bojovića No. 11 and

- The village of Elemir – local office
- The following pollutants are measured:
- Sulphur-dioxide, SO₂ – all measuring spots
- soot, – all measuring spots
- suspended particles and standardised toxic metals, – all measuring spots
- nitrate-oxide, NO₂ – all measuring spots
- total deposit matters and standardised toxic metals – all measuring spots,

The monitoring of air quality for the previous year showed that the most frequent deviations from so called Imission Limit Value (ILV) were determined at the locations B.V.Vlahovića in urban surrounding. Certain incidents are noted at the location of the local office of Elemir due to the production activity of Synthetic Rubber Factory in Elemir, particularly during weekends.

A new Decree of the government of the Republic of Serbia defines new parameters that are necessary to be monitored through local monitoring and from the season 2005/2006 the local government has built in these regulations into a public call for aero pollution services.

The development perspective includes the making of polluters registry of Zrenjanin Municipality, where, at one place, all the information referring pollution generators, the types and quantities of the pollution they produce, the results of monitoring and analyses etc. This instrument is necessary for the inspection section to have a more efficient supervision of air quality. The execution of a continual monitoring performed by an authorised institution is also significant since it would be a valuable source of information for the registry. The changes have to be done in the plants of (industrial) polluters as well and they will be obliged to treat waste gases produced during the production processes up to the quality defined by the ratio emission/imission. Not less important is the organising and intensifying of public transport as an alternative to individual transport which can reduce the emission of aggressive substances even for 10%. The completion of the roundabout is very important since in that way the emission of urban smog produced by truck and heavy vehicles is going to be reduced for 15%. Intensive afforesting and broadening of green area of the Municipality, exhaling gases control from motor vehicles at technical checkings, more massive usage of LPG – as fuel for petrol engines, execution of the gasification of Zrenjanin Municipality etc are only some of the measures that would improve air quality of Zrenjanin Municipality.

7.6 Communal Noise

According to the data of the World Health Organisation it is stated that the general level of noise intensity is increased for one decibel per annum becoming one of the leading risk factors of endangering of the entire health integrity.

The noise in an urban surrounding as Zrenjanin is originates from the working and environmental surrounding. The noise in the environmental surrounding is referred to as communal noise. The communal noise of a town is a consequence of the traffic noise (80%), industry, households, catering facilities etc. Out of the total number of the complaints on the excessive noise submitted to the inspection bodies of the Municipal Assembly of Zrenjanin, 50% refer to the communal noise made due to the work of catering facilities, mostly after the working hours.

The Noise Decision reached and adopted by the Assembly of Zrenjanin Municipality in 2003 defines and determines residential zones, industrial zones, park, sport and recreation zones on the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality to undertake noise control measurements as well as systematic noise measurements. Also, this Decision defines the highest allowed noise levels in the above mentioned zones.

The noise monitoring in Zrenjanin is done on 25 measuring spots which are more precisely defined as follows:

1. Residential zone:
 - School zone (Grammar School, Primary School D.Obradović, Medical School, Primary School P.P. NJegoš)

- Health institutions (Hospital, Spec. Polyclinics, Gerontology Center, Lungs Hospital)
 - Cultural institutions (Library, Theatre)
 - Administration zone (ZOP, Zrenjanin Assembly Hall, Court)
 - Main traffic routes (Bus Station, the Square Žitni trg, Police Building, the Square Trg slobode, Boulevard V.Vlahović)
2. Industry zone:
- Industry zone (Brewery, Starch Factory, Oil Factory, Sloga – Mideri)
3. Park and recreation zone:
- Park and recreation zone (the Square Karadorđev trg, Swimming pool, Tennis court)

Based on the results of the noise monitoring for the previous calendar year the following conclusions can be made:

- The zone where the highest value of the noise level equivalent was measured is the RESIDENTAL ZONE with a maximal measured value on the measuring spot Police Station Zrenjanin
- The least endangered zone is PARK AND RECREATION ZONE with a minimal valued measured on the measuring spot Swimming pool.

The measuring spots where the measured values exceeded the allowed values are as follows

Table 61: Exceeded values of allowed noise level

ZONE	MEASURING SPOTS
Industrial zone	Oil plant
School zone	All four measuring spots
Health institutions	All four measuring spots
Administration zone	Zrenjanin Assembly Hall
Main traffic routes	Bus station, the Square Žitni trg, Police station, Boulevard V.Vlahović
Cultural institutions	No measuring spot
Park and recreation zone	Town's swimming pool, tennis court

The perspectives of communal noise management include a number of activities, starting with a regular environmental noise monitoring increasing the measuring spots subsequently in years, followed by the reconstruction of the town's green areas as an important communal noise absorber, the reconstruction of traffic routes and major road damages, redirecting of truck and heavy vehicles traffic, strict vehicle technical checkings according to the European standards, control of industrial noise and the usage of sound isolating materials in residential buildings, removal of stray cats and dogs, efficient inspection supervision, limiting of the working hours of catering facilities etc.

7.7 Forestry Level

Green areas are less and less considered a kind of decoration and more and more an important element of environment. Having in mind the significance of greenery for health it can be called a sanitary element of the town.

The level of so called «forestry» and the state of the town's greenery of Zrenjanin Municipality is rather poor. The forestry level is about 2.5 % which is little compared to the necessary forestry level of 6,6 %, as it is defined by Urban Plan of RS to the year 2010. Forest land in Serbia covers about 2.5 million hectares, what makes 1/3 of the territory of the Republic. The same document defines the afforesting of Vojvodina as one of the absolute priorities of a sustainable development in the future period. Globally, the entire Vojvodina has a problem of a very low forestry level. This level is defined by the number of the inhabitants, the number of motor vehicles, soil type and areas of intensive agricultural production and the industry type situated on the

territory of the Municipality. Difficult economic situation, illegal wood cutting, no supervision and maintaining procedures, have resulted in a significantly reduced forestry fund of Zrenjanin Municipality. The problems are particularly serious when it comes to the town's greenery and greenery in villages, where a long term uncare has resulted in severe effects. More and more frequent diseases of greenery indicate a low quality level of this segment.

The effect of greenery on microclimate is reflected in:

- keeping air fresh,
- reducing of wind impact power,
- reducing of insolation ,
- reducing of aero pollution,
- reducing of communal noise,
- biological soil drying
- biodiversity keeping

As an optimal norm, Zrenjanin Municipality is streaming to, according to the Urban Plan of the Republic of Serbia for the green areas inside of the town was, not so long ago, 13 m² per capita . Today there are not many places with this standard achieved – in Zrenjanin it is 1 – 3 m² . However, it is considered that in the villages of the Panonian Plain it should be 25 m² .

The draft of the Forestry Policy of Serbia, made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Economy in 2004 determines a sustainable forestry management, i.e. to be managed and used in such a way and range to preserve its biological diversity, to improve its usage, reproduction vitality and potential to fulfill ecological, economic and social functions in the present and future. Also, it defines another priority of improving forestry through care and protection of the existing forests increasing the area they cover (in Vojvodina by using arable land) by planting new forests , first of all, the forests in public ownership which are in much better condition than those in private ownership. The same document includes the plan for the local-self-government to found and manage country forest reserves and protection measures for country forest reserves and trees on the state estates, common management in protected natural areas, promotion of tree planting and seedling production, the management of forestry reserves significant for the preservation of biodiversity, designing of project documentation etc

Table No 62: Sum of public green areas in the town

1. Public green area		
Location	Tree No (pieces)	Area (hectares)
Parks and squares	2804	24,70
Residential areas	8746	25,30
Old graveyards	2070	18,30
Tree lined paths	41706	130,20
Recreation areas and greenery for special purposes	2847	26,40
Forestry land and protective greenery		48,10
2. Green areas within factories, industrial plants another complexes		
		Area
		274,00
3. Utility areas, orchards, gardens, backyards, vineyards, meadows		
		Area
		660,00
TOTAL	58137	1207,00

By the adopting the National Strategy of Forestry of Serbia, forestry policy is going to be defined integrating all the parties interested (owners, users, industry, local community, population, NGO and governmental sector). It is necessary to establish an entire system of forestry management of all ownership types (state, private, communal) and forestry resources management (including forest cutting and plant, herb and mushroom picking) which is now mostly directed to economic profit neglecting the preservation of structure and processes in forest surrounding.

The perspectives of future development includes the reconstruction of windshield areas along the roads and in urban zones as well as the reconstruction of block, linear, factory, residential and green areas within health institutions, then the planning and maintaining of graveyards and parks, designing of project documentation for the forming of new green areas and their functioning. The protection of new planted material is essential since almost 1/3 of all seedlings is somehow damaged (physically or due to a disease) preventing further development and growth. The forming of seedling areas registry and soil testing are also very important functions increasing the effect of the material planted, unless it has already been done. The procedure for the care of the material planted such as regular «sanitary cutting», regular green fund disease control as well as illegal tree cut are only some of the measures that have to be applied if Zrenjanin is to abandon the devastating bottom statistical position to experience better forestry conditions.

7.8 Soil Quality

Soil as an essential part of environment. Soil composition and its sanitary condition mainly effect the living conditions of people.

Sound soil is composed of bigger particles of fast water porous material including enough air. Ground water is lowered deeper so that no moor soil is produced by keeping the water and building foundations are not moisturised either. It is estimated that 82.5% of the total area of Zrenjanin Municipality is used as some sort of agricultural land.

One of the strategic objectives of Zrenjanin Municipality is safe food production which will be an agricultural product of high quality with the minimum chemical usage, i.e. those substances that have the lowest negative effect on the environment. The trend of further development is towards «saving» agriculture and as a result significant financial resources of EU are going to be used for the compiling of research, knowledge and information that can lead to the innovations in the field of agriculture to save as much conventional energy as possible which is to be substituted with alternative energy sources.

Soil pollution occurs when the surface layers are burdened with the large quantities of waste matters that cannot be decomposed under ordinary conditions.

The most frequent causes of soil pollution originated from agriculture are as follows:

- use of mineral fertilizers,
- use of pesticides,
- sedimentation of salts and minerals due to irrigation,
- disposing of manure,
- disposing of various agricultural waste,
- disposing of various waste from food production,
- burning of harvest residues etc.

The soil quality is not endangered only by the agriculture but by industrial activity as well, e.g. uncontrolled and inadequate disposal of industrial waste (burial and burning), that results in the soil contaminated with aggressive substances of production processes.

According to the analyses performed by the Institute of Agriculture Zrenjanin to provide the information for LEAP – and, it cannot refer to further soil quality fall due to the usage of pesticides or some other chemical substances at the fields and other arable surfaces. The values of all the parameters are within the set allowed limits so that, now, it cannot be said that the ground drinking water sources are endangered by agricultural pesticides.

Table No 63: Chemical characteristics of dominant soil types

	Soil type					
	Chernosem		Marsh humus		Marsh "smonica"	
	Interval	Aver..	Interval	Aver..	Interval	Aver..
ph u KCl	6.5-7.7	7.2	5.3-7.7	6.8	4.2-6.9	5.7
CaCO3 %	0.4-13.4	6.9	0.2-10.4	2.6	-	-
Humus %	2.3-4.8	3.7	1.5-4.1	3.6	1.5-5.2	3.4
P2O5	4.8-80	25.8	2.4-80	25.6	1.4-80	15.1
K2O	10.4-80	38.9	9.6-80	46.5	14.4-80	41
Zn ppm	0.4-9	2.7	0.7-9.9	3.1	1.1-9.9	3.8
Mn ppm	2-462	35.3	5.9-565	69.1	17.5-470	121.3
Fe ppm	2-206	16.9	3-485	69.5	5-738	213
Cu ppm	0.1-20	2	0.3-3	3.2	1.2-21	5.3
Pb ppm	0.4-21	4.2	0.4-38	5.9	4-25	7.9
Cd ppm	0.01-0.42	0.1	0.01-1.3	0.12	0.06-1.4	0.15

The old pollutions (a long-term usage of malathione, mercury measured in Čenta, etc.) are, in time, going to disappear from the environment so that no severe effect on agricultural production yields is expected.

The perspective of the future development in the terms of soil pollution control certainly includes the building of waste management system (all the kinds), removing of dumps and pesticide packings from agricultural surfaces, then afforesting and turning now free or devastating areas into green ones to prevent soil erosion due to wind and water and improvement of soil quality, a sustainable usage of chemical substances in agriculture, soil analyses, maintaining of neglected areas, no burning of harvest residues, keeping tree lines etc. Also it is necessary to form an emergency team that could act promptly and efficiently in the case of incidents referring to the soil quality. This team should be trained to execute physical, chemical and biological *in-situ* and *ex-situ* methods of soil remediation.

7.9 Ecourbanistic Problems

The problems of traffic regulation in the very center of the town, maintaining of Bagljaš canal and the Begej loop, protecting of public green areas,... are only some of the activities that have to be settled because their present condition degrade environment and health of people missing the chance to be used as good sources of profit and spoiling esthetic experience. Among others the most alarming ecourbanistic problems of the town are the following:

1. Traffic regulation in the very center of the town:

Certainly, here the most important issues are the ones referring to the pedestrian zone in the town's center and finishing of the roundabout for road and cargo traffic. The pedestrian zone is interesting due to the air pollution reduction in the center of the town but it is not the only issue discussed when speaking about the town's center (the issue of big flower pots etc...) and the work on the realization of Regulation Plan of the town's center that is being made. The completion of this Plan will provide the answers to all open questions including the pedestrian zone in the center of the town.

Referring to the roundabout for truck and cargo traffic, it is also important for the air pollution reduction in the center of the town, noise reduction, road maintaining, reduced risk of accidents etc. The realization of this roundabout is in progress now.

2. Maintaining of the lakes 1,2 and 3 (the Begej loop):

Thirty years ago the river Begej which used to run through the very center of the town was cut by the enterprise DTD, so that the canalling of the river Begej could have been done shortening the river route through the town for almost 3 km. This cutting left a river branch in the heart of the town almost 3 km long with a

significantly reduced water flow with simultaneous outflow of all waste waters of fecal and rain sewage systems of this area which all resulted in a severe pollution of the branch destroying flora and fauna and endangering the health of people.

Since the location of the branch is close to residential buildings, schools and administrative center of the town a solution for the problem was urgently considered. The aim was to free the river branch of pollution and turned it into the lakes that can be used for sport, recreation and swimming which would ensure the city, together with an arranged surrounding, a new enjoyable place and quality for all the inhabitants. The lake system was called "The Begej loop" consisting of three lakes, two filtering stations (primary and secondary) and distribution pipeline system. The Lake 1 is planned for sport fishing, the Lake 2 for swimming and the Lake 3 for water sport. The system of "The Begej loop" is not completely finished, the Lakes 1 and 3 have been built and the water primary treatment plant. The Lake 2 is not built and it is still a part of the Begej and the secondary water treatment system has not been built either. The project of water treatment for providing the necessary water quality of lake system includes the the plant for the primary and secondary treatment. The primary treatment system ensures the first degree of the Begej water filtering reaching the 2 class river quality of the water. The secondary treatment system ensures the water quality necessary for contact recreation and swimming (drinking water quality).

3. Bagljaš canal:

The area of residential part of the town called "Bagljaš" is situated to the west of Zrenjanin. Rail road Zrenjanin-Kikinda divides this part from the rest of the town making it, in a way, a separate area. The soil is of heavy mechanical composition – poor water porous salina due to which the larger atmospheric falls are kept on the surface flooding back gardens and backyards. In order to solve this problem in 1959 "Bagljaš canal" was built. The route of the canal starts from P.S. "Zrenjanin, km 0+000, along railroad to residential area Mužlja and Titelska street and then further parallel with Mošorinska street up to km 4+000 turning then north-south to the juncture with the street Aradački drum The total length of Bagljaš canal is 7,700 meters.

The present condition of the canal is not appropriate to its function. Large quantities of mud, thick and high vegetation and various objects (cookers, refrigerators, washing machines etc) obstruct the free flow of water making it a potential source of mosquitoes and various infective diseases during summer periods. A part of the canal from km 0+000 - km 1+300, maintained by V.D.P "Srednji Banat" is partially in function with small interventions. The outlets of the canal along the residential areas are full of mud obstructing the free water flow, so that filtering has to be planned.

Another big problem will be removing of illegally built facilities (fences and sheds) since they are obstacles for building works. The part 0+900 – 3+800 is covered with back gardens and orchards.

The perspective of future development includes the reconstruction of the entire length of the Bagljaš canal by the combining of closed (piped) and open canal for the atmospheric water removal. The reconstruction of Bagljaš canal is in progress.

4. The Old riverbed of the Begej:

The present river basins of the old (Turkish) Begej, that were formed from the abandoned riverbeds after the regulation of river navigable routes, are now natural recipients of atmospheric water for this part of the town, though they are mutually connected by the canal system, and the entire system is connected to the Begej water flow. This system mainly does not function as it should becoming a source of mosquitoes and potential infection.

Some parts of the old riverbed of the Begej situated in the very center of the town are neglected and overgrown in bushes, cane and rush. Since occasionally large quantities of atmospheric and ground waters are accumulated there, the soil in its present state is completely unsuitable to be used for any purpose.

The entire basin is divided into two branches, one from the place where the cinema "Avala" used to be and another around the sport center. The former starts from ex-cinema "Avala" and ends at Slovačka street at the motorway and it is 2,3 km long in total. This branch extends into a pool near Bosanska street. The pool is covered in cane and its size is 500x180 meters. At the same branch there is another pool, parallel with Cara Lazara street.

Another branch starts from the motorway along Vidakovićeveva street where it flows into the Begej. This branch is 2 km long.

The frequent complaints to the communal inspection, as well as to the environmental inspection, particularly after heavy rainfalls, i.e. due to an increased level of ground waters when the flow is blocked, the water that cannot flow causes the decomposition of plant material as well as the thrown animal corpses which produces unbearable smell. At this moment the interventions are not possible because the only access is through the private estates and owners do not allow machines to enter into their land stating that their back gardens and orchards would be destroyed that way and for some other reasons.

5. Public green areas:

The state of public green areas (parks, walking paths tree lines, lawns, decorating areas, recreation areas, areas along buildings, monuments, children playgrounds, green areas along roads or waters – artificial or natural, several trees at one place or a single growing wild tree) on the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality is rather poor. Regular maintaining which includes lawn mowing, holing and the cutting of trees, bushes, plant protection, cleaning of green areas etc is at the level which can be ensured according to the financial means available for these purposes.

There is almost no lawn that is not devastated by car parking although not far away there is plenty of free parking space. A large number of seedlings is stolen or damaged both in the center and in suburbs of the town. The parks are regularly maintained but in time they have lost their specific atmosphere and original look. It was not earlier than in 2005 that an organised ambrosia weed control was started, when many cases of various kinds of allergy, particularly during the period May – September were reported. Since 2004 a systematic protection of the public green areas have been organised by setting small protective poles and large flower pots at 6 places in the town and this practice continued in 2005 and will continue in the future.

6. Non-ionizing radiation:

In Zrenjanin there are no the sources of ionizing (radioactive) radiation that are in the direct contact with the environment so therefore, they are not going to be particularly described.

For the environment non-ionizing radiation is also of great importance. This is electromagnetic radiation with not enough energy to cause ionization in living organisms endangering that way the lives of those who are in its surrounding. It includes ultraviolet radiation, visible radiation, infrared radiation, radio frequency radiation, electromagnetic fields of low frequencies and laser radiation.

Non-ionizing radiations also include ultrasound or the sound of more than 20 kHz frequency.

The sources of non-ionizing radiation are numerous and the humans are exposed to it all the time. They can be natural and artificial.. Among the natural sources of non-ionizing radiation the most important one is the Sun and other cosmic and meteorological sources. The artificial sources are extremely numerous and may be divided into three categories:

- The field of very low frequencies (transfer, distribution and application of electrical energy, photocopying machines, energy lines, transformation stations house electric devices computers etc.)
- Radio frequency radiation (radio, television, stable and mobile telephones, satellite communications etc.)
- Non-coherent optical radiation (IR radiation, visible spectrum and uv radiation)

When it comes to basic stations (BS) of mobile telephones, and there are several in our Municipality (for 063 and 064 networks), it should be said that the permits for its setting is issued by the Department of Urbanism, Residence and Communal Activity and Environment of Zrenjanin Municipality, according to the documents processed by PE "Directorate of Building and Planning of the Town of Zrenjanin". The agreement of the building owner is also necessary, and if it is a residential building then the agreement of the residents assembly is necessary. Pursuant to the By-law of the defining of the projects which include an obligatory creating of a study on the estimated effects on environment and the projects that the mentioned study can be asked to be created (Official Gazette of RS 84/05), telecommunication facilities of mobile telephones basic radio stations belong to the list no 2 pursuant to the Article No 12, Item 16 which state that it is obligatory to apply to the authority in charge which is to determine whether the study is necessary or not. The authority in charge can decide that the study is obligatory or it can free an investor of any further procedure (pursuant to the Act of Estimating of Effects on Environment of the Republic of Serbia, Official Gazette of RS 135/04).

7.10 Biodiversity Preservation

Speaking from the point of view of biodiversity significance it should be said that there are very specific areas in our Municipality, important both for the state and the world. First of all, this refers to Special Reservation "Stari Begej - Carska Bara" which is a Ramsar area (protected by UNESCO), lake Okanj and Rusanda Spa which are planned to be put under the protection regime due to their distinctive significance.

The condition of protected natural sources and the sources for protection on the territory of our Municipality it is particularly important and based on the results obtained by the analyses performed in summer 2003 and later, Carska bara – Stari Begej, the natural reservation shows a relatively low pollution level which warns to pay attention and monitor further on.. Carska Bara, covering the area of 447 hectares, is one of the richest habitat of pool birds and rare plant species which made it Carska bara – Stari Begej a Ramsar area. Ramsar areas are wet habitats meeting the conditions of the Ramsar Convention on Preservation and the coordinated usage of marsh areas, as the regulators of water and habitats regime of distinctive flora and fauna, particularly marsh birds. The Convention includes the marshes of international importance, particularly as the habitats of the mentioned birds.

Rusanda lake covers the area of 4 km². The bottom is covered with the mud of inorganic origin, very clean, smelling of sulphur hydrogen. The water of the lake is similar to sea water, it has high salinity and it is alkane.

Thermo mineral water listed in the category of natrium hydrocarbonate sulphide hemo terms is used in hydrotherapeutic purposes.

Rusanda Spa is the only active SPA resort in Banat. It is situated at the north bank of the lake of the same name in the village of Melenci in Zrenjanin Municipality. Even from its founding in 1867 it has kept its healing tradition based on the usage of healing features of mineral peloid (mud) from the lake of Rusanda categorized as one of the most healing in the country. Today a serious problem is overloading of this aquatic system with waste waters.

The pool of "Okanj" is probably the residue of the Panonian Sea since its water is salty. "Okanj" used to be a lake with clean, shallow and warm water and healing mud, convenient particularly for the old and children. The river Tisa and the pool of «Okanj» are the last oases where, in the bottom mud the larva of the insect called "Tiski cvet"/Tisa flower/ used to develop. These two places are the only ones on the entire planet where this beautiful insect can be seen. In recent years it can be rarely seen by fishermen and swimmers. And even more rarely it can be seen at the surface of the Tisa and in its muddy shallow waters.

All the three mentioned locations are overloaded with large quantities of polluting matters so it cannot be predicted what will happen to the pool of «Okanj» which is actually disappearing due to the work activity of FSR in Elemir but also to the changes in the nature. Apart from these distinctive areas of great significance for the biodiversity there are some activities recognized as the sources of environment endangering from this aspect.

First of all it refers to:

- Intensive (illegal) usage of forestry, hunting and fishing fauna,
- Picking of wild and tame plant and animal species and mushrooms to make profit
- Using of inappropriate methods and chemical substances in pest control
- Polluting of air, water and soil with the substances originated from industry, agriculture and traffic,
- Climate changes and elementary disasters (drought and floods), etc.
- Illegal hunting and fishing.

The perspective of the future development includes the executing of the concept of a sustainable tourism, isolating of these habitats from untreated waste waters, emissions of polluting matters into the air, emissions of exceeded noise and any other disturbance of the habitats under the special protection regime.

IV SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

The field of social activities is an important segment of the functioning of Zrenjanin Municipality. A network of institutions and organisations engaged in social activities are well situated and completely satisfy the needs of the population of Zrenjanin Municipality, and in health, secondary education, higher and university education and partly culture it satisfies the needs of the population of the Middle Banat District.

In the Municipality of Zrenjanin there are 26 primary schools with 11,116 pupils, 8 secondary schools with 6656 pupils, Higher Technical School with 880 students, Faculty of Techniques "Mihajlo Pupin" with 2,239 students, 9 organisations of culture, 4 health organisations including a large number of their organisation divisions in the town and surrounding villages, several private medical clinics, radio and TV stations, two organisations of social welfare, 153 sport organisations including about 8,500 registered sportsmen and sportswomen of all ages, more than 500 registered social organisations, alliances and associations of citizens.

Zrenjanin is the administrative center of the Middle Banat District, including institutions of municipal and republic significance.

Therefore, it could be concluded that Zrenjanin is an administrative, educational, health and cultural center of the Middle Banat District.

8.1 Culture

General poverty, the fall of economy activity, the period of transition and the fall of the consumers of some cultural activities all has had an important part in the development of the culture in Zrenjanin. The plans of culture work have a common characteristic – they lack a critical approach not including modern trends in culture sufficiently. However, certain organisations in culture, in spite limiting factors which effected their work, have achieved remarkable results.

The network of cultural institutions in Zrenjanin Municipality includes the following:

- The National Theater "Toša Jovanović",
- The Town's National Library "Žarko Zrenjanin",
- The National Museum,
- The Contemporary Gallery Artistic Colony UK Ečka,
- The Center of Culture,
- The Association of Amateurs of Culture and Art Societies,
- The Amateur Theatre MADAČ,
- The Historic File Department and
- The Department for Cultural Heritage Protection.

Since 1946 the National Theatre "Toša Jovanović" has been a professional repertoire theatre including two stages, a play stage and a puppet stage. This theatre works in the oldest theatre hall in Serbia, built in 1,839 and the function of the building has not been changed ever since then. Today, the Theatre, being one of the founders of recognizable theatre festivals, such as the Festival of Professional Theatres of Vojvodina, The Festival of Professional Puppet Theatres of Serbia, takes an active part in the creating of the cultural life of our city, and the whole country. Thank to its programme orientation and professionalism, as proposed by the Association of Professional Theatres of Vojvodina, the National Theatre was appointed a permanent organiser of the prestigious festival. The puppet stage, by its programme, activities and the way of work, has overpassed the local and state character long time ago and the proof of it is a collection of 285 awards at international and domestic festivals, including five gold medals at the International festival in Varna and five awards for the best puppet show in Serbia.

The quality of the work of the Theatre is confirmed by audience, but it is necessary to have it happen at domestic and international theatre festivals too. The Theatre itself cannot decide which festival it is going to participate at, naturally it depends on the selection. Therefore, every season it tries to make, both drama and

puppet performances which could compete for the festivals such as: The Festival of Professional Theatres of Vojvodina, The Festival of Professional Puppet Theatres of Serbia (the performances of puppet stage are in the Serbian and Hungarian languages), in the international festivals of puppet shows in Kotor, Subotica, Vidin (Bulgaria), Belgrade Small Festival, The Days of Nušić... and there is always an ambition to participate again at the Festival of Classics in Sekešfehervar in Hungary and the Festival of Antic Drama in Butrinti in Albania where the Theatre, had very successful performances in 2003. The most prestigious festivals in Serbia, such as "Sterijino pozorje" and Yugoslav Festival in Užice, are always an additional motivation.

The distinctive feature of the Town's National Library "Žarko Zrenjanin", compared to the other institutions of culture, is reflected in a large scope of activities and programmes taking place in the town itself and even wider. The Town's Library, apart from the audience category, also has membership category which consequently leads to a specific work methodology applying of knowledge in public relations in practice. Apart from its basic and premier library activity, the Town's Library is easily recognized, compared to other similar institutions, by its additional activities which make it unique, not only in the city but in the country as well. The essential activities are directed to the following:

- The Fund of "Todor Manojlović", which gives an Award for Modern Art Sensibility every year.
- The magazine "Ulaznica" – dealing with cultural, art and social issues.
- The Award of Literature Competition of the Towns National Library and the magazine «Ulaznica» for an unpublished poem, story or essay.
- A long-term children manifestations "Pesnička štafeta" /Poetry/ and "Čitalačka značka" /Reading/, established with the main purpose to discover young talents, support creativity and develop love of the youngsters for writing and reading.

The work of the Library is enriched with several additional activities such as literature evenings, book promotions, as well as appropriate exhibitions at the exhibition room. The Town's National Library has been engaged in publishing business for almost thirty years now. In its possession the Library has a printing department and a bookshop named "Book Club".

The Town's National Library "Žarko Zrenjanin" is developing into two main directions, library activity and publishing, which are mutually related being the key parts of the library's development.

The National Museum of Zrenjanin is the institution engaged in keeping of objects, research and record and register books, including the maintaining and protection of items, it is also engaged in publishing and presentations of cultural work. A hundred-year work of the Museum has resulted in a rich collection of almost 50,000 pieces. The cultural potential of the Museum fund can be valorised through various programmes and other activities. The building of the National Museum has all the necessary advantages for its activity: exhibition rooms, offices, permanent exhibition rooms, temporary exhibition rooms and some more space that can be used for new programmes and activities.

The Museum activity can be divided into: archeology, history, art, technology, nature, pedagogy work, conservation-restoration activity and computer-file and library activity.

In the year 2004 within the Museum building a new permanent exhibition saloon was opened, and the first exhibition of the paintings of Uroš Predić, was visited by more than 16,000 people in a month, which, obviously, speaks for itself that the town needed such a place of true art.



The Contemporary Gallery of Art Colony Ečka Zrenjanin as an institution of culture belongs to the subgroup of museums, galleries, collections. The gallery fund including more than 2476 movable exhibits is one of the richest in Serbia. Zrenjanin Contemporary Gallery, as its regular activity, organises cultural programmes, first of all individual and collective art exhibitions of high art quality, then the concerts of classical music, book promotions and talks.

Annually the Gallery has seventeen exhibitions, lasting, in average, three weeks each. These are individual, collective, thematic and retrospective exhibitions of contemporary artists from the country and abroad. The manifestations organised and realized by the Gallery are the Art Colonies in Ečka (at least twice a year) and aquarelle Biennale. Since its founding in 1956 the Art Colony in Ečka organises the gatherings of artists engaged in painting techniques (mostly oil technique), and since 1980 aquarellists have been gathering too.

The Center of Culture is an institution which realizes the cultural programmes, promotes the values of an open and democratic society, takes part in projects at the local, republic and international level, organises and realizes the performances of artists, exchanges programmes with similar centers, works with younger programme authors and audience to educate them.. The Center promotes multi culture in this multinational surrounding. The Center of Culture includes the following programmes: theatre performances, concerts, films, exhibitions, literature evenings, talks, children programmes, multi media programmes, its own programmes, workshops, publishing. In the coproduction of the Culture Center and Digital still the local, cultural video magazine «Kult» has appeared. That is an hour TV programme including all cultural happenings in the town organised by Zrenjanin Municipality, all public institutions of culture, the choir «Koča Kolarov», as well as cultural programmes of the café-club «Zelena zvono», Spiritual Center, cinema «Balkan» and individual cultural programmes of Zrenjanin artists. This video magazine, apart from informing citizens about the town's culture announcing new programmes, represents a true video record of high quality for each organisation and the entire city.

In the defining of the cultural map of our region, apart from the institutions of culture, a significant role is played by the Association of all Amateur Culture-Art Societies of the

Municipality – SAKUD. Mostly, through their activities, these societies directly participate in the continuing the original, authentic cultural traditions of the nations which live in this area. All the societies, particularly those in villages, represent the key subject of the production and distribution of all culture and art programmes, and, since their work is mainly related to the young population categories, they are basic foundations for any kind of planning activities in culture. Having in mind a remarkable enthusiasm which is in the background of every organised amateur cultural-artistic work, as well as the fact that ensembles have to travel around the country and abroad, it is easy to realize that SAKUD including all its members shares an important part of a representative cultural offer of our region..

In the year 2005 SAKUD of Zrenjanin Municipality is planning its activities through its regular plan, programme obligations at the Municipal level, according to the plan and programme of the Provincial Association of Amateurs of Vojvodina and the Association of Amateurs of Serbia, consisting of separate plans of 28 registered culture-art societies.

The amateur theatre "Madač" was founded in 1952. It has the performances in the Hungarian language. In the year 2005 three new performances were planned. As in the previous years these new performances are to be replayed thirty times – fifteen on the territory of our Municipality and fifteen as a "guest performance" in other towns of Vojvodina.

In the year 2005 the amateur theatre "MADAČ" continues the cooperation with "Forum" from Novi Sad, so that the latest editions of this publisher will be promoted to Zrenjanin reading audience.

The Historic File Department of Zrenjanin is the institution that realizes its plans, programmes and other activities in the Middle Banat District (Zrenjanin, Novi Bečej, Sečanj, Žitište and Nova Crnja). The way of working and functioning of the Department is defined by the Public Services Act, Act of the Activities of General Interest in Culture and the Culture Act. The decisions referring the directions of the development are made at the republic, provincial and local level. The basic activity of the local government and the scope of its activity, compared to the Historic File Department of Zrenjanin, may relate to the financial support for the programme and project realization designed by the Department. Also, the scope of the activities of the local

government is reflected in supporting and assistance in problem solving referring to the providing of the resources for filing and keeping of historic materials, space arrangement, automatisisation in the work which would make various information and services available, and new arranged rooms that the local government provided for the Department will, certainly, make the plans and programmes easier and faster to be accomplished.

Historic Department of Zrenjanin, together with the National Museum, the Town's Library and the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection make substantial foundation of Zrenjanin culture since it protects the cultural heritage being created in this area for centuries. The Department also has an active part in the protection of archive and register materials outside of the Department (for the whole Middle Banat District), so, in that way, it provides professional supervision and monitors its keeping in registries. Also, it overtakes, from the legal entities that terminated their business activities, archive and register materials preventing its damaging and destroying.

The Department of Cultural Heritage Protection, as a new institution in the town, engaged in the protecting of cultural heritage – historic, archeological spots and places of interest, pursuant to the Culture Act, in the most adequate way, in the performing of its activity, is in accordance with the regulations of the Act referring to the protection of estate culture heritage. Another activity of the Department is the preventing of any reconstruction works without a permit relating to the cultural heritage and preventing of unprofessional reconstruction.

In the Municipality of Zrenjanin, in culture there are 227 employees in total who, using their professional skills and knowledge work on a successful realization of programme activities in culture.

As one of the basic problem for all the institutions of culture, according to them, is that they are not open to similar institutions, and even to the public, i.e. to the citizens and potential users of their programmes and services.

Due to the fall of motivation for a more modern kind of teaching and better programmes at schools and the lack of initiation in the cultural institutions the relations between education and culture are almost completely broken, and students do not have an important educational-cultural component and, on the other hand, culture has no audience.

Such an inert mutual attitude, consequently, has led to the lack of closer relations between economy and potential donators and sponsors and cultural programmes. In some cultural institutions there is almost no marketing function, so that even some important programmes have no appropriate audience, or chance for financial support and promotion in Vojvodina and Serbia. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to this function while strengthening management in culture. It is particularly observable (apart from the local weekly) that there are no analytical and problem dealing texts, articles and programmes or qualified critique.

In the presentation of the work and all the cultural activities Internet, as global network providing many options for promoting and international cooperation, is not used enough, and the main reason for this is the low level of technical equipment of all the cultural institutions.

In the reports and analyses of the weaknesses of cultural institutions it is said that the young professionals are not employed on a regular, planned and organised basis.

The culture organisations founded by Zrenjanin Municipality or put in the charge of some cultural activity, are financed from the Municipal budget resources. The Municipality covers salaries for the employed, operational costs and programme activities.

Programme activities are partly financed from the Provincial budget, from the Republic budget and sponsors.

The cultural organisations perform their activities in the buildings, mainly situated in the very heart of the town and protected by the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection. The maintaining of these buildings is rather expensive, therefore it is necessary to ensure further investments into these facilities.

8.2 Music

Having the choir “Koča Kolarov”, Musical International Center, Zrenjanin chamber orchestra “Kamerata Panonika”, Town’s brass orchestra and many other smaller music ensembles, Zrenjanin appears to be a regional music center. The Music School “Josif Marinković” and the Academy of Music in a nearby city gives reliable basis of professionals for project realization of music ensembles. All of these institutions are not financed from the budget, i.e. the Municipality does not participate in the realization of their projects. On the contrary, a significant moral and financial support is obtained through projects and programmes financed by The Municipal Assembly. Actually, these organisations are examples that cultural institutions have to apply for grants through projects which includes plan, mission, objectives, a budget with alternative resources of financing and evaluation .

In 2002 the Choir “Koča Kolarov” became a member of the World Choir Federation, as the only ensemble from our country. From that moment the choir begins new activities, essentially different from the old ones (festivals,concerts...)

As a logical consequence of this extended activity and organising the programmes in which “Koča” is not the only performer (and Zrenjanin is not the only venture), to act as efficiently as possible, International Music Center was founded supported by the European Music Council (within UNESKO), and having the administrative office in Zrenjanin.

The main objective of IMC is to bring as many qualitative ensembles, soloists and music professionals as possible, (financially supported by international foundations) into our country , to make contacts with our artists, but, what is even more important, based on the principle of reciprocity, to give our artists and professionals the opportunity to, under the same conditions, present our musical works as a part of a rich cultural heritage of our nation..

Another important objective of IMC is to fight continuously against trash music which, with no exaggeration, is becoming a true “musical crime”.

IMC works through several studios:

The studio of vocal music: The Choir Festival “CANTEMUS”- as the most important project, included. The Festival will host different kinds of choirs- children choirs, youth choirs, men choirs, women choirs, mixed ones as well as vocal chamber ensemble both from abroad and our country. That will be the opportunity to hear and see all the new trends in vocal music world, the ensembles will have the chance to meet, make contacts and start cooperation with those who love the same kind of music and come from other towns. During the Festival the ensembles will give concerts in other towns too.

It is expected to have about 1000 participants , and if you have in mind that festival lasts 4-5 days , that means over 4000 room-and-boards as well as other services. In that way we can say that with this festival, in this area, for the first time some market rules have become in force and that the festival has found its economic justification .

Apart from the “CANTEMUS”festival, in the vocal music studio, seminars for choir conductors have a very significant role .

Also “Summer Singing Workshops” are continued to be organised being included into summer music camp.

IMC has the task to promote and distribute our ensembles in different programs abroad, at contests, festivals, music camps and, in that way, to present our accomplishments and diversity our choir tradition.

In IMC , as a special studio, “OPERA STUDIO” works. Some contacts have been made and the cooperation with one of the best opera houses in the world has started, offering IMC the opportunity to join their programmes, ” support for young artists” which include scholarships for their professional improvement, as well as the preparation for the contests on auditions that great opera houses organise for singers, instrumentalists, conductors, correpetitors, costume designers, scene designers, choreographers

One studio which is especially organised involves “MASTERCLASS programs. This studio above all has purpose to cooperate with a large number of experts from various music fields, to exchange experiences and enrich the present knowledge.

The Studio for instrumental music. The most significant project in this studio is “DUNAVSKA FILHARMONIJA ZA MLADE” / Danube Philharmony for the Young/, which gathers the students of music from the Lower Danube countries. The project was designed with 10 year realization deadline. It is going to be held in our country, changing the towns of performing, if they have adequate technical conditions.

The Project is financed by the European Music Council with the support of the Treaty for the Stability of Southeast Europe.

In the studio for instrumental music special programs are prepared for chamber ensembles.

Children Music Studio is a studio which involves qualitative music education for children. The programs for this studio have financial support of the European Music Council and represent the starting point for ensuring the funds for the reconstruction of rooms and offices used for the performing of the IMC activities in Zrenjanin.

The Program is realized through:

- Music game shop
- Music kindergarten
- Town children choir

A special studio in IMC is intended for composers activities.

Zrenjanin Chamber orchestra was founded in 1969 and since then with its contribution to promoting and continuing the tradition of chamber music playing, becomes an important factor in rich inheritance of this kind of music expression not only in Zrenjanin, but also in many other towns.

The permanent conductor and artistic director was Dejan Mihailović, a violinist, educator and conductor, professor at the Music Academies in Belgrade and Novi Sad, who was educated at Moscow Conservatory.

The repertoire of Zrenjanin string players included all epochs, and the quality of music playing led to the cooperation with distinguished soloists such as Miroslav Čangalović, Dušan Trbojević, Petar Toškov, Jovan Kolundžija and others. Unfortunately after two decades of a successful work, due to the rather poor situation in culture, the orchestra did not succeed to keep on working.

The afterbirth of Zrenjanin Chamber Orchestra came in October of 1999 initiated by the young teachers of Zrenjanin Music School “Josif Marinković”. During the last six years, the ensemble has worked with significant artists from the country and abroad, with a particular attention paid to the cooperation with young, still unaffirmed talents from the town and region. In June 2004 the Orchestra accomplishes the cooperation with Peđa Milosavljević, a violinist and chamber musician from the Netherlands, who overtakes the programme and artistic leadership of the ensemble changing the name into “Camerata Pannonika”

A great influence to the music being of Zrenjanin is also given by the Town Brass Orchestra, founded in 1973. During three decades of existence the Orchestra has performed all over the country and abroad over five hundred times. Nine times it has won the golden medallion at Vojvodina Orchestra Festival in Ruma, and it also performed at the international festivals in Prevezi in Greece, Đeru, Bekeščaba, Kazinbarciki and Sigetvar in Hungary. Under the conductor’s stick of a music teacher from the Music School “Josif Marinković” Karolj Boldižar, the Town Brass Orchestra, apart from the continuing the tradition of qualitative artistic music, has set itself a goal to organise concerts and culture activities in Zrenjanin Community and whole region.

The founder of the Town Brass Orchestra is also the organiser of the “International Festival of Music and Dancing” which is held every year in Zrenjanin, being visited by the guests from all over Europe.

In Zrenjanin there is a large number of non-budget institutions of culture that give a significant contribution to the development of culture in the town and Vojvodina, but surely two organisations tightly bound to the urban culture of the town have to be mentioned.

The first institution is Cafe club "Zelena Zvono" / “Green Bell”. It was founded in 1991, and from the very start, through its programs, it has offered citizens qualitative and urban culture contents. During all these years Pozorišni club "Zelena Zvono" / Theatre Club “Green Bell”/ continues with similar activities extending the

production and diversity of program and consequently becoming one of the most significant cultural institutions in the region.

To its visitors the Club offers the following: concerts, D.J. Clubbing, fashion happenings, promotions and presentation, Cyber café.

It needed ten years for Pozorišni club "Zeleno Zvono" to reach and obtain rating which most of the clubs in the country tend to achieve. Within the Club activities the movement "New Optimism" is formed setting its basic principles :

- to stand for the right to be different, as a supreme right of every human individual,
- to affirm all forms of creating. To gather artists, scientists, entrepreneurs , inventors and other extraordinary individuals, with purpose to represent them as a good example to the widest public.
- it is the movement of all citizens from Vojvodina and Serbia who do not accept to be permanently imprisoned and to be victims of the dark nineties.
- not to accept on defeatism, spreading the feeling of weakness and hopelessness.
- public fighting against nationalism, chauvinism , fascism, racism and every other political extremism.
- public confrontation to xenophobe, social autism, provincialism and "ideology of mediocrity".
- to support solidarity among people, the answer is quite simple: good will and constant work on every detail that represent and makes club.

With its attitude towards different forms of art, culture, publishing, journalism, fashion, marketing, catering and creating its own production, this club has made friendship at different levels among different people .One most valued last even today, after ten years of unimaginable transformations, giving refreshing strength to move on.

Another institution which under no conditions you should skip and which gathers large number of art lovers is the magazine "Natron". The first number of the magazine for literature and art Natron was published in 2002. on natrone paper in 300 copies and all the medias in Serbia, Montenegro and Vojvodina, as well as the local ones , stated that finally a magazine worth paying attention to has appeared.

From the issue to issue the magazine took specific views on art, and the articles and comments came from Russia, Canada, Australia, America, from the European countries in particular, and most significant fact is that the idea about a Regional Association was born. The Association would gather writers under the BANATSKO UDRUŽENJE KNJIŽEVNIKA /Banat Association of Writers/ with the main office in Zrenjanin, but it would cover the entire region of Banat (Hungary - Vojvodina /Srbija/ - Romania) so that writers could freely communicate and exchange experience , knowledge and opinions of this region very specific and very significant for the art of Europe .

This stream leads to a need for better design and format of the magazine so after the issue no 9 Natron got four colour pages and the fifth December issues is introduced to summarize and publish all the important happenings and events during the year and to announce the future ones planned for the next year.

At the moment a big public competition is planned to be opened in 2006, the one that will include all the artistic research that can be expressed in print form: poetry, essay, short story, drawing, painting, photography etc.

Through this magazine the town of Zrenjanin is also popularized, and the publications is publishes are all about our surrounding. The editor of the magazine for art and literature "Natron" is Ivan Danikov.

8.3 Education

Primary education in Zrenjanin Municipality is organised in 26 primary schools. In this school year total of 11116 pupils have been enrolled. Around 1394 pupils were enrolled into the first form organised into 66 classes. The network of schools is large enough to cover the needs of the population.

Pursuant to the stipulations of Education Act, children , not younger than 6 and not older than 7.5 at the beginning of the school year are allowed to enroll and attend the first form. However, a child older than 7.5 but due to illness or other justified reasons not enrolled in time is allowed to enroll at that age.

Education is performed in the Serbian language. For national minorities education is organised in their mother tongues.

In Zrenjanin Municipality, apart from the Serbian languages, teaching at schools is organised in the Hungarian, Rumanian and Slovak languages too.

The children who experiences problems in their development attend the Special School for Primary and Secondary Education "9. maj" in Zrenjanin. There are 165 pupils enrolled at this school divided into 28 classes. Besides that, from the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality twenty children of different categories attend the special schools in Novi Sad and Belgrade, and according to the law regulations the Municipality covers their expenses .

Primary musical education can be achieved at Music School "Josif Marinković" Zrenjanin.

The number of employees at primary schools is 1467 . There is a shortage of qualified staff in some fields, particularly in the English language teaching.

Schools have essential equipment, including computers which are sufficient both for lower levels of informatics teaching and for the school administration.

The premises are ruined, and some schools have no covered sport facilities at all which is hardly to imagine in this century.

The recourses for school maintaining are provided by the local government.

The survey of pupil and class numbers is given in the chart below.

Secondary education in Zrenjanin Municipality is performed in eight secondary schools situated in Zrenjanin : Zrenjaninska gimnazija /Zrenjanin Grammar School/, Ekonomsko-trgovinska škola /Economic-Trade school/, Medicinska škola /Medical School/, Hemijsko prehrambena i tekstilna škola "Uroš Predić" /Chemical- Food and Textile School/, Elektro-tehnička i građevinska škola "Nikola Tesla" /Electro-Technical and Civil Engineering School, Tehnička škola /School of Techniques/, Poljoprivredna škola /School of Agriculture/ and Muzička škola "Josif Marinković" /Musical School.

The first form of a secondary school can be attended by those pupils who finished primary school education and passed the secondary school entrance exam, as defined in the Education Act.

Secondary education lasts three or four years according to the Special Act and school curriculum.

The Plan of enrollment pupils into the first form of secondary schools is made and approved by the Ministry of Education and Sport of the Republic of Serbia. In Zrenjanin Municipality 1851 pupils organised in 65 classes attend the first form in various secondary schools. Three year education includes 653 pupils enrolled into 23 classes. The total number of the enrolled pupils in the secondary schools is 6656 pupils in 239 classes.

Teaching at schools is mostly performed in the Serbian language. However, besides Serbian , as the teaching language, in some schools teaching is also performed in the Hungarian language including monolingual- Hungarian classes organised in Zrenjanin Grammar School, Medical School, Chemical- Food and Textile School, Electro- Technical and Civil Engineering School and Agricultural School.

The School for children with special needs "9. maj" the secondary education is organised in 13 classes including total of 87 pupils.

The total number of employees in secondary schools is 673. All professional subjects are taught and there is no shortage in qualified staff.

The equipment in secondary schools is rather out-of- date, effecting the teaching of some subjects, particularly informatics.

Some school premises are in bad condition, particularly the School of Techniques which should have been moved a prefabricated building long time ago. The new building of Medical School is being built.

The main issue here is that at secondary school networking the needs of the economy were not taken into consideration but only available professional staff and technological background, and today it appears as a big disadvantage.

The recourses for the schools maintaining are provided by the Municipality which also participates in the building of the new premises for Medical School Residential student home "Angelina Kojić – Gina" provides accommodation , food /if necessary/ and study rooms for the students coming from other territories .

Higher and high education in Zrenjanin Municipality is organised at Higher Technical School and the Faculty of Techniques "Mihajlo Pupin" in Zrenjanin.

The total number of 880 students are enrolled at the Higher Technical School, the first year includes the total of 415 students.

There are two departments at the Higher Technical School: mechanical engineering and technology. These departments includes six education profiles; production mechanical engineering, processing mechanical engineering, agricultural mechanical engineering, food technology, chemical technology and textile technology.

The Higher Technical School employs the total number of 66 people.

The Faculty of Techniques "Mihajlo Pupin" in Zrenjanin has 2239 students and about a hundred employees.

There are fourteen education profiles at the Faculty. The below given chart shows the number of students according to the profiles and the way of financing (budget, self-financing, partial financing).

The accommodation for the students coming from other territories is organised at Student Home in Gundulićeva Street, which has been reconstructed several times now with the financial support of the Province and the local government.

Some studying courses are increasing in demand, others, on the contrary, students become uninterested in others and there is the problem of enough number of students at the third ones.

Technically the premises for higher and high education are well equipped. Computers and laboratories are continually up-dated, buildings are reconstructed so that the work conditions are satisfying.

The Ministry of Education and Sport is the resource of financing for higher and high education and the local government of Zrenjanin provides the resources for their regular functioning.

NUMBER OF PUPILS AND CLASSES IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF ZRENJANIN MUNICIPALITY

Table No 64

SCHOOL	LANGUAGE	TOTAL	
		Classes	Pupils
1. Primary School "Dr Jovan Cvijić" Zrenjanin	S	32	786
2. Primary School "Vuk Karadžić" Zrenjanin	S	18	413
3. Primary School "D.Obradović" Zrenjanin	S	24	568
4. Primary School "2.oktobar" Zrenjanin	S	24	566
5. Primary School "J.Jovanović Zmaj" Zrenjanin	S	17	380
6. Primary School "P.P.NJegoš" Zrenjanin	S	55	1250
7. Primary School "S.Marinković" Zrenjanin	S	8	118
	H	18	220
TOTAL S + H		26	338
8. Primary School "Ž.Zrenjanin" Zrenjanin	S	33	946
9. Primary School "Đura Jakšić" Zrenjanin Department in Jankov Most	S	24	529
	R	2	11
TOTAL S + R		26	540
10. Primary School "Servo Mihalj" Zrenjanin	S	24	500
	H	23	430
TOTAL S + H		47	930
11. Primary School "Dr A.Sabovljević" Ečka	S	16	339
	R	7	58
TOTAL S + R		23	397
12. Primary School "Dr Vrebalov" Melenci	S	24	566
13. Primary School "Branko Radičević" Čenta	S	16	347
14. Primary School "Bratstvo" Aradac	S	9	192
	SL	8	86
TOTAL S + SL		17	278
15. Primary School "Bratstvo Jedinstvo" Belo Blato	S	7	107
	SL	2	17
	H	1	13

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TOTAL S + SL + H		10	137
16. Primary School "Dositej Obradović" Farkaždin	S	8	108
17. Primary School "Jovan Dučić" Klek	S	11	227
18. Primary School "Đura Jakšić" Perlez	S	16	323
19. Primary School "Petar Kočić" Banatski Despotovac	S	8	110
20. Primary School "1. oktobar" Botoš	S	10	192
21. Primary School "S.Marković-Toza" Elemir	S	25	538
22. Primary School "Sveti Sava" Stajićevo	S	9	208
23. Primary School "Slavko Rodić" Lazarevo	S	15	272
24. Primary School "Mladost" Tomaševac	S	8	189
25. Primary School "Uroš Predić" Orlovat	S	8	146
26. Primary School "Stevan Knićanin" Knićanin	S	9	189
27. Primary School "Branko Ćopić" Lukićevo	S	8	172
TOTAL:	S	466	10280
	H	42	664
	R	9	69
	SL	10	103
T O T A L: S + SL + R + H		527	11116

NUMBER OF PUPILS AND CLASSES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Table No 65

SCHOOL	LANUGAGE	TOTAL	
		Classes	Pupils
ZRENJANIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL	S	38	1210
	H	4	84
TOTAL:		42	1294
ECONOMIC TRAD3E SCHOOL "JOVAN TRAJKOVIĆ"	S	36	1107
MEDICAL SCHOOL	S	20	612
	H	4	112
TOTAL:		24	724
CHEMICAL-FOOD AND TEXTILE SCHOOL "UROŠ PREDIĆ"	S	40	932
TOTAL:		40	932
ELECTROTECHNICAL AND CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL "NIKOLA TESLA"	S	35	930
	H	6	121
TOTAL:		41	1051
TECHNICAL SCHOOL	S	24	647
AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL	S	27	760
	H	1	17
TOTAL:		28	777
MUSICAL SCHOOL "JOSIF MARINKOVIĆ"	S	4	124
THE MUNICIPALITY OF ZRENJANIN	S	224	6322
	H	15	334
TOTAL:		239	6656

HIGHER TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Table No 66

TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT COURSE	TOTAL		
	Budget	Self-financing	Total
Food Technology	140	151	291
Chemical Technology	60	49	109
Textile Technology	61	48	109
Mechanical Engineering			
Production Mechanical Engineering	65	103	168
Processing Mechanical Engineering	61	60	121
Agricultural Mechanical Engineering	45	37	82
TOTAL:	432	448	880

ENROLLED STUDENTS
FACULTY OF TECHNIQUES "MIHAJLO PUPIN" ZRENJANIN

Table No 67

EDUCATION PROFILE	TOTAL		
	Budget	Self-financing	Partial Financing
Teacher of Techniques	9	29	-
Teacher of Informatics and Technical Education	1	18	-
Teacher of Informatics	168	97	7
Engineer in Informatics, B.Sci.	318	145	-
Engineer in Business Informatics, B.Sci.	22	20	-
Engineer in Mechanical Engineering Development, B.Sci.	64	23	6
Engineer in Textile Mechanical Engineering, B.Sci.	14	3	2
Engineer in Textile Engineering Informatics, B.Sci.	6	-	-
Textile Design Engineer , B.Sci.	43	112	-
Engineer in Technical Systems Operating, B.Sci.	107	13	-
Engineer in Medical technical System Operating, B.Sci.	105	1	-
Engineer in Quality Development- Management, B.Sci.	17	-	-
Manager of Business Communication	11	13	-
Engineer of Production Management, B.Sci.	130	735	-
T O T A L:	1015	1209	15
			T O T A L : 2239

Apart from the above mentioned state institutions of education there is a number of private schools mostly referring to foreign languages and computers learning.

The first school for foreign languages "OXFORD" was established back in 1990, only two weeks after the Personal Work Act was adopted. Nowadays, there is a dozen private schools and companies offering learning English, as a far dominant foreign language and German, Italian, French and Spanish. Foreign languages, particularly English, have always been field of interest for the citizens of the Municipality and play an important role in preparing adults and children for working and cooperating with foreign investors and approaching Europe with no language barrier.

On the other hand, such a flourishing of private schools inevitably brings the issue of teacher qualifications since there are many who consider English teaching only as a fast profitable business which actually can ruin the interest of small children. Another related problem is the shortage of qualified teachers in the state schools, particularly after the introducing English as foreign language in the lower primary school forms, starting from the first one. The Ministry of Education supported by the British Council in Belgrade is trying to set the criteria and standards but the situation is still rather hectic and mostly it is up to schools to deal with the problem the best they can.

The Municipality of Zrenjanin, being aware of the problem, is planning to improve the quality of the English language teaching through teacher training workshops organised through approved projects in the cooperation with the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Serbia and the British Council Belgrade.

Another direction of foreign language development would be the implementing of the projects of foreign language learning for the employed in public institutions, such as the Municipality, Court, Hospital etc, particularly the departments that are, in their work, in direct communication with citizens including foreigners that may be staying in the town, on business or pleasure.

8.4 Children Social Care

Preschool care and education is organised within the Institution of Preschool education and Care in the town of Zrenjanin, as the departments in primary schools in villages of the Municipality and at the School of Special Education and Care "9.maj" in Zrenjanin.

The programme of preschool care and education includes 2980 children organised in 146 care groups. The Preschool Institution includes 2279 children in 107 care groups and at the School "9.maj" there are 7 children in one group, and at primary schools in villages 694 children in 38 care groups.

The Institution of Preschool Education and Care provides accommodation and food on daily basis in 18 premises designed and build or reconstructed for this special purpose of children care and education. The facility capacities meet the needs of care and education, social welfare and preventive-health care for about 2000 children. The facility locations are planned and situated in residential areas, entirely satisfying the criterium of providing the service nearby the place of living. An issue, still to be solved is the building of a combined facility in the centre of the town and insufficient capacities at some locations.

The Institution of Preschool Education and Care organises the work for daily accommodation lasting eleven working hours and half-daily stay lasting four working hours. Depending on a facility capacity and the needs of parents, some kindergartens have two shifts. The work with children is also organised in the groups at hospital for the children who are ill staying in hospital for longer periods of time as well as for children with no parents care or with some minor problems in development.

The equipment in the facilities for children accommodation is fairly good. Investments and current maintaining have solved the most urgent problems so that service quality is satisfying.

The Institution has a central kitchen and rooms suitable for food serving in all 18 buildings.

An important issue in a high quality realization of care and education is didactic equipment and means. The equipment is, compared to the previous years improved, but still not to an appropriate level depending on financial resources.

The improvement and innovations in this kind of work with children in a long-term process in the Institution. These programmes, among others, include the following: the realization of psychological workshops, book of children rights, eco topics, nonaggressive communication, anti-stress programme, professionalism, supporting and keeping of self-respect etc.

Temporary forms of work with children include drama, music, art and sport and recreation activities.

In the Institution there are also some self-financing programmes such as: the English language learning, sport kindergarten, birthday parties, dancing lessons, computer school etc.

Preschool education and care in villages is organised as departments at local schools. The quality of education and care, equipment, the organisation of additional forms of education and care and other activities are conditioned by the attitude of the school towards a particular kind of activity. Most kindergarten teachers have a good cooperation with the Institution of Preschool Education Zrenjanin, especially referring to professional-pedagogical work.

Preschool care and education in the Municipality is also organised in the languages of the national minorities.

The price of the services in the Preschool Institution is defined by the Mayor, and parents, depending on their financial position, pay for children accommodation, and the amount to economic full price is refunded by the Municipality from the budget resources.

The financing of children accommodation in the Preschool Institution is provided from the Municipal resources, from parents payments and also from the Republic Ministry of Education and Sport.

Pursuant to the law regulations 80% of the costs is refunded from the municipal budget, 20% is paid by parents according to their income, and the Republic provides the financial resources for four hour programme as a preschool education, i.e. preparation for school (kindergarten).

It is considered that the financing, referring the law regulations, is well done. However, there are some problems in the application of these financial lines which will result in a necessary rationalisation within the Preschool Institution.

Naturally numerous non-governmental organisations, which perform their activities here, are involved in children social care through various programmes.

8.5 Health Care

The network of health institutions located on the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality was planned and its capacities meet regional demands. This network of health institutions in the Zrenjanin Municipality includes the following:

- Health Center, consisting of two organisation units, OU General Hospital "Dr Đorđe Joanović" and OU Clinic Department "Dr Boško Vrebalov",
- Specialized Lung Diseases Hospital "Dr Vasa Savić",
- Specialized Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Hospital "Rusanda" Melenci,
- Zrenjanin Pharmacy Department and
- Health Care Department.

Apart from the above mentioned institutions the network of health institutions in the Middle Banat District also includes the clinics in Žitište, Novi Bečej, Srpska Crnja and Sečanj.

The health institutions of the Middle Banat District employ the total number of 2996 employees, 2103 of them being engaged in medical profession and 893 in non-medical professions. In average, one doctor takes care of 508 inhabitants in the area of the Middle Banat District. This indicates to an optimal value and the differences in it among municipalities are insignificant.

In the Municipality of Zrenjanin, in health care there are 2544 employees in total. The structure of the employed in health care in the institutions in Zrenjanin Municipality is as follows:

Table No 68

Ref. No.	NAME	TOTAL	Medical Employees	Non-medical Employees
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Health Center:			
	- OU General Hospital "dr Đorđe Joanović"	1.2001	825	376

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	- OU Clinic Department "dr Boško Vrebalov"	708	553	155
2.	Specialized Lungs Diseases Hospital	152	92	60
3.	"Rusanda" Melenci	291	164	127
4.	Zrenjanin Pharmacy	122	81	41
5.	Zrenjanin Health Care Department	70	48	22



Table No 69

Health Institution	Total of Employees	Health Employees and Associates										Administr. Technical Personnel
		Total	Doctors			Stomatol.	Phar. B.Sci.	Other	B.Sc.	Secun. Educ.	Prim Educ	
			General Medicine	at Special.	Spec.							
1. Health Center	1.909	291	58	29	204	50	7	16	61	953	0	531
A.General Hospital	1.201	163	8	20	135	1	6	11	46	598	0	376
B.Clinic Department «Dr Boško Vrebalov»	708	128	50	9	69	49	1	5	15	355	0	155
2.Specialized Lungs Diseases Hospital	152	13	0	2	11	0	2	0	6	71	0	60
3.Spec. Hospital «Rusanda»	291	20	0	1	19	0	0	2	45	97	0	127
4. Pharmacy Zrenjanin	122	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	1	44	0	41
5. Health Care Department	70	13	0	4	9	0	1	4	5	25	0	22
TOTAL: (1-5)	2.544	337	58	36	243	50	46	22	118	1.190	0	781

The structure of the employed, according to the kind and level of their qualifications is given in the above chart:

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The capacities of health institutions meet the needs of treatment of the inhabitants of Zrenjanin Municipality and surrounding municipalities of the Middle Banat region.

In the District of Middle Banat there are three stationary hospitals, one of them is the General Hospital with 455 (active) beds and two specialized hospitals: Lungs Hospital with 160 beds and «Rusanda» Melenci with 386 postelja. In the District there are 1001 beds, which, in relation to the number of inhabitants, in average, means 4.8 beds per 1000 inhabitants.

In each stationary hospital there is a clinic department including specialized-consulting offices, biochemical and microbiological laboratories, X-ray and ultrasound diagnostics, CT diagnostics, the section of pathoanatomy and pathohistology.

The Pharmacy of Zrenjanin has 26 premises for distribution, keeping, storing and making of medicines. There are 11 pharmacy premises in the Municipality itself and 15 in villages.

Health Care Department is an institution specialized in prevention and its sections (social medicine, epidemiology, hygiene), through its activities cover the needs of disease prevention and health promoting in the District. The microbiological diagnostics of the Department meet the disease diagnosing needs of the inhabitants of the District, who are not treated in stationary hospitals.

In 2004 the General Hospital treated 19299 people and made 128484 patient days with an average treatment of 6.66 days and bed utilisation of 58.57%. The General Hospital is in the Pilot Programme of the World Bank. According to this programme, there were some organisation transformations and capacity reductions in stationary hospital, all with the purpose to use the resources more efficiently. Since September the stationary hospital is organised in five departments: internal medicine, psychiatry, pediatrics, surgery and gynecology and 455 active beds. An average bed number in 2004 was 601. At clinics there were 304876 appointments.

In 2004 Lungs Hospital treated in Zrenjanin and Jaša Tomić 1464 patients and made 31239 patient days, with a treatment average of 21.34 days and bed utilisation of 53.49%. Lungs Hospital has its clinic which is a lungs dispensary for the population of Zrenjanin Municipality at the same time, there were 13080 appointments at the clinic.

And finally, «Rusanda» Melenci, in 2004, treated 5122 patients, who made 115612 days with a treatment average of 22.57 days and bed utilisation of 82.06%. Clinical department is organised in two units – one in Melenci within the stationary hospital and another in Zrenjanin. The clinic had 6942 appointments.

Age structure of the population is very unfavourable.

Natural rate of population is extremely unfavourable, with a permanent trend of further fall. Previous statistics on the population show that the birth rate in 2004 was 8.80‰, mortality rate was 15.70‰, now natural increase is negative, i.e. -6,90‰. The inhabitants of Zrenjanin Municipality in 2004 mostly died due to the diseases of blood vessels and tumor.

The most frequent causes of death are shown in the below given chart:

Table No 70

Rang	Disease Group according to Official Records – 10	No	%
I	Bloodstream diseases	1.220	63,24
II	Tumors	343	17,78
III	Symptoms, signs and insufficiently defined conditions	101	5,23
IV	Respiratory system diseases	72	3,73
V	Diseases of glands, nutrition and metabolism	59	3,05
VI	Injuries, poisoning and consequences of external causes	45	2,33

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VII	Diseases of digesting system	32	1,65
VIII	Diseases of urinary-genital system	23	1,19
IX	Diseases of nervous system	16	0,82
X	Mental disorders	13	0,67
XI	Other	5	0,31
TOTAL		1.929	100,00%

A very important indicator of population health is baby mortality, i.e. the mortality of children up to 1 year old. According to the previous statistics of Helath Care Department Zrenjanin in the Municipality of Zrenjanin in 2004 1 baby died which means that dath rate is 0.79%

One of the indicators of population health is morbidity which is registered through the programme of statistical research of interest for the whole country and is related to that population group that used health care during the research period.

Registered morbility in clinical –dispansery department show that in 2004 the number of registered diagnosis was 390034 , all through the appointments and examinations of the population of Zrenjanin Municipality in the primary health care.

With children, as in the previous years, the majority of registered diseases referred to respiratory organs.

Diseases of small children in 2004

Table No 71

Disease Group	Rang	%
Diseases of respiratory system	I	52,05
Infective and parasite diseases	II	16,61
Diseases of ear and mastoid bone	III	6,24
Diseases of skin and dermis tissue	IV	5,09
Factors affecting health	V	4,51

Morbidity of school children in 2004

Table No 72

Disease Group	Rang	%
Diseases of respiratory system	I	35,58

Infective and parasite diseases	II	21,24
Diseases of skin and dermis tissue	III	11,93
Symptoms, signs and insufficiently defined conditions	IV	6,76
Diseases of skin and dermis tissue	V	5,08

With adults (general medicine and work medicine) most cases registered were diseases of respiratory system

Morbidity of adults in 2004

Table No 73

Disease Group	Rang	%
Diseases of respiratory system	I	20,68
Diseases of bloodstream	II	15,32
Factors affecting health condition	III	12,07
Diseases of muscle-bone and connective tissue	IV	10,04
Mental disorders	V	5,64

The morbidity structure in stationary hospitals is specific and different compared to others due to different pathology the hospitals cover, so the morbidity is given separately for each hospital.

General Hospital "Dr Đorđe Joanović" , diseases in 2004

Table No 74

Disease Group	Rang	Number of Cases	%
Diseases of bloodstream	I	3.742	22,36
Diseases of digestive system	II	2.672	15,96
Diseases of urinary-genital system	III	1.759	10,51
Tumors	IV	1.519	9,07
Diseases of respiratory system	V	1.392	8,32

Specialized Lungs Diseases Hospital "Dr Vasa Savić", diseases in 2004

Table No 75

Disease Group	Rang	Number of Cases	%
Diseases of respiratory system	I	955	67,30
Tumors of respiratory organs	II	350	24,66
Infective and parasite diseases	III	71	5,00
Diseases of bloodstream	IV	30	2,11
Symptoms, signs and unsufficiently defined conditions	V	10	0,70

Specialized Physical and Rehabilitation Hospital "Rusanda", diseases 2004

Table No76

Disease Group	Rang	Number of Cases	%
Diseases of muscle-bone and connective tissue	I	2.131	41,66
Diseases of nervous system	II	1.931	37,75
Injuries, poisoning and consequences of external causes	III	608	11,88
Factors affecting health and contact with health service	IV	328	6,41
Diseases of glands, nutrition and methabolism	V	76	1,48

During 2004 there were 2277 registered cases of acute infective diseases, with the incident rate of 1724.43. Compared to the previous year the number of affected by infective diseases increased for 140.64%, and that is, at the same time, the largest number of the affected in a five year period 2000 - 2004 .

The most intensive morbidity in infective diseases was in the period of late autumn and winter, which is actually the season of respiratory infective diseases, which, as in the previous years are the most numerous in 2004 making 61.97% of total number of infective diseases.

The structure of infective diseases, according to the infective diseases groups, shows an increased number of the affected in all infective group diseases.

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In the group of respiratory infective diseases, the largest registered number – 1022 referred to chicken pox and streptococcus throat inflammation cases – 277 cases. There were 34 registered cases of tuberculosis. The diseased of other vaccinable diseases that are transmitted by respiratory system are not registered.

During 2004 in Zrenjanin Municipality there were three registered cases of death due to acute infective diseases, while in the previous period that number was in the range of 0 to 4 people a year. Among the acute infective diseases which resulted in death the most frequent cause was septicemia, which in the last five years was the cause of death in 5 cases. The second place according to the frequency takes bacteria meningitis .

The programme of compulsory immunisation, was, in spite of vnumerous difficulties, executed successfully. The high rate achieved in children vaccination, as defined in the programme of compalsory immunisation, in the previous period resulted in the absence of vaccinable diseases in 2004.

An important role in health care of population is taken by private medical practice.

Private medical pratice includes 2 specialized hospitals, 15 doctor’s surgeries 25 stomatology surgeries and 4 laboratories.

The number of the employed in private medical practice is 147 medical employees and 11 employees of administrative –technical profile, and the bookkeeping is done in registered agencies. It is not possible to process the relevant data on the number of examinations performed at private surgeries, the number of stomatology exeminations as well as laboratory analyses.

The number of beds in the Specialized Hospital “Sveti Jovan” is 5 at the moment, and the number of performed operations is 281 and 1011 patient days, with 3 patient days in average and 55% of bed utilisation.

There are 7 beds in the Special Hospital “10. maj” , and there is no data referring to the number of treatments since it has started to work lately.

It is difficult to determine the number of part-time medical employees working on additional work contract basis, both doctors and employees with secondary medical education, since this a changeable category.

Approximate number of employees employed in private medical practice is shown in the below given chart:

Table No 77

Health Institution	Total No of Employ.	Doctors of General Medicine	Doctor Spec.	Med. Tech	Pharm B.Sc.	Bioch. B.Sc.	Higher School	Admin. & Tech. Section
Private Doctor’s Surgeries	44	4	17	18			2	3
Private Hospitals	11	2	4	8			1	4
Private Stomatology. Surgeries	43	15	12	12			1	3
Private Laboratories	9	4				4		1

8.6 Social Welfare

The network of social welfare institutions in Zrenjanin Municipality includes the Welfare Center of Zrenjanin Municipality, as the basic institution of social welfare which has been engaged in the activities of social and family-legal care since 1961, when it was founded and the Gerontology Center of Zrenjanin Municipality, as the institution with a legal entity engaged in the activities of general social interest in the field of social and health care of psychologically healthy adults and the old.

The Welfare Center Zrenjanin employs 30 people, including 11 social workers, performing the activities referring to social and family-legal care and doing administrative work.

In the Center there are two professional teams organised to help solving various social issues of the population:

- the team for adults and old people care and
- the team for children and youth care.

The team for adults and old people care is organised in two professional subteams:

- the team for financial family support and
- the team for adults and old people care.

The team for children and youth care is organised in three professional subteams:

- the team for the care of children coming from families with disordered family relations
- the team for the care of children with no parents care and
- the team for the care of children and youth with behaviour disorders.

The Welfare Center of Zrenjanin works in the premises provided by the Municipal Assembly in May of 1998. The Center main office is situated next to the Municipality building so the conditions for cooperation with all the necessary institutions and contacts with its users. Still, there is not enough space in the Center, the offices are shared by more employees which makes the work more difficult and less convenient for the users since the issues to be discussed are often of private nature and appropriate conditions for discreet talks are necessary to be ensured.

During 2004, by the premises reconstruction the problem of file department has been solved since, pursuant to the File Act, it is obligatory to keep this documentation permanently.

There is still the problem of insufficient technical equipment, computers, above all, and vehicles, which all makes the work more difficult.

The Welfare Center is financed from the budget of the Republic of Serbia – the salaries of 27 employees as well as operating costs of the Center – while three employees are financed from the Municipal budget. The Municipality is, as the founder, obliged to provide working premises and means of work. The activity of the Center (financial ensuring of families, accommodation for adults, old people and children in appropriate institutions, welfare for care and nursing of old, ill or disabled people) is financed from the budget of the Republic of Serbia while extended rights of social care (financial aid - money given only once), the costs of funeral of socially endangered categories, medicine supply and fuel supply) are financed from the budget of Zrenjanin Municipality according to the Municipal decision on the extended rights in social care of the population of Zrenjanin Municipality.

Unfavourable economic and demographic indicators in Zrenjanin Municipality resulted in a large number of inhabitants with a rather small income, an increase of an age average of population and the number of single households which all has led to a larger number of the inhabitants that need and receive various forms of social care.

The number of social welfare users in Zrenjanin Municipality is given in the table given below

Table No 78

Year	Number of Users	Base Index
2000	3907	100

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2001	4676	119.68
2002	5162	132.12
2003	5012	128.28
2004	6332	162.07

In 2004 the social welfare care was provided for 6332 users, i.e. 4.79% of the total number of the population in Zrenjanin Municipality. There is an increase in the number of users for 26% compared to the year 2003. The highest increase was recorded in financial family ensuring (FFE) and once given financial aid due to the poverty of a large number of inhabitants as a consequence of bad economic trends in Zrenjanin Municipality. Also, amends and annexes of Social Welfare Act, coming into force on 01.08.2004. change the criteria for FFE right accomplishing so that a larger number of families have become entitled to this right.

Number of users of social welfare according to different kinds of rights is shown at the below given chart:

Table No 79

Type of Care	Number of Users					Index 2004/03
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Adoption	2	2	-	5	2	
Guardianship (total)	206	219	255	410	396	96.59
Living in an institution	495	424	464	481	378	78.59
Living in another family	28	29	40	52	65	125.00
Care and nurse ring air	147	206	304	315	366	116.19
Financial ensuring	908	1110	1373	1524	2884	189.24
Goods aid	-	-	-	-	384	-
Once given financial aid	412	245	656	736	749	101.77

During 2004 on the list of the Welfare Center there were 305 children with behaviour disorders, among which, 206 new ones, having been put on the list for the first time, which makes 32.9 % more than in the year 2003, and 675 children from the families with disturbed family relations and 560 adults from these families.

The biggest problem is financial family supporting since, from year to year the number of people applying for this kind of aid in the Center is continually rising. Another important problem is the issue of old people and the situation is the same as with the former category. In the previous year an increase of underage delinquency was recorded, as well as an increase of the number of children endangered by family circumstances which are, due to this, separate from their natural families and accommodated in other families to be looked after and brought up.

The Gerontology Center of Zrenjanin is an institution basically engaged in social and health care of adults and old psychologically healthy people. The activity of the Center is divided into institutional one (residence) and non-institutional (social care).

The institutional residential care provides the following: accommodation, food, health and social care for adults and old people. Non-institutional open care provides assistance and nurse ring to old, incapable, chronically diseased and other people who are not capable of taking care about themselves. This non-institutional care includes gerontology club which, as a form of social care,

provides the services of social work, culture, entertainment and education activities, recreative-rehabilitation activities, preventive and hygienic health service and other services to adult and old people in need.

At the end of 2004 the Gerontology Center employed the total number of 133 employees.

The Department of non-institutional care employs one social worker, two nurses, one gerontology -hostess and two club hostesses .

The entire Institution is organised into three units:

- the Department of Institutional Care,
- the Department of Non-institutional Care and
- Administration Department.

Within the Gerontology Center there is a Pensioners Home, the capacity of which is 146 rooms and 296 users.

Apart from the residential area, the Home has social activities rooms, medical care rooms, rooms for professional services, service sections, administrative offices, technical maintaining, energy plants etc. The total area of Residential facilities is around 7000 m².

The Gerontology Club is in another building situated at other location and it is the administrative office of the Department of Non-institutional Care. The services of house assistance and nurse ring are provided to users at their homes.

The conditions of living and working are adjusted to the normative standards and enable qualitative objectives realization.

Also, technical equipment is in good condition meeting the needs of the users so that various activities can be organised for the users. It is, mainly, in accordance with the normative standards for this kind of activity, referring the number and type. Most part of the equipment is 10 or more years old, partly damaged. A long-term trend to accept the immobile and seriously diseased resulted in partial lack of adequate equipment (there is not enough number of beds for immobile, mattresses, trapezes etc) The costs of servicing and maintaining this kind of equipment are rather big.

Spatial conditions for reception department are satisfying. The reception department consists of two double rooms and one single isolation room. There is necessary furniture in the rooms as well as bathrooms or showers and toilets. The isolation room is kept locked having bars at the windows. The living conditions in reception department are satisfying..

The Gerontology Center is financed from the budget of the Republic of Serbia, through the Ministry of Work, Employment and Social Issues, Refugee Commissariat, Republic Department of Health Insurance, the budget of Zrenjanin Municipality and the users themselves or their relatives.

The capacities of the Institution, according to the types of services are as follows:

- Pensioners Home..... 296 users
- Reception Department.....5 users
- House assistance and nurse ring.....30 users
- Gerontology Club.....265 users

On 31.12.2004. in residential accommodation there were 280 users (234 regular tenants and 46 refugees), i.e. the capacity was 95% full.

In open care , at the end of the year, there were 275 club members, and house assistance and nursering services were provided for 52 people.

There are following problems in the realization of the programme of the Gerontology Center:

- Insufficient number of employees in the department of open care (two more nurses are needed in the house assistance and nursering service);
- In the Gerontology Club there is no counseling section for the old
- Insufficient equipment for immobile and seriously diseased people.

On the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality there are three unhygienic residential areas, where mostly the Romas live. These areas are as follows: Dudara, the area in the streets Titelska and Titelski red and Surdučka, and residential area in Bosanska street. There are about 1600 inhabitants in these residential areas which were not designed or included in any urban plan so that no infrastructure has

been built so far. Most families from these areas receive financial aid because they are socially endangered. Children, from these areas, attend, mainly, Special Primary School "9.maj".

On the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality there is a Refugee Commissariat founded by the Government of the Republic of Serbia and its function is to deal with the issues of refugees. The Head of the Commissariat is the commissar and the Municipal trustee of the Commissariat is the person appointed by the Mayor with a duty to forward the information between the Municipality and the Commissariat and also to execute certain activities for the Commissariat, such as: document regularisation, check in/out with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, health care, finding accommodation in the institutions of social care etc... Also, in the Municipality there is a refugee department formed by the mayor and engaged in the reception and taking care of refugees.

During the period of 1992 to 1999, on the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality there were 9791 registered refugees and people who had to leave their homes. This includes 5427 refugees from Croatia, 3365 from Bosnia and 16 from Slovenia. Internally migrated from Kosovo there were 963 people registered. At the latest revision of refugee status 2178 people were listed. Among them 1274 people obtained a positive decision confirming their refugee status and receiving new refugee identity cards with the expire date up to 2007. %38 people obtained a negative decision, i.e. they were rejected refugee status, and other 366 are still in the legal procedure.

On the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality there are three humanitarian non-governmental organisations engaged in the refugee issues and activities: a Swiss humanitarian organisation for help in catastrophes – SDR providing law counseling free of charge, International Salvation Committee that gives some financial aid and an Italian humanitarian organisation – InterSOS.

The Municipal refugee programme depends, first of all, on the refugee programme of the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

8.7 Sport and Physical Culture

8.7.1 Sport Association and Sport Organisations and Clubs

Sport Association is the association of profession associations, sport societies, clubs and other sport organisations on the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality. Sport Association which is the carrier of all sport activities in the field of sport in the Municipality includes, in total, 113 sport organisations (13 profession associations, 7 sport societies and 93 sport clubs) with the purpose to achieve common goals in the field of sport and physical culture.

Apart from the above mentioned members of the Sport association of Zrenjanin Municipality, there are about 40 more sport clubs in the Municipality.

In the Municipality almost all sport branches and disciplines are present. There are about 8500 registered sportsmen and sportswomen of all ages and categories, then about 16000 registered people who go in for sport and about 400 sportsmen and sportswomen among the disabled

8.7.2 Sport Grounds, Facilities and Employees

The Sport Association of Zrenjanin Municipality provides the conditions for sport activities, recreation and physical exercises of individuals, teams and organisations in all its facilities (total area of 105554 m²), which are, according to the Decision of Municipal Assembly referring the executing of physical culture activities, given to the Sport Association of Zrenjanin Municipality to be used and managed.:

- TOWN'S STADIUM, functioning since 1954, reconstructed in 1967, capacity 18-20.000 spectators.

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- SPORT HALL, functioning since 1961 , reconstructed in 1995 , heating was installed in 2004, capacity 3500 spectators. Purpose: handball, basketball, volleyball....
- SRC / Sport Recreative Center/ «JUG» SWIMMING POOLS, sky open swimming pools , functioning since 1973 , and covered since 1981, capacity 500 spectators at sky open and 350 at covered swimming pools. Reconstructed in 2001 and 2002. Purpose: swimming and waterpolo.
- FIGHTING SPORTS CENTER «PARTIZAN», functioning since 1927 , reconstructed in 1987, no seats for spectators. Purpose: wrestling, fencing, karate, judo, sambo....
- TENNIS COURT (including baloon hall of 442 m² area), functioning since 1961, reconstructed in 2000, capacity 150 spectators.
- SPORT – RECREATIVE CENTER, functioning since 1984. Purpose: «small sports» - football, handball, tennis, volleyball, basketball...
- ROWING –KAYAK CENTER , functioning since 1968, covered area (540 m²) is a storehouse for the equipment and boats.

Apart from sport facilities managed by the Sport Association, the Municipality has available 28 football pitches (22 in villages and 6 in the town), 2 automatic bowling halls, SRC «Motel» (51850 m²), playgrounds owned by the local administration offices (4160 m²), playgrounds and facilities owned by sport societies (OSD «Gradnolica», 45000 m²; SD «Naftagas» Elemir, 8460 m²; SD «Lehel» Mužlja, 17971 m²) and the grounds and halls owned by the primary and secondary schools of the total area of 37961 m² (halls 7612 m² and sky open ground 30349 m²).

The Sport Association employs the total number of 71 employees – in maintaining department, financial and bookkeeping department, administration and profession-pedagogy department (19 professionals in sport organisations that get their salaries through the Sport Association, i.e. through the budget of the Municipality).

8.7.3 Amateur Sport

All the sport organisation on the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality are registered at the Ministry of Education and Sport pursuant to the Sport Act («Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, », No. 52/96) and the Article No 21 the Act of Social Organisations and Citizen Associations («Official gazette of the Republic of Serbia», No. 24/82, 17/84 and 12/89) as the associations of citizens to perform the activity in the field of sport, and according to the unique classification of the activities classified as AMATEUR SPORT.

8.7.4 School Sport and Physical Culture

In Zrenjanin Municipality in school year 2003/2004 there were 17427 pupils enrolled into the primary and secondary schools, and 4627 of them participated at the school sport competitions (Municipal, District, Intermunicipal, Republic and School Olympics) . First of all, school competitions were organised at schools, including 2700 pupils who took part in these competitions – which means that in school year 2003/2004 through school sport competitions 7327 pupils passed, i.e. 42% of the total number of school children.

School sport, as an integral part of school physical education and physical culture , in general, is realized within school clubs –sections including all sport disciplines that the school and surrounding can provide the space and financial conditions for. At the schools of Zrenjanin Municipality this kind of work is highly developed which all resulted in a number of the medals won at the school sport competitions and the number of participants itself. Proposed by the Association of all the teachers of physical education – the Society of Pedagogists for Physical Culture of Zrenjanin and the Sport Association , with the purpose of further development , improvement and promoting of school sport, the Association for School Sport and Olympics of Zrenjanin Municipality was founded.

8.7.5 Physical Education Hall at Schools

In Zrenjanin Municipality there are 29 primary and 6 secondary schools. The lessons of physical education are taught in the halls of the total are of 7612 m². Five primary schools and one secondary school have no facilities appropriate for physical education at all, and six primary schools have only classrooms reconstructed to be used for physical education, while only six primary and two secondary schools have good, appropriate sport halls – some of them are suitable for competitions as well. Generally, financial situation of school facilities is satisfying, and the quantity and condition of the sport equipment in the primary and secondary schools do not meet the low regulations for the execution of physical education at all.

8.7.6 Significant Results and Success in 2004

In the year 2004 some significant sport results were achieved. The most important are the following:

In individual disciplines at national competitions in senior category there were 22 first places won in total: fencing – 1; wrestling – 1; swimming – 9; rowing – 1; sambo – 4, boxing and kick boxing – 4 and divers 2. At junior national competitions there were 30 first places won in total: fencing – 2; wrestling – 1; swimming – 20; karate – 2; judo – 2; sambo – 3.

At the international competitions in senior category 10 medals were won: 4 gold, 2 silver and 4 bronze (karate 9 medals and kick boxing 1 medal). In junior category 15 medals were won: 3 gold, 6 silver and 6 bronze (wrestling 1, swimming 12, sambo 1 and table tennis 1). In senior category at the World Cups 2 gold and 1 silver medal were won, and at the European Championship 1 silver and 1 bronze medal were won. In junior category at the European Championship 1 gold and 1 silver medal were won.

This is not the total number of the medals won since only the first two places at the national competition in only two age categories were taken as a criterion. If, the second and the third places had been counted, then the number of medals would be even bigger, consisting of three figures, which is a major success..

Speaking about team sports some significant results have also been achieved: women volleyball team “Klek” entered I Federal Super Ligue, as well as women table tennis team «Banat Mlekoproduct» and footballers of «SAS Gile promet». Some teams have moved to an upper rank of competing: women volleyball team «Zrenjanin 023», football team «Proletera», and it is expected that bowling team «Kristal» and «Banat» and women football team «Futura» will manage to do the same in near future.

Handball club «Proleter Naftagas», women handball club «Proleter», volleyball club «Gradnolica», volleyball club «GIK Banat», women basketball club «Proleter», judo club «Proleter» all compete at federal rang of competing..

The most recognizable success was achieved by the wrestling team of «Proleter» which won the National Cup and Super Cup, and the fencing team of «Omladinac» kept the first place in the National Ligue in women florete

It is obvious that the sport is moving upwards and that is the result of a substantial financial support provided by the local government, few sponsors and a fair distribution of the budget resources through the Sport Association of Zrenjanin Municipality. A large number of young people go in for sport at sport schools, clubs where it is necessary to provide even better conditions for sport activities so that all those who would just like to engage into recreational activities can find some space for themselves too.

8.8 Sector of NGO and Citizen Associations

On the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality there are about 500 registered non-governmental organisations, associations and citizen associations, that, according to the fields of their activities, can be classified as follows:

- Civil Building Associations	total	8
- Social associations	total	62
- Ecological Associations	total	11
- Hobby Associations	total	75
- Humanitarian Associations	total	8
- Scientific-Educational Associations	total	19
- Professional Associations	total	64
- Sport Associations	total	120
- Technical Associations	total	18
- Tourist Associations	total	5
- Association of Disabled People	total	8
- Associations in Culture	total	48
- Fire Brigade Associations	total	29
- Health Associations	total	17

The first meeting of the representatives of NGO and the Mayor of Zrenjanin Municipality was held in December 2000. The next year, at the Third Forum of Yugoslav Non-Governmental Organisations it was recommended to all the local state bodies to:

- establish and regularly continue the communication and consultations with non-governmental organisations at all the levels with the purpose of identifying the needs of citizens and involving of non-governmental organisations into the solving of social issues (organising meetings with the representatives of the local NGO, appointing a person who is to contact NGO);
- make, through public calls, the budget resources meant for the financing of citizen associations, available to non-governmental organisations;
- support closer cooperation of private sector, state authorities and NGO by the local authorities providing the conditions for the local development coalitions forming;
- consult and use, in their work, the analyses and capacities of NGO, particularly referring to expert analyses and propositions, education, giving professional opinions etc;
- make information necessary for the execution of the programmes of non-governmental organisations available.

Led by these directions on 22.03.2001. the Municipality of Zrenjanin founded the Forum for Mutual Cooperation of NGO of Zrenjanin Municipality. In October 2002 the business premises in Makedonska Street were given to be used by 36 organisations, and the next year the founding assembly of the Alliance of the Associations of Citizens Users of Common Working-Educative Information NGO Center, the Town and Zrenjanin Municipality and the Statute was approved

The Municipality of Zrenjanin has a Regulation Book of the Distribution of Resources for Programme Activities and Projects of Social Organisations, Alliances and Associations and according to it the resources are distributed through a grant call. The call for the resources distribution is opened after the approving of the Municipal budget for the current year. In that way, every year 5,000,000.00 do 6,000,000.00 dinars.

If the demanded resources are larger than those that are to be granted by the grant call (which often happens), the priority in the grant distribution will have the following activities:

- the organising of manifestations of particular interest for the promoting of the Municipality;
- the organisations of disabled people;
- the organising of work with children;

- humanitarian activities;
- projects supporting high standards creativity;
- the projects for the development of civil society;
- the projects supported by other sources.

The associations and organisations of disabled people make a special segment, and, classified according to their goals and objectives, these organisations belong to the group of social-humanitarian organisations which provide their members with humanitarian and psycho-social support and assistance in the accomplishing of their legal rights referring to disabled people.

Starting from the above mentioned, the Municipality of Zrenjanin, support these organisations through regular financing, which includes the payment of salaries, partial payment of operating costs, free of charge rent and approving the resources for programme and project activities.

8.9 Informing and Media

To achieve as better informing of citizens as possible, in 2005, by the decision of the municipal Assembly, two public enterprises were founded: NIJP /Newspapers Publishing Public Enterprise/ Zrenjanin and JP /Public Enterprise/ Radio Zrenjanin, by dividing NIRDJP /Newspaper Publishing Radio Social Public Enterprise/ "Zrenjanin". Apart from the above mentioned in the Municipality of Zrenjanin there are three local TV stations and eleven radio stations, which mainly work with no permit and using poor inadequate equipment producing major disturbances in the reception of TV and radio signals.

Local weekly Zrenjanin comes out on Fridays in more than 12,000 copies and represents one of the most important forms of informing the citizens of Zrenjanin Municipality and the Middle Banat region.

In its business activity and printing NPPE uses the most contemporary information technologies, every reporter has a computer which is connected to a network of a permanent Internet connection. NPPE has an Internet presentation www.zrenjanin.org which has a remarkable number of visits (about 5000 visits per week). The news on the website is daily updated and that is the only local weekly which has news updating on daily basis.

During the last two years an outstanding cooperation has been started and continued with TV Station B92, Beta Agency as well as the magazine Ekonomist which participates in the publishing of the special edition "kapija Banata" / The Gate of Banat/.

The weekly Zrenjanin is the best local weekly with the largest number of copies in Serbia, printed on 48 pages including many colour pages, at "Borba" printing press, using the best roto machine in Serbia. The high quality work of the weekly referring to informing is reflected in the number of customers advertising in the weekly as well as the number of copies. There are more and more big companies which advertise in it.

The weekly Zrenjanin regularly informs citizens about the work of the local government, there are pages reserved for the articles written in the languages of the national minorities, every week in the Hungarian language, and once a month in the Slovak language and Rumanian language. Special redactions have been formed to prepare these pages.

In the realization of the programme of the weekly Zrenjanin 37 employees are engaged.

PE "Radio Zrenjanin", funded by the Municipal assembly realizes programme in the Serbian, Hungarian, Rumanian and Slovak language. The frequency scope of the radio is 50 kilometers.

Radio was founded in 1979 and it informs citizens about all the local and global news, and it also broadcasts the entertainment and commercial programmes.

In the realization of the programme of Radio Zrenjanin 26 employees are engaged.

There are not completely adequate conditions for the realization of the programme, above all, for the broadcasting and offices for the journalists and the editor.

Since Radio Zrenjanin is the only radio on the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality which has informative programme, it is necessary to supply appropriate equipment and update the present one.

To make informing even better there are also some other ways of informing, such as press conferences, presentations on the web site etc.

The presentation of the Municipality on the web site, i.e using Internet for the communicating with the public appears a method which, in near future, will be unbeatable. This way of informing, so far, has showed very good results, particularly when it comes to the informing of the citizens who live long distance all around the world and it helps in the promoting of the Municipality itself being in the function of its economic development. The method is more and more widely used having no limits and offering many various options of using. The number of the visitors of Zrenjanin site in April 2005 increased, compared to the first month of releasing in 2001, ten times. During that period the citizens from 71 countries from five continents “dropped by” to the site. This speaks for itself supporting the usage of modern means of communication which should be one of the main streams of further development in informing.

The transformation of ownership caused most of the confusion referring to media houses, founded, up to now, by the Municipality. According to positive regulations, these enterprises have to be privatised, as well as, actually, all the media houses, apart from the National television which becomes a citizen service financed through television bills. It is not certain what is going to happen to the media that cannot stand the market competition, but still have the social basis and justification to be kept, such as culture magazines or the newspapers of the national minorities. There are no precise solutions offered for this segment. An idea to be considered is to finance the most important informative activities from the Municipal budget, since the local media would not be interested if the activities do not attract readers, radio or TV audience. This can be done through a public call. The Municipality would advertise a public call for media for programmes, culture magazines or newspapers and newspapers of the national minorities. The selected project is to be financed from the budget of the Municipality.

A favourable circumstance is that the Municipality of Zrenjanin has, compared to other municipalities already made the significant steps on its way to introduce new and modern standards in the communication with the public and it has a potential for the further development in the field of informing.

Here it should be point out that almost all electronic or written media that are available in Serbia are available in Zrenjanin too, apart from some local, mostly specialised weeklies or periodicals. This, together with the local media, makes Zrenjanin “ether” highly competitive and Zrenjanin itself a town of a permanent interest.

8.10 Research and Development

Scientific- research activity on the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality is performed in three recognized institutions: Institute of Agriculture A.D., Specialized Institute of Veterinary “Zrenjanin“ and A.D “Bioecological Center“. Apart from these institutions, in their educative work at graduate and postgraduate studies research work is done by the employed at the Faculty of Techniques “Mihajlo Pupin“, but here this kind of work is not going to be described in details.

The Institute of Agriculture was founded in 1956 as an agriculture station. The field of work is extended in 1976 when it merged with technological, veterinary and design and investment supervision departments. Then it was called the Institute of Technology and Agriculture and it had a status of a scientific institution. Since 1992 the Institute of Agriculture works on independent basis being financed in the following way:

- its own activity even up to 50 %
- activities within the charge of Republic Ministry up to – 35%
- consulting to agriculture producers – farmers up to 15%

The basic structure of the employed is as follows:

- administration 4
- technical staff 9
- cleaners 3
- scientists and professionals 12, including

- Doctor of Science 1
- Master of Science 1
- Bachelors of Science 10

As the essential objectives of the Institutes the above mentioned ones are defined:

- Applied research works (varieties and chemicals usage in agriculture)
- Trainings in production technology for farmers
- Trainings in economic parameters (production rationalization) for farmers

The most important references of the Institute are the following:

- A long-term research work on selenium which resulted in two patents
- Elaborates on soil
- Analysis of agricultural production including suggestions for the future work in the next 25 years
- Monitoring of plant diseases and pests including recommendations through forecast reporting service

Bioecological Center, was founded in 1947 under the name DP /Social Enterprise/ Institute "Servo Mihalj" within the food industry combine bearing the same name. Today, this is a specialized company organised as a share company and the business capital is entirely private.

The enterprise in its business activity applies quality management system which is in accordance with the standard serial JUS ISO 9001:2001 confirmed by the Decision and Certificate of the Standardisation Department.

In the enterprise there is a research- development unit registered in the Register Book of Scientific Research Organisation of the Republic of Serbia.

Bioecological Center has several main directions of activities, and they are as follows:

- Service activities referring to the testing of air quality in the living environment
- Soil quality testing
- Irrigation water quality testing
- Waste waters quality testing,
- Ground natural waters quality testing
- The testing of the quality of food supplies, items of general use etc.

Apart from that, an accredited laboratory is a support to the development of new products which are worked on in the research and development section, and then forwarded to customers through the production sector.

The production activity of AD "Bioecological Center" is specific and their products are biopesticides which help in the solving the problem of the living environment protection and a sustainable development and enable the development of agricultural production, above all the one developed in the organic production system as well as in vegetable production and in the field of public hygiene.

Biopesticides are products which, as an active matter, include proteins, natural fighters of a target insect, i.e. a pest. A high selectivity in the effect making of these products means that they do not affect useful insects, bees, people and the living environment. As raw-materials for the production of these products the resources of domestic economy are used, mostly the economy of Zrenjanin. Secondary products separated during the process of sugar beet and corn processing, soya and microelements make the basis for the production of these products.. That means that the supply of raw- material is not a problem for a larger production but the lack of space, and no storehouse at all, both for the raw-materials and final products, so that this is the major issue to be dealt with in near future if the production capacities are to be increased by ten times, which would be possible once the problem is solved.

Specialised Institute of Veterinary "ZRENJANIN", with the main office in Zrenjanin, as a veterinary institution exists since 1956 and at first it was called: "The Center for Artificial Insemination of Domestic Animals and Cattle Sterility Control", and the activities of that centre were performed in new facilities built for that particular purpose in 1957.

During the period 1969-1975 the Center is the part of the Institute of Veterinary Novi Sad, as an independent institution called "Veterinarski zavod Zrenjanin" / Veterinary Institute Zrenjanin/. The

Department, through the perfuming of its activity, used to meet the needs of the Middle and North Banat, s the only specialised institution in that kind of veterinary activities.

In January 1976 the Institute of Technology and Agriculture was formed and the Veterinary Department, as one of the constitutional segment was merged into it. The entire activity of the Department, now called the "Department of Veterinary and Cattle Production", as well as its professional sections was directed towards the demands of cattle production in the region covered by the business activity of IPK / Industrial Agricultural Combine/ "Servo Mihalj" in Zrenjanin.

By the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia and afterwards the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia, at the meeting held on 21.07.1992., pursuant to the Act of Animal Health Care (Official gazette of the Republic of Serbia No. 37/92, 50/92), "Specialised Institute of Veterinary ZRENJANIN, was founded as a public veterinary service, i.e. institution, with the main office in Zrenjanin for the region of the several municipalities Zrenjanin, Žitište, Nova Crnja, Sečanj, Novi Bečej, Kikinda, Čoka and Novi Kneževac.

The activities of SIV ZRENJANIN include the following:

1. Systematic monitoring of epizootiological situation, disinfection, disinfection and pest control in the epizootiological area of the Middle and North Banat
2. Proposing of measures for the prevention, diagnosing, control and permanent elimination of infectious, parasite and breeding diseases according to the animal species
3. Monitoring the execution of the Programme of Measurements of Animal Health Care in the epizootiological region of the Middle and North Banat.
4. Laboratory (patho-morphological, bacteriological, serological, mycological, virological and parasitological) diagnostics in veterinary
5. Laboratory testing of veterinary-sanitary, health and quality standards of the products and raw-materials of animal origin
6. Laboratory testing of cattle food, raw-materials, additives to cattle food and water to determine their health safety.
7. Monitoring of the making and participating in the programmes of trainings and education animal owners in the field of breeding and health care of domestic animals.
8. Monitoring and execution of the measures for an increase in animal fertility and participating in the research in the field of animal reproduction
9. Sale of serums, vaccines, diagnostics equipment, medicines, cattle food and additives.

When it comes to the development function, either in public or private enterprises, it must be said that it is more an exception than a rule. Financial resources that are needed for a serious development function are in demand in all economic subjects which, are, at this moment, accomplishing their mission, basically, through a simple reproduction, i.e. "positive null" struggling to run on the business and keep the company, and the development function is left aside and its realization mostly depend on the financial resources that can be obtained either from domestic or foreign institutions.

8.11 Municipal Administration

The Act of Local government ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 9/02, 33/04 and 135/04) Article No 49 states that the Municipal Administration can be formed as one department or as more sections divided according to their field of activity.

Until the Act of Local government was approved, the Municipal Administration of Zrenjanin was organised as a Municipal body, and now, pursuant to the above mentioned Act, it is organised as one department, with the only purpose to sort the activities, to provide citizens with more efficient services, as well as to have a better control and supervision of the employed and appointed.

The activities in charge of the Municipal Administration are defined in the Article No 48 Local government Act ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 9/02, 33/04 and 135/04) and the Article No 56 Statute of Zrenjanin Municipality ("Official Gazette of Zrenjanin Municipality", No. 5/02, 19/04, 21/04 and 9/05).

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Pursuant to the above mentioned regulations the Assembly of Zrenjanin Municipality reached a decision on Municipal Administration ("Official gazette of Zrenjanin Municipality", No. 19/04 and 8/05) where its authority, organisation and way of work are defined precisely.

In the Article No 1 of the Decision of Municipal Administration it is defined that the Municipal Administration is to be organised as a unique department to perform the activities that the Municipality is in charge of.

In the Article No 2 of the above mentioned Decision it is defined that the Municipal Administration performs the following:

1. the preparation of regulations drafts and other documents to be approved by the Municipal Assembly and the Mayor,
2. the execution of the decisions and other documents of the Municipal assembly and the Mayor,
3. the deciding in an administration procedure at the first level on the rights and obligations of citizens, enterprises, institutions and other organisations from the original scope of the Municipal activities,
4. the activities of administration supervision and monitoring of the execution of regulations and other documents of the Municipal Assembly,
5. the execution of the acts and other regulations that the Municipality is in charge of,
6. the professional and other activities stated by the Municipal Assembly and the Mayor,
7. the submitting of the report on its work to the Mayor, Municipal Council and Municipal Assembly.

Pursuant to the Article No 57 of the Statute, the Municipal Administration, in the performing of the administration supervision, is entitled to:

1. order, by a decision, the execution of the measures and actions within a set period of time,
2. state a mandatory fine,
3. report to the authorities in charge about a committed crime or the violence of economic regulations and start an investigation procedure,
3. issue a temporary order, i.e. ban,
4. inform other authorities in charge, if there are reasons for it, to undertake the appropriate measures within its charge,
5. undertake other measures that it is entitled to by an Act, law regulations or a general act.

The Municipal Administration has an active role which includes the preparation of regulations drafts and other documents drafts, the execution of the mentioned documents approved by the

Municipal bodies, deciding in an administrative procedure of the first level about the rights and obligations of citizens, enterprises, institutions organisations, supervision of the executing of the regulations and other documents approved by the Municipal Assembly.

Pursuant to the Article No 34 Decision on the Municipal Administration, the Municipal Administration is obliged to organise the execution of the activities and assignments from its scope of work in a way that ensures citizens to accomplish their rights more easily and in as short procedure as possible as well as to execute their obligations and also the assistance in the accomplishing of their rights and obligations..

In the same Article of the Decision it is stated that the Municipal Administration will, in the performing of the activities within its scope of work, ensure, if requested so by citizens, the use of a minority language according to the Statute of Zrenjanin Municipality.

The work of Municipal Administration is public. The employed and appointed personnel is obliged to perform their activities consciously and objectively, not being led by political convictions, an allowed to express their political attitude in their work..

The Municipal Administration is obliged to discuss the propositions, complaints, petitions of citizens, to act in accordance with them and to inform citizens about it.

While executing its activities the Municipal Administration is obliged to cooperate with citizens having respect for the dignity of human personality and keeping high standards of the work of the Municipal Administration.

The Municipal Administration, as a unique service, is managed by the Head of the Department appointed by the Municipal Assembly on the Mayor's proposition.

Pursuant to the Article No 61 of the Statute of Zrenjanin Municipality, the Head of the Municipal Administration coordinates the work of the Municipal Administration ensuring the functioning of the Department as one section, is liable for the acting according to the law regulations, decides about confrontation of being in charge of organisation units, states the opinion of the Municipal Assembly on the drafts of regulations and other legal opinions to the Mayor, Municipal Council and working bodies of the Assembly, issues single documents referring the status of the employed and appointed in the department of the Municipal Administration.

Within the Municipal Administration, according to the Decision on the Municipal Administration, the following organisation units of departments and sections have been organised:

1. Department of Urbanism, Residence and Communal Activities and Living Environment Protection,
2. Department of Economy, Finances and Accounting,
3. Administration Department,
4. Department of Social Activities,
5. Administration Section,
6. Information Technologies Section and
7. Section of the Assembly, Mayor and Municipal Council.

Within the Departments and Sections smaller organisation units are formed:

- subsections,
- local administration offices
- reception offices

The general act of the internal organisation and posts classification in the Municipal Administration is approved by the Head of the Municipal Administration and confirmed by the Mayor.

The Regulation Book of the internal Organisation and Posts Classification in the Municipal Administration of Zrenjanin Municipality which was approved on 05.07.2005. , ref no: 110-11/05-IV-07-01 including the amendments and changes: number: 110-12/05-IV-07-01 dated 20.07.2005. , 110-15/05-IV-07-01 dated 30.08.2005. , 110-19/05-IV-07-01 dated 17.10.2005. and 110-20/05-IV-07-01 dated 20.10.2005. the internal organisation of the Municipal Administration of Zrenjanin Municipality was defined, including the total number of executors the names and descriptions of the posts and assignments for each post, the conditions for performing the activities and assignments as well as the way of managing organisation units.

In the Municipal Administration of Zrenjanin Municipality, on 01.11.2005. there are 321 employees and the appointed in total. There are 304 of them employed on full-time permanent basis and 17 of them work on part-time basis.

According to the above mentioned it could be concluded that the Municipal Administration as a service is very important in the executing of the Municipal Assembly and meeting of citizens needs. In its work it faces the following problems: insufficient business space, inadequate work conditions etc. Since computers in villages are not connected into a network of a central computer, citizens cannot obtain birth certificates, marriage certificates, death certificates or citizenship certificates in the towns or villages of application, but they have to travel where these documents are filed and kept..

8.12 Public Safety

The entire state of public security on the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality is, basically, satisfying, though, partly the basic indicators of specific aspects of public security have a negative trend compared to previous periods.

Emergency Service of the Secretariat of Interior Affairs Zrenjanin states that , during 2004, there were 7040 cases reported which is 1486 fewer or 17.43% less compared to the previous year. There were 1838 crimes reported in total, to be proceeded on due to official reasons and regulations, including

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1638 crimes of general criminality, 200 crimes of economy criminality, 1225 crimes done by an unknown subject and 557 crimes were solved out.

In the structure of total criminality the majority of crimes fall into the category of general or classical criminality. In 2004 there were 1638 crimes reported, i.e., 13.12% more compared to 2003. Among these there were 1225 crimes where the person who committed the crime was unknown at the moment of discovering the crime. For 557 crimes the person who committed the crime was identified and found, i.e. from the total number of the crimes committed by the unknown, in the current year, 45.47% was solved, as well as 38 crimes from earlier period.

When we speak about general or classical criminality on the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality, during 2004 there were in total 97 crimes against life and body recorded, i.e. 14.12 % more than in 2003. At the same time, the total number of the crimes against property is also increased, i.e. 17.70 %, (1084 crimes in 2004 compared to 921 crimes in 2003.)

More than 66% of the general criminality make property delicts – 1084, mostly serious thefts. – 399. In percentage, the smallest number of crimes makes the most serious kind of crimes, i.e. the crimes against life and body with 5.92% and the crimes against a person's dignity and moral 0.30%.

The crimes in traffic make more 15% of the general criminality (2.5 times more than so called blood and sexual delicts together).

The underage criminals committed 285 crimes, majority of which are those against property, in total 251, against life and body 18, against dignity and moral 1 and 15 other crimes. An increased percentage of the underage delinquency was noticed and according to the operative discoveries there is no organised and professionalized underage groups in committing crimes.

Apart from the underage delinquency for the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality, and particularly the town itself in several previous years, drugs dealing and consumption, i.e. narcomania has become one of significant issues. During 2004 the total number of 76 crimes referring to the production and dealing or making available drugs were discovered. Compared to the previous year the number of these crimes is higher for 76.74% and through organised actions of specialized sections of criminal police Secretariat of Interior Affairs Zrenjanin several successful actions were taken (64 cases of finding and taking of drugs).

Among important issues referring to public order and peace there were, s the most important, 21 incidents between the people of different nationalities, 9 attacks on religious buildings, 14 cases of demolishing and damaging grave monuments, 3 thefts of the flag of the Republic of Serbia and one case of tearing of the flag from the building of the primary school "Sveti Sava" in Stajicevo, and 2 people were filed with their criminal records due to this.

Generally, the traffic safety is relatively unfavourable, having in mind, first of all, an increased number of traffic accidents and their consequences. The total number of traffic accidents is increased for 22.93%, the number of accidents with people affected for 18.84%, the number of the injured people for 27.33%, while the number of killed people is more or less the same as in the previous year.

Referring to fire and explosions on the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality there is an increased rate recorded for 90.47% (during 2004 40 fires and explosions were registered and in 2003 only 21). This number includes 31 fires on the facilities belonging to citizens and 9 fires on the facilities in social or state ownership. In 2004 1 person died on the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality (1 injured in 2003), while 2 people were injured.

SWOT – ANALYSIS

Chapter 6: SWOT – Analysis *(What are our strengths/ weaknesses and opportunities/threats?)*

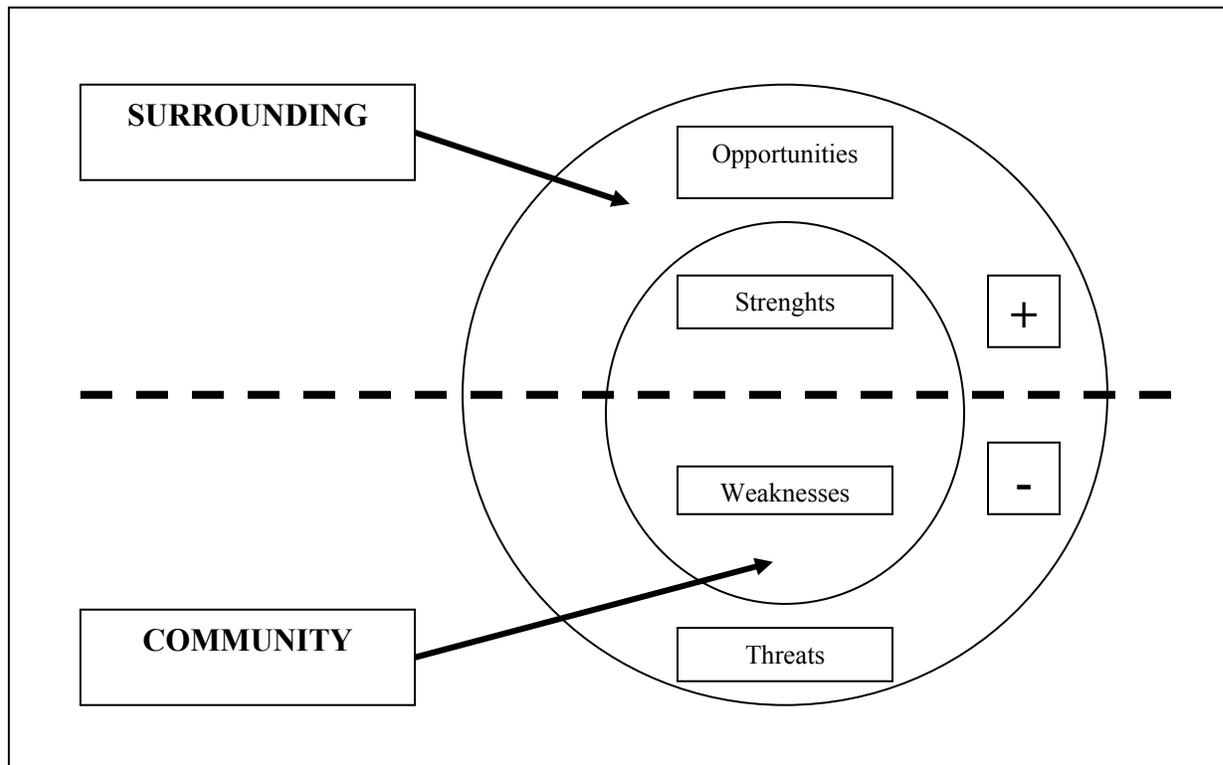
6.1 Subject of the Analysis

The basic objective of the SWOT Analysis is the identification and critical recognizing of the strengths and weaknesses of the local government, on one hand, and opportunities and threats that it is exposed to,, on the other hand, and the purpose is to get a good starting point for the defining and determining of the realization dynamics of the strategic objectives of the local community.

Before the planning and achievement of the objectives it is necessary to define the present position of the community. This analysis is based on the answer to the question «**Where are we now?**». The answer will be the result of the strengths and weaknesses through the analysis and evaluation of the internal conditions in the community and the information on environment and external factors which influence the functioning of the community.

The Estimation of the external and internal conditions is the basic managing tool, not only in the strategic planning, but also in the problem solving in the development of various development policies. The process of the defining of specific actions often begins with SWOT Analysis (**S** – strengths , **W** – weaknesses, **O** opportunities , **T** – threats). The information obtained by this analysis are used for the defining of the strategic objectives.

SWOT Analysis is not a complete, detailed analysis. It is only the basis for the further process of planning and for a much more sophisticated analytical method that is going to be used at some later stage of the analysis (e.g. Force Field Analysis or Comparative Analysis).



Scheme 2: Subjects of SWOT – Analysis

6.2 Sector (base) SWOT – Analysis

INFRASTRUCTURE	
INTERNAL	EXTERNAL
Strengths:	Opportunities:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ already built various internal infrastructural networks (roads, electricity, telecommunication etc.) ➤ already built interregional and international infrastructure network ➤ active public enterprises for infrastructure maintaining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ privatization and restructuring of public enterprises ➤ European integrations and regional networks ➤ Common projects with NGO
Weaknesses:	Threats:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ bad condition of the Municipal infrastructure ➤ insufficient financial resources for more essential and faster investments in infrastructure reconstruction ➤ unsatisfying functioning of PE engaged in infrastructure maintaining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ undefined ownership of the local government ➤ financial centralization and dependence on the Republic authorities

ECONOMY	
INTERNAL	EXTERNAL
Strengths:	Opportunities:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ tradition, capacities and raw-material base and resources for various kinds of activities ➤ attractive Zrenajnin market, ➤ gradual recovery of private entrepreneurship, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ restructuring of big systems and transformation of ownership structure ➤ introducing of new technologies and standards ➤ development of SME sector ➤ short distance among centers and EU, regional networking ➤ professional projects of NGO for SME development
Weaknesses:	Threats:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ out-of-date technology and a high percentage of technological residues ➤ high unemployment rate ➤ low rate of engaged capacities ➤ little competition in public services sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ leaving of professional graduates ➤ shortage of long-term financial resources for the local development ➤ financial centralization ➤ no Act giving guaranties for foreign investors ➤ unfavourable loan offers ➤ undefined status of the local property

ENVIRONMENT	
INTERNAL	EXTERNAL
Strengths:	Opportunities:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ approving of the Local Ecological Action Plan ➤ local living environment fee ➤ continual executing of living environment monitoring ➤ relatively low pollution compared to polluted areas ➤ active PE engaged in living environment issues ➤ cooperation with NGO sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ to make Acts referring the living environment ➤ interest of foreign investors in the privatization of public enterprises
Weaknesses:	Threats:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ problems referring to urban living environment factors (water, air, waste, noise, etc.) ➤ insufficient financial resources to finance living environment reconstruction ➤ inefficient living environment fee payment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ installing of «dirty» technologies ➤ uncompleted change of legal regulations and crating of all system acts (transformation of PE, ownership of the local self-government, sector Acts etc.)

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	
INTERNAL	EXTERNAL
Strengths	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ rich cultural and sport tradition ➤ sex and interethnic tolerance ➤ heath, cultural and administrative center of the Middle Banat ➤ unregistered criminal groups ➤ integral education and upbrining system (kindergartens – faculty) ➤ media freedom and different media offer ➤ publicity in the work of the local government ➤ already founded ombudsman institution between the government and NGO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ founding of university center ➤ “internalization” of cultural opportunities ➤ common development projects with NGO in these fields
Weaknesses	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ extreme poverty ➤ various kinds of crimes and drugs misusage ➤ negative demographic trends ➤ family degradation , family abuse ➤ insufficient financial resources for subventions to poor categories ➤ out-of-date facilities and health care equipment ➤ no relations between process of education and economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ leaving of professional graduates from Zrenjanin ➤ no execution of the National Strategy of Poverty Control ➤ “import” of ethnic intolerance ➤ uncompleted new hospital ➤ no appropriate Acts created and approved

6.3 Comparative Analysis of Strengths and Weaknesses of the Municipality of Zrenjanin

<i>FACTOR</i>	<i>STRENGTHS TASK:</i> - <i>INCREASE</i> - <i>MULTIPLIED USAGE</i>	<i>WEAKNESSES TASK:</i> - <i>DECREASE</i> - <i>PERMANENT ELIMINATION</i>
1. Geographical, geopolitical position	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - favourable geographical position – 50 km from Novi Sad, 120 km from European Union, 70 km from Belgrade - administrative, cultural and economical center of Banat - important intersection of roads, rails and rivers - favourable geographical factors (hydrogeology, resources) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - successive dry and wet period - relatively poor municipalities in Middle Banat District, unequal development - geographically «scattered» municipalities - no direct boarder with EU
2. Population, labour, employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high national diversity - good international tolerance - primary, secondary and high schooling available to educate and train population - equal treatment national communities and sexes at getting employed - cheaper labour compared to the surrounding countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low birth rate, negative demographic balance - old population - migrations from villages into the town (dying of villages) and from Zrenjanin into larger cities (Novi Sad and Belgrade) - migrations of graduates to abroad - high unemployment rate - high rate of population facing poverty - unregistered employment
3. Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - used to be one of the most developed economic centers, - lots of resources (human, natural and made) - large cultural and architectural heritage - free industrial area available for new activities - agricultural-food «tradition» of the district - already established good relations with the neighbouring and foreign bordering municipalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - negligence of facilities of high cultural and historic value - unused potential of resources that can be used for different purposes - bad condition and negligence of the present unused industrial area
4. Traffic and transport infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - very developed road and traffic infrastructure (roads, rails, river traffic etc.) - almost finished roundabout for lorries and long vehicle traffic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bad condition of internal roads - used canal of Begej for the transportation of people and goods

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conditions for road, river and rail transport of people and goods - no road fee - international road network - Begej canal, important river route in international river routes - Ečka airport - conditions for rail transport of people and goods in domestic and international traffic - capacities for the maintaining of rail equipment and means of transportation - good bus town's lines and intercity lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - now Ečka airport is used only for agricultural and parachuting purposes - bad condition of rail infrastructure and vehicle - out- of -date plant for the maintaining of rail traffic - low rate of public transport usage, compared to private one - bad condition of vehicles in town and intercity public transport - long-vehicle and truck transport passing through residential areas of the town - a large part of local roads is with no modern layer - Low frequency of some traffic lines to villages
<p>5. Communal, energy and telecommunication infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - water supply and sewage, electrical and telecommunication infrastructure is mostly built - high rate of paid communal services - gas supply of the town and option of entire gasification of the municipality - central heating supply of residential buildings from thermo heating plant - well covered with the lines of stable and mobile telephone networks - developed Internet network and conditions for its further development - cable network - thermo plant, one of three in Vojvodina - gas refinery - enterprise for road maintaining - shipyard - enterprise for river transport - volunteer tax for communal problem solving - designing of spatial plan of the Municipality is in procedure as well as changing of the GUP – General -Urbanistic Plan - designing procedure of GIS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - old elements of communal infrastructure, frequent breakdowns - high rate of loss in water supply system - no sewage system in villages - bad functioning of distant heating system in some parts of the town - bad condition of transformation stations and their frequent breakdowns - old telephone operation centers and bad lines in some parts of the town - unfinished gasification of the municipality (a half of the villages is with no gas lines) - no capacities for alternative energy usage - poor road signalization
<p>6. Communal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - already existing local public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bad technical and

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enterprises	enterprises and the enterprises in charge of entire communal activity	<p>technological equipment of Public Communal Enterprises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - slow work response of Public Communal Enterprises - undefined issues about privatization at state level
7. Education and sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - educational institutions at all levels (Faculty of Techniques, Higher School, 8 secondary schools for different professions, 28 elementary schools and preschool institution- kindergartens) providing the conditions for the execution of the teaching process (libraries, laboratories, etc.) - Center for continual education of adults within HPTŠ "Uroš Predić" - opportunity to be educated in the languages of national minorities - capacities available for various kinds of sport - an active institution that is the organiser of all sport support of the local self-government to talented students and sportsmen - various sport branches with a large number of sport organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bad infrastructure state of educational institutions in the town and villages - shortage of qualified professionals in some fields - no modern educational means in primary and secondary schools - education system is not adjusted to the needs of economy - sport center does not meet the present needs - no adequate sport facilities and not enough space and equipment for sport activities in educational institutions - no qualitative athletics lines - sport status in society is not clearly defined , particularly property relations - no covered Olympic swimming pool
8. Research and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - several institutions engaged in scientific-research activity - different forms of scientific and applied researches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bad coordination with economy - no common projects with economy - out-of-date equipment of the equipment of research centers - no official record of people from this area engaged in scientific-research work
9. Culture and media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rich cultural tradition and offer (theatre,museum, contemporary gallery, ethno center, cinema etc.) - reconstructed cultural buildings - important domestic and international cultural manifestations - established regional cooperation with cultural institutions - local weekly and several local radio and TV stations - creating of special systems of written and electronic media - media privatization in near future - available a large number of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bureacratism in culture for several years - cultural institutions are inert for more creative enterprises - falling number of consumers of cultural contents - cultural institutions are not adjusted but inflexible - no critical attitude - work plans are done according to the pattern - institutions are closed for the public - no relations between education and culture

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> different written and electronic media - multiethnic population - a large number of qualitative and affirmed artists - numerous cultural associations and amateur artists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no relations between culture and economy - no marketing function in cultural institutions - no analytical and problem texts in media - not using Internet and other ways of communication with the world - no younger professionals - unarranged spaces for programme activities - no space for file departments
10. Health and social welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - established system of social general and specialized health care at the Municipal level - significant reconstruction of the present capacities - finished local clinic in the part of town- Bagljaš - regional health center - voluntary tax for the building and completing of the hospital - local clinics and pharmacies in villages - development of private medical sector - finished social chart of population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - insufficient resources for more efficient execution of social care - marginalized social groups closed for changes - poverty of the majority of the population (“ the first victims of transition“) - high unemployment rate - out-of-date health care facilities - out-of-date equipment in health care facilities - corruption in health care - complaints about rude staff of health care services
11. Living environment protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - finished Local Environmental Action Plan of Zrenjanin Municipality - reached Decisions referring to those fields that the local government is in charge of, according to the law regulations - living environment protection fee - to make a Study on canal Begej reconstruction and reactivating, its international importance - relatively low rate of pollutions compared to the polluted areas - reconstruction of Bagljaš canal after a long time - realization of the projects planned in LEAP - established cooperation with NGO sector - built center for homeless cats and dogs - established cooperation with European cities and municipalities (Aalborg Charter) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - depredated quality of surface natural waters - stray dogs and cats in the streets - a large number of unofficial waste deposit areas in the town and villages - low rate of forestry and green areas in the town - no built system for waste management and usage of potential energy of waste - bad condition of “Begej Loop” system - occurrence of eolic erosion - high rate of noise in some parts of the town - incidental air pollution in Elemir - low rate of public transport using - usage of coal, wood, oil derivates, rubber etc for households heating - no plant maintaining of the

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - executing of regular monitoring of noise and air - regional potential of waste deposit center - continual introducing of new actions - executing of public green areas protection etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> built systems of primary filtering of waste waters - old unreconstructed Begej riverbed - large number of scattered polluters with waste waters - long-term outflow of industrial waste waters directly into the Begej with no waste waters
12. Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - capacities for various economy activities - preserved natural resources - available raw-materials for processing capacities - export orientation - completed ownership transformation of a number of legal entities - tradition in production - significant participation of small and medium enterprises - developed economy entrepreneurship - Agency for small and medium enterprises development - establishing a free zone - founding of a incubator center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disappearing of big economic systems - remarkable reducing of «big» capacities - low rate of capacity utilization - low productivity and economical outcome - foreign- trade deficit - high rate of writing off of capital assets – particularly equipment - no technology updating, compared to the world technologies - incompleted process of ownership transformation - insufficiently developed network of the institutions for development support - inadequate functioning of cluster associations - inadequate functioning of chamber system
13. External infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - built canal system DTD - built roads to neighbouring municipalities and regions - river connection with the North Sea and the Black Sea (RMD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bad condition of DTD canal and impossibility to use it for its original purpose - bad condition of roads to Belgrade, Novi sad and the border
14. Local administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - local service center in function - prompter and more efficient obtaining of personal documents - satisfying work of communal inspection after citizen reporting - open for NGO in the work of the local government - publicity of the work of the local government - willingness of the employed in the local government for further trainings and improvement of their work - willingness of the local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - poor equipment of inspection bodies - overstaffed compared to the number of inhabitants and budget

	administration for the cooperation with all other sectors	
15. Agricultural and rural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - good natural conditions for production, - tradition, - qualified and cheap labour and professionals, - developed scientific – research work and institutions (Institute of Agriculture and Institute of Veterinary) - built processing capacities - established agriculture budget at the local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - small estates and poor organisation of agriculture estates, - majority of social ownership - a large number of employees at agricultural estates and food industry, - inefficient production, - extensive production referring to structure and yields, - poor technical equipment and out-of-date machines, - financially overdue agroindustrial complex - uneducated farmers - unfavorable age structure, migration of the young into the town
16. Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increasing number of student excursions - potential capacities for the development of a sustainable tourism - rich cultural – historical and natural heritage - PE engaged in tourism development - recognized tourist, cultural and economy manifestations (“ Days of Beer“) - locations attractive for all kinds of tourism (hunting, picnic etc.) - hospitable local population - distinctive cuisine - a large number of fish ponds and hunting areas - opened tourist-information center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low tourist turnover - low quality of tourist potentials - mostly business purpose of visitors - foreign tourist turnover depending on the promotion of hunting tourism offer - domestic tourism provides most of tourist turnover - short average stay of visitors - low rate pf usage of accommodation capacities (around 30%); - a small range tourist consumption, almost completely realized in catering . - unused potentials of hunting, health, picnic and cultural tourism and tourist manifestations
17. Financial sector (banks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - established monetary system - established public finance system - developed bank sector, already opened foreign banks - favourable terms of loan application - opening of long-term loan lines for population - opportunity to use loans of non bank institutions (Fund for Development, Guaranty Fund etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unstable economy terms and «fear» of taking loans and being in debt - high taxes for legal entities - no sufficient working assets - no option of providing own deposit participation when applying for a loan - low quality loan offer of business banks - the local government is not in

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - initiative of the local government for the development of SME and private entrepreneurship within the local budget - established local agriculture budget - opportunity to apply at international calls for financing projects and programmes in various fields - opportunity to use donations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> charge to have an influence on the policy of fiscal burden of population and legal entities - mainly centralized public financiers - inadequate share of the public taxes to the local level
18. Water supply and sewage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - available technical documentation and professionals as well as the location for waste water filtering plant - established monitoring of drinking water and surface waters - own equipped laboratory - high percentage of paid services - high percentage of canalling of the town part of the Municipality - separated canalling system of atmospheric and fecal waters - already set distant measurement of waste waters by polluters - sustainable resource for surface water supply – the Tisa river - a large number of pilot research for the testing of underground resources - opened Register Book of polluters of ground waters - good state of the rivers Tamiš and Tisa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - insufficient local financial resources for the improvement of the quality of drinking water and ground water - low quality water due to natural underground structure - no underground water conditioning system - no tank space - low quality of the surrounding ground waters (Begej, DTD canal) - low price of drinking water, - high water consumption, particularly in vegetation period and in summers - high loss rate in the system (even up to 30%) - old pipes (AC) - micro water systems (Mihajlovo, J. Most i L. Selo) - incident with methane CH₄ - no financial resources for the building of waste water filtering plant - out-of-date Decision on canalling defining the parameters for waste waters directing into the sewage - unsatisfying work of inspections in charge - no waste waters managing system in villages - endangered special natural park «Stari Begej-Carska bara» by polluted waters from Aleksandrovo canal (through Begej)
19. Public safety, safety of citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no registered organised large criminal groups - low rate of socially serious crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - negative social factor reflected in low living standard of population causing a high rate

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- no cases of serious violence of public (football games, meetings ...)- good traffic organisation in the town- area well covered by the police- good cooperation of citizens and the police, a remarkable level of mutual trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none">of so called bargain crimes (stealing ,small bad state of roads, particularly in suburbs- poor technical-technological equipment of the bodies of internal affairs- low level of safety culture (fire and traffic)- measured taken by physical and legal entities for their own- increased rate of family violence- increased rate of crimes referring to property- increased number of severe crimes referring to life and body- increased rate of crimes of the underage delinquency- drugs available on the ‘market’, particularly among the young- increased rate of traffic accidents
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***VISION OF COMMUNITY
– ZRENJANIN 2013.***

Chapter 7: The Vision of Community – Zrenjanin 2013. **(Where are We Heading to?)**

The vision offers an integral interpretation of a desirable future of the Municipality, i.e. local government, which extends beyond the particular sectors and disciplines, a new redesigned complex nature of space boundaries where economy, ecology, human and physical dimension of the municipality are considered in the relations of *micro-urban* and *macro-global*. The purpose of the vision is the stating the general objectives of the development, providing a chance of predicting the consequences of their realization and necessary steps to be taken. Within the vision scope the essential objectives and principles are set which are to be approved by the consensus of confronting interests. The vision, having been considerably shortened, relates only to general directions and trends.

The concept of a sustainable development which is the foundation for the building of the future of the Municipality of Zrenjanin has to balance economic, social and ecological demands to the benefit of both present and future generations. The Vision of a Sustainable Development of Zrenjanin Municipality has been derived from the following:

1. Vision of economic development, which starts from the need to accelerate an economic growth completing the process of transition towards market economy (stimulating of innovations and productivity, supporting of entrepreneurship, preventing of leaving of highly qualified and enthusiastic human resources from the Municipality), taking into account, at the same time, the demands of sustainability through an integration of the policy of the living environment protection and economic policy as well as through the reducing the effect of economic growth to the living environment;

2. Social vision, which means the decrease of poverty and protection of the most affected population groups as well as ensuring an appropriate benefit division as the result of the economic growth among all the segments of the society;

3. Ecologic vision, i.e. the demands to protect the living environment and a sustainable management of natural resources, encouraging a parallel development and living environment protection having in mind the right of future generation to a qualitative living;

4. Ethic vision, which means an improvement of administration/management through the building up of the capacities in all areas (local governments, private sector and civil society) and a transition from a centralized way of making decisions to negotiations, cooperation, coordinated activities and decentralization as well as applying the principles of common interests and solidarity as well as respecting of human rights through reaffirmation of the right to live in sound and fair surrounding;

5. Cultural vision, i.e. a necessity to keep cultural varieties and identities but strengthening the cohesion of the whole society at the same time.

According to this, our vision of future includes the following:

- the development of participation democracy,
- efficient and effective management,
- taking responsibility of the protection, keeping and ensuring an equal access to common natural resources,
- rational management of resources which ensures a sustainable production and consumption,
- providing favourable economic conditions and options of employment, all in good relations to living environment protection,
- urban planning which is heading towards the providing of social, economic and ecological standards,
- promoting of sustainable life, health and benefit patterns for citizens with the participating in all community processes.

In other words, Zrenjanin, the year 2013,

«... is the municipality integrated in modern European trends, full employment, extreme poverty eliminated, strong entrepreneurship, efficient local government, rich cultural tradition and offer, preserved environment and developed international tolerance. Zrenjanin is the town which manages its development efficiently and, as such, has a positive effect on development processes in its surrounding».

The Vision of Zrenjanin Municipality – 2013.

1. INFRASTRUCTURE

- Reconstructed road network and necessary signalization
- High percentage of Municipality gasification
- High percentage of canals in the Municipality
- Good rail connections of the Municipality
- Reconstructed river traffic
- Reconstructed external infrastructure
- Enough parking lots built in the city
- Telecommunication reconstruction completed
- Ensured energy independence and resources for the production of sufficient energy quantities
- Ensured efficient work of communal companies and trained and equipped teams for urgent situations

2. ECONOMY

- Economically developed municipality
- Maximum exploitation of production capacities
- Developed sustainable agriculture and healthy food production
- Alternative economy energy resources in use
- Strong private sector and SME
- Used tourist potentials
- Minimal unemployment
- Developed service center

3. PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF LIVING ENVIRONMENT

- Supplying the population with healthy drinking water
- Industrial treatment of waste waters
- Revitalized natural ground waters
- No unregistered cats and dogs in the streets
- Application of contemporary methods of waste treatments
- Communal noise reduced to an acceptable level
- Enough green areas, reconstructed green areas
- High air quality
- Preserved biodiversity and locations of particular interest

4. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- International tolerance kept
- Cultural town's identity kept
- Zrenjanin – University center
- University education according to the demands of economy
- Amateur and school sport developed
- High level of health and welfare care
- Increased birth rate of the Municipality
- Revitalized villages
- High level of security, crime reduction
- Rich cultural offer
- Efficient local administration, publicity in work

***STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES,
MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES***

Chapter 8: Strategic Objectives, Measures and Activities ***(How are we going to get there?)***

8.1 Defining of Development Objectives

In order to realize an optimal strategy, it is necessary to define the objectives of the development of the local community before that. In that sense, while defining the strategic objectives of the Municipality of Zrenjanin, the most optimal engagement of available local resources was particularly considered, i.e. their best usage at specific time.

When doing this, The Mayor and the Council for the strategic development followed the idea that we need real, efficient and economically rational objectives which will be solving numerous problems of the community leading to a stable and gradual development of Zrenjanin.

During this process it is necessary for all the bodies of the community to start from the same point as an enterpriser with an ambition to found a company in Zrenjanin would start and pay his attention to. First of all,, he would be interested in the resources available, i.e. particularly highly qualified employees, necessary raw-materials, infrastructure quality - in particular energy supply, transport, climate etc.

It is not up to a local community to get involved in some high politics taking a leading role in it but to provide conditions for a better living of its citizens. Due to these reasons, any kind of engaging in politics has been avoided completely and no conflict objectives were accepted (e.g.. installing of a plant for the burning of toxic and communal waste which will, no doubt, bring politics onto the stage which further would lead to necessary political solutions of local communal problems which, actually, originally has happened resulting in the present situation of the local community.

At this occasion those who made decisions on a long-term development of Zrenjanin Municipality had in mind ‘wider‘ effects of the objectives, assignments and measurements that they were setting. However, the most attention was paid to these ‘wider‘ effects of an investment in local government since it is one of the essential issues of the economy as a whole, including Zrenjanin self-government. Therefore, it was necessary to keep in mind demanded effects of an investment into the local development such as employment effects, effects on citizens’ income, production capacities, rationalisation effects, effects on more or less similar treatment of all nationalities and ethnic groups, effects on regional development etc.

An objective represents a desired future condition – the situation we would like to have in future. Considering the entire purpose of a sustainable development, the objective could be ‘to achieve the sustainability of Zrenjanin Municipality‘. However, such a goal is rather wide and not specified enough offering no strategic directions. Therefore, it is necessary to develop more specified aims, the objectives which are realistic and comprehensive, but, on the other hand, ambitious enough to lead to a significant progress of the community through their accomplishment.

When the Mayor and the Council for the Strategic Development were discussing the objectives they decided that the objectives should:

- reflect how serious the problem is (how urgent it is and its scope),
- be in accordance with the capabilities of the local government to change (realistic),
- have a defined time frame (short-term, medium length -term, long term).

However, here it should be pointed out that a local community, such as Zrenjanin, almost never has enough resources to start the accomplishing of all its objectives simultaneously. So, some objectives, have to be defined as priorities, if it is estimated that their realization at the right moment will result in a significant improvement while the others will be left for the time when an observable progress in the realization of priorities is achieved.

8.2 Implementation of Strategic Objectives

The process of the strategy implementation is, actually, the process of the implementation of measures and activities that the strategy consists of.

The implementation of measures is performed according to their category.

The measures and activities of the strategy of a sustainable development are divided into the following categories:

- the measures which need new acts, regulations or decisions of higher authorities (provincial, republic, state or Euro regional. To execute these measures it is necessary to promote them lobbying at higher authorities.
- The measures that need decisions that are in charge of the local Assembly
- The measures that can be executed through the cooperation with institutions and organisations with or without financial support
- The measures that can be executed by the third parties with financial support
- The measures that can be executed through the cooperation with institutions and organisations from other municipalities but their execution depends on the promotion and lobbying of external factors.

To have these measures and activities of the strategy of a sustainable development executed it is necessary for them to pass all the stages from a long-term investment plan to an annual budgets.

A long-term investment plan is derived from a proposed action plan for the period 2006 – 2008.

This plan, besides the ordering the priorities of the Municipality, also includes the following activities:

- Analysing financial possibilities of the Municipal budget
- Defying priorities
- Defying concrete solutions
- Defying real and financial periods of realization in every year.

Before the end of the year 2008 it is necessary to make an action plan for the period 2009-2013 based on the defined priorities of the strategy of a sustainable development and obtained results of its 3 year application and then divide its realization into the budgets of the forthcoming years.

8.3 How to achieve the “Vision of Zrenjanin – 2013”?

ST – short-term, MT– medium length -term, L – long-term

Strategy Segment		INFRASTRUCTURE		
Development Objectives	Activities – Measures	Execution Period	Institution Responsible	Expected Effects
1. Qualitative and continual improvement of infrastructure engaging the most qualified staff, with using of all available financial recourses and establishing of standards in the managing of infrastructural systems	Creating of the strategy of the reconstruction of Municipal infrastructure	ST	Mayor, Public Enterprise in charge	A clear strategy of infrastructure reconstruction
	Improvement of the quality of urban plans (through staff trainings)	Continually	Mayor, Municipal Administration and PE	An improved quality of urban plans
	Providing of financial recourses for the building of infrastructure (through investments, structure funds and bank loans).	MT	Mayor, Municipal Administration and PE	Provided financial resources for infrastructure reconstruction
	Educating and training of qualified personnel, both managers and the employed of Administration Department and public enterprises to achieve more efficient, organised and coordinated work.	ST,MT,LT	Mayor, Head of Administration Department, Directors of PE	An efficient and organised work of local administration
	Restructuring of Public Communal Enterprises after an appropriate Act is approved	MT	Mayor, Chairman of Assembly, Directors of PE	An efficient work of PE and PCE
	Introducing of control in public calls purchase at the level of local government.	Continually	Head of Municipal Administration	Rational and transparent public purchases
	Strengthening of marketing function to promote the Municipality for new investments (land having primary infrastructure)	Continually	Mayor, Heads of Departments in charge	A location having infrastructure
	Regional cooperation of municipalities in order to solve common infrastructural problems (waste, roads	MT	Mayor	Regional infrastructure

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	etc).			
	Making a data base about infrastructure at municipal level and networking of municipalities.	MT	Municipal Administration	Data base
	Creating a campaign for the training of population in the usage of infrastructure to make bill payments in PE more efficient promoting the savings of resources.	ST	PE and PCE	More efficient payments of communal services and reduced consumption
	Establishing the principle of the participation of public in deciding at municipal level and priority defining.	ST	Mayor, Head of Administration Department	Public discussions
	Using of natural comparative advantages in the promoting of municipalities as potential places of investments and infrastructure development.	Continually	Mayor	Investment inflow
	Reconstruction of entire infrastructure	ST,MT,LT	Mayor, PE and CPE	Reconstructed town infrastructure
	Providing the conditions for an increased usage of "clean" forms of energy (first of all by gasification and heating system).	ST,MT	Mayor	A number of new connections for distant heating system
	Building of modern sewage systems, building of the system for drinking water preparation and reconstruction of "black" points	LT	Mayor, Director of PE	A solved problem of town's waters management
	Bringing the plans of infrastructure development and concrete projects in accordance with the demands of particular population groups, the old and children.	ST	Mayor, Heads of Departments in charge	Plans in accordance
	Improvement of the work of inspection services through the improvement of the coordination among municipal, provincial and republic inspections.	ST	Head of Administration, Heads of Departments in charge	An efficient work of inspection services
2. Coordinating of the local government, local administration and public enterprises to make a more qualitative urban planning documentation	Creating of the strategy of town's building land management (prices, procedures, giving, , purpose preparing).	ST,MT	Municipal Assembly, PE, Mayor	The strategy of town's building land management
	Making urban plans at the Municipal level.	ST; MT; LT	Municipal Assembly	Plans
	Providing the financial resources and professional	ST;MT	Municipal Assembly,	GIS

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	support at making plans and introducing		Mayor	
	Establishing of interdepartment integration within the Municipal Administration so that economic, social and living environment protection criteria can be included in the policies of all the departments	LT	Head of Municipal Administration	Interdepartment integration
	Trainings for the users of GIS	ST,MT	Head of Municipal Department, Director of PE	Trained users of GIS
	Promoting of clear procedures including instructions on the building and realization of investments for potential investors.	ST	Head of Municipal Administration, Director of PE	Procedures and instructions
3. Promotion for the participation of the public	Ensuring the participation of the users of natural resources at the stage of urban plans making (representatives of national parks, industry, public enterprises in the ownership of the Republic).	ST	Head of Administration Department, Director of PE	Participation of the public
	Simplifying of the procedures of the making and approving of planning documentation.	MT	Municipal Assembly	Faster and more qualitative making of planning documentation
	Providing the conditions of an adequate presentation of the Municipal space and urban plans to attract investments.	ST	Head of Municipal Administration, Heads of Departments	An increase of investments
4. Implementing of the principle of good practice and a sustainable development in urban planning documentation	Implementing of the principle of energy efficiency, rational building, preserving of natural resources and visual identity of the area as well as respecting of the tradition while making space and urban plans.	ST,MT	Municipal Assembly, Director of PE	Approved and appropriate plans
	Testing of innovative approaches to the local problem solving at pilot projects and encouraging of the implementation of the results of pilot project in everyday practice..	ST, MT	Mayor, Directors of PE and PCE	Rational usage of financial resources
	Resetting of transport corridors from central town's area and building of roundabout routes.	St,MT,LT	Municipal Assembly, Director of PE, Head of MA	Traffic dislocated from town's center
	Solving of the problem of internal traffic.	MT	Director of PE	An adequate solution of parking, protecting of green areas

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	Defining of industrial zones, technological parks and incubators.	ST,MT	Mayor, Directors of PE	Defined zones
	Adjusting urban plans and urban projects to disabled people.	ST	Head of Municipal Administration, Director of PE	Adjusted plans

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Strategy Segment		ECONOMY		
Development Objectives	Activities – Measures	Execution Period	Institution Responsible	Expected Effects
1. Creating of local strategies of economic development and employment, followed by the Municipal decisions and founding institutions or making them stronger within the local government.	Making of action plans of economic development and employment	ST	Mayor	Action plans
	Making the institutions of the local government stronger through professional trainings of services or working teams in charge of monitoring and improvement of local economic development and employment	MT	Mayor, Chairman of Assembly	Strong institutions, employment increase
	Horizontal and vertical institutional connecting and networking of municipalities to stimulate economic development and employment	MT,LT	Mayor, Head of District	Municipality/Town network in a District
	Limiting the options for discrete decision making of politicians in the field of economy	LT	Mayor	Efficiency at/in work
	Respecting of the principle of professionalism, competence at choosing personnel within the local government and public enterprises	ST	Mayor	
2. Introducing and promoting of simulative measures in the field of local economic development and employment	Development of own procedures or mechanisms of stimulating projects and business initiatives which are in accordance with the strategy of economic development	MT	Mayor	Procedure development
	Forming of local guaranty funds for the financial support to the local economic development and employment	MT	Mayor, Chairman of Assembly	Financial resources for development
	Speeding up of the process of privatization through the measures within the charge of local government, first of all, through local tax free approach	ST	Mayor	An increased number of private enterprises
	Stimulating of “greenfield” investments by providing communal structure for locations	ST	Mayor	The number of ready locations
	Building of techno-parks and incubator centers	ST	Mayor	Techno-parks and incubator centers, employment
	Active policy for investment attracting (partnership of municipalities and profession associations, chambers, organisation of presentations and fairs etc)	LT	Mayor	Investment increase
	Restructuring of public enterprises and introducing of market and competing in public sector and making	MT,LT	Management of PE and CPE	More efficient work of public enterprises

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	of private-public partnerships			
	Adjusting of educational curriculums at schools and the demands of economy	ST	Mayor	Adequate personnel
	Stimulating of the activities that use comparative advantages of the localities and region	MT,LT	Mayor	Investments and new posts
	Forming of data base about available resources for potential investors	ST, MT	Head of Administration, Heads of Departments	Data base about resources for investors
3. Development of the local economy based on the available natural resources and the development of the system for the supporting of a sustained usage of resources	Introducing of simulative measures and benefits at founding companies and opening new posts	ST	Mayor, Municipal Assembly	Easier employment
	Continual acting according to the set regulations or introducing stimulating tax and endorsements for the companies that run their business pursuant to the ecological standards	ST	Mayor, Municipal Assembly	Stimulating of the preserving of living environment
	Continual acting according to the set regulations or introducing of dissimulating measures or fines for irresponsible or over usage of natural resources.	ST	Mayor, Municipal Assembly	
	Choosing and application of BAT (best available technologies) and the principles of sustainable development in the work of an enterprise	ST, MT	Mayor, Municipal Assembly	Rational production processes
	Investing in the development of village	ST,MT,LT	Mayor	Development and rehabilitation of village
	Stimulating of scientific-research work and its economic implementation and valorization	ST,MT,LT	Mayor , Institution Management	Economic valorization of scientific-research work
	Stimulating of the development of small and medium size enterprises SME	ST,MT,LT	Mayor	Development of small, medium enterprises, employment

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4. Regional networking	Adjusting and making of common regional plans of development	MT, LT	Mayor, Head of District	Regional plans of development
5. Improvement of the work of inspection services in the integration of local government through providing the equipment, trainings and supporting of preventive work.	Improvement of inspection supervision (controls, trainings, equipment...)	ST, MT	Head of Administration	Efficient work of the local inspection services

Strategy Segment		ENVIRONMENT		
Development Objectives	Activities – Measures	Execution Period	Institution Responsible	Expected Effects
1. Protection and usage of natural resources according to the principles of a sustainable development.	Introducing of new technologies, recycling and alternative sources of energy, first of all, in the facilities which are in charge of the local government, personnel trainings and introducing of standards	ST,MT,LT	Directors of PE	Energy efficiency standards introduced
	Development of the system of communal waste management pursuant to the law regulations and National Strategy of Waste Management – Regional deposal stations in Zrenjanin	ST,MT	Mayor, Directors of PE Head of the District	Waste material deposited, waste financially valorized
	Executing of the monitoring of water, air, noise and soil	ST,MT,LT	Institutions in charge	Information on the state of living environment
	Approving and realization of the plans for green areas keeping and extending them according to the standards and projects, creating a green area surrounding and protecting the city from wind	ST,MT	PE in charge	Approved and realized plans of green areas
	Making, particularly children and the youngsters aware of the necessity to protect living environment.	ST,MT,LT	Institutions in charge	Ecologically educated children and youngsters
	Preventing of forming new local ecological ‘‘ black points’’ and the reconstruction of those already existing	ST,MT,LT	PCE in charge	Reconstruction of ‘‘black’’ points
	Execution of sanitation, disinfection and pest control measures	LT	Institutions in charge	Control of ambrosia pests etc
	Lower air pollution through approving and realization of the plans of gasification and city heating system as well as an appropriate traffic control	ST,MT	Municipal Assembly, Mayor	Lower aero pollution
	Preventing of the pollution of surface waters, building of the systems of waste waters filters Industrial pretreatments of waste waters	ST,MT,LT	Mayor, PCE in charge	Increased quality of surface waters

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	Protection of public green areas	ST,MT	PE in charge	Protected public areas
	Protection of the areas of special interest for the population and biodiversity	ST,MT,LT	Mayor	Protected natural parks
	Improved work of inspections through a better coordination of municipal, provincial and republic departments.	ST	Head of Administration	Efficient inspecting supervision
2. Introducing of economic instruments for the supporting of a rational living environment management	A larger budget for the living environment protection.	ST	Mayor , Municipal Assembly	Budget resources for project financing
	Reviewing of the Decision of Living environment tax	ST	Mayor , Municipal Assembly	Reviewed decision pursuant to the law regulations
	Introducing of supportive economic measures for the local legal entities not violating the concept of ecological sustainability in their business.	MT,LT	Mayor , Municipal Assembly	Appropriate Municipal decisions
	Creating and approving of stimulative measures for the opening of new posts in particular fields and areas in local surrounding to stimulate a sustainable and ecologically acceptable production.	MT,LT	Mayor , Municipal Assembly	Protecting of living environment through an active policy of employment
	Approving of economic supportive measures for the introducing of "clean" technologies and dissimulative measures for "dirty" industrial technologies	MT,LT	Mayor , Municipal Assembly	
3. Promotion of a rational consumption, energy efficiency and saving	Promotion of alternative and recycled energy sources and energy efficiency	ST,MT,LT	Institutions in charge	Campaign
	Introducing of the mechanisms of a sustainable consumption in the institutional facilities administrated or being founded by the Municipality.	ST,MT	Municipal Administration , PE, PCE	Examples of good practice
	Making studies of the effect for the building of the facilities in charge of the local government.	ST	Municipal Administration	Opinion
	Taking appropriate measures that will reduce the harmful effects of particular living environment factors as much as possible.	Continually	Municipal Administration	Minimal number of sources of pollution
	Development of public transport and its adjusting tot he demands of the living environment protection.	MT, continually	Municipal Administration , PCE	A new concept of public transportation
5. Promotion of the publicity in work and participation of the public in the work and decision making.	Permanent informing of the public on the quality of the living environment (air, noise)	ST, continually	Municipal Administration	Information, reports
	Up-dating - domain and site	ST,MT,LT	Coordinator	An up-dated site
	Participation of the public in the making of all the	Continually	Municipal	Publicity of work

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	decisions referring to the building of facilities effecting the living environment.		Administration and PE	
	Publication and promotion of the positive results in the accomplishing of the local policies including an approach of sustainability .	Continually	Municipal Administration	Examples of good practice
	Publication of periodical reports on a successful (or unsuccessful) work on a sustainable development and the activities undertaken.	Continually	Municipal Administration	Examples of good practice

Strategy Segment		SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		
Development Objectives	Activities – Measures	Execution Period	Institution Responsible	Expected Effects
1. Making the institutions of the local government stronger	Defining of a long-term strategy of the Municipality development, its publication and periodical reviewing	ST	Mayor	Defined strategy of the Municipality development
	Promotion of the Municipality as a sustainable local government, creating of a Municipal «brand» of sustainability so that citizens can identified with the objectives of the sustainability	ST, MT, LT	Mayor	A sustainable local development
	Making plans for each of the areas of social development (culture, sport...)	ST	Municipal Assembly	Plans for all /particular areas of social development
	Modernization of the Department of Social Activities and the ones in direct contact with citizen	ST, MT, LT	Mayor, Head of Administration Department	A more efficient work of the local administration
	Efficient work of the Municipal Ombudsman	ST, MT, LT	Mayor Authorities in charge	Protection of legal rights of citizens and counseling
	Defining of the criteria for the financing of social activities adjusted to the demands of the Community (financing of NGO, Groups of Citizens etc.)	M	Municipal Assembly Mayor	A balanced and rational financing of social activities
2. Upgrading the level of knowledge of chosen and appointed personnel, employed in Municipal Administrations and population about the concept of a sustainable development	Providing oral trainings in the approaches and techniques of participative planning and new ways of managing in the public sector	ST, MT, LT	Mayor	Trained personnel
	Training of appointed personnel and professionals in the local government for writing and monitoring a project, facilitation, negotiating and other approaches oriented to the results.	ST, MT, LT	Head of Municipal Administration, Heads of Departments, Protocol	Trained personnel

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	Introducing of the practice of promoting and granting the most active participants in the process of planning and implementation of a sustainable development within the Municipal administration	ST,MT	Mayor , Head of Municipal Administration	Implementation of a sustainable development in the bodies of local government
3. Promoting of health in the widest sense in all spheres of social development and for the categories of population	Approving of action plans and programmes for addiction diseases control, socially deviant behaviour etc	ST,MT	Mayor	Improved health of the young
	Providing financial resources for a continual realization of action plans	ST, MT, LT	Mayor	Improved health of citizens
4. Promoting of traditional values through economic activities	Continual promoting of traditional values referring to the local community and region (international tolerance, coliving etc.)	ST, MT, LT	Mayor , Institutions in charge	Supporting of traditional system of values
	Using of cultural heritage for diversification of economic activities	ST, MT, LT	Mayor	Reconstruction of cultural heritage and economic valorization of it
5. Providing the conditions in local government for an easier and fairer right accomplishing referring to health and social care	Collecting and analysing the information of poverty in order to make social programmes	ST, MT, LT	Mayor , Institutions in charge	Health and social care available
	Informing about the rights and options of their accomplishing in social, health and other kinds of care.	MT	Mayor , Head of Administration Department	Improvement of social care and social safety of citizens
6. Exchange of ‘‘good practice’’ and other experiences among municipalities to lessen the differences in the capacities for the social development	Regional and international cooperation through the exchange in culture, sport and living environment protection	MT, LT	Mayor , Head of District	Improvement of culture, sport and living environment protection
7. Supporting of introducing media into the programmes of social development	Using the traditional and multimedia communication channels and media to achieve one way and two way communication or provide information and encourage the dialogue with citizens.	ST, MT, LT	Municipal Assembly, Mayor , media	Introducing citizens in the process of decision making
	Creating an articulated message referring to valuable attitudes, rational needs of the population and providing attractive, comprehensible, but scientifically	ST, MT, LT	Mayor , media	Improved informing of citizens

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	based information and messages.			
8. Creating of local strategies (action plans) for poverty reduction and creating an institutional framework in the local government for the accomplishing poverty control	Creating and approving of the local Strategy for Poverty Reduction	MT	Mayor	Strategy
	Implementation of the Strategy for Poverty Reduction in Serbia	MT,LT	Mayor , Institutions in charge	A reduced number of the poor
	Approving of the methodology for data base founding referring to the social structure of the population in the Municipality and their connecting to the existing data bases.	ST, MT	Municipal Administration	Forming of population social structure data base
	Forming a working body for the implementation of the Strategy for Poverty Reduction in Serbia	MT	Municipal Assembly, Mayor	Working body
9. Promotion of the Municipality to attract interested investors	Reforming of the present institutions, so that they are oriented towards citizens as their clients	M T, LT	Mayor , Municipal Administration	Reformed institutions
	Preparing of promotional material that can present the Municipality to interested investors through different media	ST, MT	Municipal Administration	Municipality promoted
10.Supporting the development of entrepreneurship and self-employment	Introducing benefits for the development of small and medium enterprises that employ socially endangered people	ST, MT	Municipal Assembly, Mayor, Municipal Administration	An increased rate of employment of socially affected people
11. Establishing of two-way dialogue with socially the most affected population groups	Organising of forums or regular meetings with a particularly low-income groups to establish communication with them	Continually	Municipal Administration	Actions, campaigns
	Development of methodology of monitoring the effects of the executing of social policy at the Municipal level, in cooperation with provincial and republic bodies	ST, MT	Municipal Administration	Methodology
12. Keeping of cultural identity and promoting of multicultural community	Creating of the atmosphere of competitive advantages and not disadvantages in this multicultural community	Continually	Mayor , Municipal Assembly, Non-governmental organisations NGO	Distinctive cultural identity of the town, promoted multi ethnical community
	Maintaining of the buildings important for culture in the cooperation with the institutions at local, provincial and republic level	ST, MT, LT	PE in charge	Buildings of cultural interest in good condition
	Creating a rich cultural offer of the town and its presentation.	Continually	PE in charge	Rich cultural offer and contents
	Financing of the programmes that promote cultural	MT	Mayor , PE in charge	Presentation of

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	offer other Municipality towards the third parties			Zrenjanin cultural offer to its "consumers"
13. Increased quality of education process and education "offer"	Opening of the University Center of Zrenjanin	MT	Mayor	Graduates professionals staying in Zrenjanin and coming to Zrenjanin
	Building new and maintaining of the existing buildings for education	Continually	Mayor PE in charge	Building of new and maintaining of the existing sport facilities
	Executing of the programme of a continual education of the adults	Continually	Mayor, Qualified educational institutions	Executing of multigenerational educational process
	Adjusting of the education process to the demands of the local economy and local development	Continually	Local, Provincial, Republic authorities	Fast employment and avoiding of requalification process
14. Improved conditions for amateur and school sport	Maintaining of the facilities for amateur and school sport	MT	Institutions in charge	Amateur and school sport facilities in good condition
	Supporting of the institutions for the coordinating of sport organizations work programme	ST, MT, LT	Institutions in charge, Mayor, Municipal Assembly	Coordinating of work programme of sport organisations
	Awarding of exceptional sport results	Continually	Mayor	Sportsmen motivated to continue being engaged in sport
15. Further safety of the local surrounding	Prevention and control of underage crimes of all kinds (stealings, drugs, robbery etc.)	Continually	Institutions in charge	Safe local community
	Control of general crime rate			
	Increased traffic safety			
	Prevention of family violation			

ACTION PLAN
2006 – 2008

Chapter 9: Action Plan 2006 – 2008 *(What should we do to reach it?)*

9.1 The Development of Infrastructure

Priority activities of the local government in the next 3 years are as follows:

Priority Problem 1.	Improvement of Water Supply and Canalling	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Improvement of water supply and canalling at the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of distribution network for water supply in town and surrounding villages 2. Improvement of the management of waste and atmospheric waters in the town and surrounding villages 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building a tank area to obtain a more balanced water supply after the building of water factory 2. Reduced loss in water supply system 3. Further building of water towers in surrounding villages (Aradac, Stajićevo, Tomaševac, Knićanin, Belo Blato, Taraš and Farkaždin) 4. Further reconstruction of the existing wells and the building of new wells in the surrounding villages , when necessary and urgent 5. Further reconstruction of electro equipment in the surrounding villages according to the plan (Aradac, Banatski Despotovac, Belo Blato, Farkaždin, Knićanin, Lazarevo, Stajićevo and Taraš) 6. Completing of sewage system in the town and the support to the projects of canalling in villages that have started the process of sewage system building (Ečka, Elemir, Melenci, Klek) 7. Further building of rain drainage system in the town 8. Reconstruction of micro water supply system in the terms of the building of the public water system for several villages (Mihajlovo and Jankov Most) and the building of the public water supply system and connecting it to the existing one (Lukino Selo and Ečka) 9. Further reconstruction of the old sewage system in the town, repair of pumping stations and the infrastructure 10. Gradual adjustment of the price of drinking water to real economic parameters 11. Selecting a location and doing geotechnical and geomechanical work at the building the waste water plant 12. Preparing the project technical documentation for the building of waste waster filtering plant

Priority Problem 2.	Improvement of Planning Process	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Development of infrastructure that will be a development trigger for all other fields	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prompt and qualitative preparation of plan documentation 2. Forming of a reliable data base 3. Continual cooperation of all entities responsible for infrastructure maintaining and development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To make a spatial plan of the Municipality 2. To make changes and additions to GUP of Zrenjanin 3. To make plans of detailed procedures for the forming of new localities as well as to modernize the existing ones 4. Reviewing of the present plans and rejecting of outdated ones 5. Further building and completing of GIS 6. Creating of the strategy of town's building sites managing

Priority Problem 3.	Rehabilitation and Modernization of Local Roads	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Integration of local roads in regional and magistral road network	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Modernization of present roads 2. Building of new roads 3. Increased safety on local roads 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Covering of the present roads with a new layer 2. Making some roads wider and geometry straightening 3. Designing the project technical documentation for new roads Mihajlovo – Elemir, Gradnolica guvno 4. Reconstruction of the bridge in Principova street 5. Improvement of quality of horizontal and vertical traffic signalization 6. Completing of the reconstruction of Banatska street from the road M7 to Vršac up to Beogradska street 7. Reconstruction of rail pass Berbersko 8. Reconstruction of the roads: Tomaševac – water-gate and the road for Belo Blato 9. Reconstruction of the crossroads : Miletićeva - Pašićeva and Brigadira Ristića – Obala Sonje Marinković 10. Building the bridge for pedestrians and bicycle riders in Vardarska street 11. Building a bicycle line for Klek and Aradac

Priority problem 4.	Transit and Passenger Traffic Through the Town	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Directing passenger and transit traffic out of the town's zone	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completing of the first stage of the roundabout 2. Designing of plan and urban documentation for the next stage of the building 3. The second stage of the building of the roundabout 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Starting the regular traffic at the first stage of the roundabout (from the motorway for Novi Sad up to the road for Kikinda and Mihajlovo) 2. Expropriation, land preparation works, geotechnical and geomechanical works at the part planned for the second stage of the roundabout (starting from the end of the first stage point up to the part of town called Gradnolica) 3. Demolishing of buildings, changing of the infrastructure 4. Creating and approving of plan documentation 5. Creating of project technical documentation 6. Execution of preparation works and the beginning of the building

Priority Problem 5.	Pedestrian Zone	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Directing traffic out of the very city's center	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide alternative road directions around the very city's center, 2. Reconstruction and completing of infrastructural lines, 3. Solution of a stall design according to citizens demands 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating of project technical documentation for the necessary infrastructure 2. Adjusting the work programmes of public enterprises referring to the infrastructure building 3. Opening of the new access to the southern part of the city's zone, i.e. parking lot near Kulturni Centar 4. Activating of Tiršova street 5. Creating of project technical documentation for a "stalls" street designing 6. Execution of the works after completing infrastructure works in the street of K.Aleksandra Karadorđevića

Priority Problem 6.	Extended Gasification and Higher Quality of Gas Supply	
Objectives	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Stable gas line system for the entire Municipality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Higher quality gas supply of customers 2. Extending of gas lines to all the villages 3. Reconstruction of identified weak points of the gas supply system 4. Increased efficiency of consumption reading-out system 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis of gas distribution system and making short connections for its better functioning 2. Setting of new consumption measurement devices 3. Replacement of anode bearing of cathode protection 4. Gasification of the following villages : Lukino Selo, Belo Blato, Tomaševac and Orlovat 5. Restructuring of the enterprise of gas distribution DP Grejanje

Priority Problem 7.	Improved Quality of Heating Energy Supply	
Objectives	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Establishing of the stable and qualitative system of distant heating	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduced losses of the system 2. Reduced risks of falling system apart 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacement of heat transformers in substations in the part of town called 2. Replacement of metal framework of main heating pipeline 3. Replacement of circular pumps 4. Building of new regulation framework 5. Replacement of some heat line connections in the part of the town called 6. Replacement of some parts of main heat line 7. Continuation of the action of setting calorimeters 8. Restructuring of the enterprise for heat energy distribution DP Grejanje

Priority Problem 8.	Modernisation and Extension of Parking Capacities	
Objectives	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Efficiency and rationalization of using of the present capacities and providing new ones	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defining of the measures for an improved efficiency of space usage 2. Defining of the measures for an improved bill payment 3. Introducing of new localities 4. Solving of the problem of big vehicles parking 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis of using of parking lots and public areas for vehicle parking 2. Analysis of the demands to build prefabricated parking facilities 3. Introducing of prepayment through SMS and parking cards 4. Preparing project technical documentation and the building of new garage at Nova Pijaca and main Post Office building 5. Preparing project technical documentation for the building of the Customs terminal

Priority Problem 9.	Digitalization of Telecommunication Capacities	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Achieving the number of 45 telephone lines per 100 inhabitants in the city, i.e. 32 in villages, and the increased level of digitalization to approximately 100%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organisation and technological transformation 2. Decentralisation of access networks 3. Increased flow of information to users 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building of new commutation capacities 2. Building of new transfer systems 3. Building of optical cable joint lines 4. Building of new access lines

Priority Problem 10.	Providing favourable voltage conditions in consume of the city and villages of the Municipality	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Changing of the four voltage consume charging system (110/35/10/0.4kV) to three voltage transformation (110/20/ 0.4kV)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased reliability of electrical energy charging 2. Increasing of the capacity of electro-distributive network providing better conditions for new connections 3. Reduced losses in electro-distributive network 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating of project technical documentation for the completing of new TS 110/ 20 kV Perlez 2. Reconstruction of the entire consume TS 35/ 10 kV Titel at 20 kV voltage 3. Completing of the building of TS 110/ 20 kV Perlez consume 4. Gradual changing of the consume from TS 35/ 10 kV Titel to TS 110/ 20 kV Perlez 5. Creating of project technical documentation for the building of new TS 110/ 20 kV Zrenjanin 1 6. Reconstruction of the entire consume TS 110/ 35 kV Zrenjanin 1 for 20 kV voltage

Priority Problem 11.	Transfer of Passengers by Economy Planes	
Objectives	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Using of airport not only for sport and agricultural purposes but for passenger transfer as well	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Completing of already started investment 2. Clear property ownership and legal relations with all the users at the location of the airport 3. Registration of the airport for passenger transfer 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal settlement of already built facilities and infrastructure 2. Estimation of up to now investments of all the participants 3. Finding partners for the investment into the completing of the building 4. Promoting the services of air traffic to companies and legal entities

9.2 Business and Economy

Priorities of the activities of the local government in the next 3 years are as follows:

Priority Problem 1	Providing Institutional Preconditions for the Development of Local Economy	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Stronger and qualified institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Founding of necessary institutions 2. Reorganisation of the local government and increased efficiency of work 3. Creating and realization of the project which improve economic standard of the populations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Founding of the local Regional Agency for Development 2. Forming of the Department for the Local Development and International Integrations 3. Upper level of quality and quantity of the services of the local office of the Fund for the Development of Autonomous Province of Vojvodina for the needs of the local economy

Priority Problem 2	Development of Small and Medium Enterprises	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Stronger sector of small and medium enterprises and entrepreneurship	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stronger sector of small and medium enterprises 2. More support to the sector of small and medium enterprises 3. Increase of production entrepreneurship 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing of micro financial resources in the budget of Zrenjanin Municipality for the support of small and medium enterprises and private entrepreneurship 2. Support to the local enterprisers for the participation at domestic and international entrepreneurship manifestations 3. Within the Department of the local development and international integrations a Service Assistance Center for SME 4. Support to the forming of cluster associations 5. Support to technical –technological innovations as triggers for further development 6. Founding of an incubator center for software development

Priority Problem 3	Development of Agro industrial Complex	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Stronger agrocomplex and reviving of villages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. To achieve a competitive agriculture 7. To revive agriculture so that land and water potentials are entirely used 8. Development of a sustainable agriculture 9. Farm management trainings (“Farm management”) 10. Providing a financial support to agricultural farms 11. Increased production of crops in the areas with irrigation system 12. Revitalisation of the present capacities in cattle production 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initiate the change of crop structure of the primary agricultural production introducing a more accumulative one 2. Organising of agricultural production workshops and introducing of new technologies in the cultivation of agricultural land 3. Constant control of soil fertility 4. Providing micro financial support to agricultural farms from the budget of Zrenjanin Municipality 5. Promoting of the production of ecological packings made of harvest residues 6. Promoting of the production of briquettes made of harvest residues 7. Promoting of the usage of biomass for energy purposes 8. Promoting of a wider range of products in vegetable production 9. Providing conditions (urban) for the building of a protected area for vegetable production 10. Stimulating and promoting of the extending of the capacities of cattle production 11. Affirmation of scientific-research work of scientific institutions and faculties according the demands of agricultural production 12. Beginning of the introducing standard ISO 22 000 into agricultural production 13. Increased utilisation of the capacities in agricultural products processing 14. Purchase of modern equipment in food industry (agromechanisation, coolers etc) 15. Informing agricultural producers about the options of a small estate production as well as an adequate using of the products in their own nutrition 16. Assistance in providing two harvests of the basic crops in the Middle Banat 17. Informing the population of the Middle Banat about the damage produced by pests and train the population so that they can control these pests themselves

Priority Problem 4	Development of Economy	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Increase of social product per capita above the average of APV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attracting of foreign investors 2. Lower unemployment –opening of 2500 new posts 3. 50% increase of investments per capita 4. 10% increase of export 5. Revitalization and optimal usage of the present capacities and increased efficiency 6. Modernization of technological processes and introducing of innovation processes 7. Optimal production structure and employment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To make the action plan of the local economy development 2. To make the action of of employing 3. To found a Free industrial zone 4. To open work zones «South-Southeast» and «Bagljaš-aeroport» 5. To found subzones of the free zone within the work zones 6. To found an incubator center for production activities 7. To take an active role in improving of the competitiveness of Zrenjanin economy (a wider product range in chemical industry, purchase of modern equipment in metal industry, replacement of old equipment with new one, introducing of automatic line in the production of building material, the production of small agricultural machines and spare parts etc) by providing information, contacts in the country and abroad, simplifying Municipal procedures, logistics support etc 8. Promoting of usage of alternative forms of energy 9. Supporting of economy projects with a high ecological sustainability, 10. Promotion of standardization in industrial production 11. Ownership transformation of big systems

Priority Problem 5	Development of Tourism and Service Sector	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Increased tourist turnover and tourist consumption	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building, extending and reconstruction of accommodation capacities 2. Improved tourist services 3. Development of different kinds of tourism (cultural-manifestation- health-recreation, ethno tourism, sustainable tourism, picnic tourism , nautical tourism, hunting tourism) 4. Regional connection to gain a more attractive tourist offer 5. Wider participation of all the entities in the creating and forming of tourist offer 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To categorize accommodation and food provided in private houses 2. To make concrete programmes and projects of development and improvement of tourism – application for different grants 3. To improve the programmes of tourist and cultural manifestations that can increase tourist turnover («Days of Beer», «Lala»,»Sunflower», «INO COOP», Theatre Festival etc.) 4. Stronger receptive tourism as a precondition for a more complete usage of resources 5. To design and make a souvenir of the city 6. Maximal utilization of tourist potential of the Special Nature Park "Stari Begej - Carska bara“ not violating ecological regime and in an active cooperation with the local community as authority in charge 7. Available tourist-informative-promotional material 8. Introducing folklore elements in tourist offer 9. Support to promoting of tourist offer at fairs in the country and abroad 10. Joining international projects to present cultural tradition 11. Wider scope of services 12. To make promotive tourist materials, available in all the forms (printed, electronic etc.) 13. Support to the reconstruction of picnic areas, including equipment and infrastructure 14. Building of the Regional information infrastructure 15. Support to tourist guide trainings 16. Development of Internet entrepreneurship 17. Development of electronic trade

9.3 Environmental Protection

Priority activities of the local government in the next 3 years are as follows:

Priority Problem 1	Improved Quality of Drinking Water and Protection of Underground Resource from Polluting	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Providing of enough quantities of qualitative drinking water in future	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting and executing of source saving measures 2. Protection of underground water source from external contamination 3. Execution of health monitoring of drinking water 4. Economic water price 5. More efficient bill payment 6. Improved quality of drinking water 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through media invite the public to maximal saving, rational consumption and regular bill payment 2. Making a Register Book of the users of drinking water 3. A gradual increase of the price of drinking water 4. To perform regular monitoring of the drinking water quality by authorised institutions in the central and micro water supply systems 5. Continual modernization and standardization of the laboratory equipment in PCE "Vodovod i kanalizacija" /Water Supply and Sewage/ 6. Strict execution of the regime of sanitary measures of the source 7. To choose the most optimal solution for the factory of drinking water based on pilot-plant- research and research in the river Tisa area 8. To build the factory of drinking water 9. Removing of city dumps made by population and prevention of their reforming and making new ones 10. To put water resistant folias, in spite of clay, to the reconstructed waste deposit area 11. Remove pesticide packings from the soil used for agricultural production 12. Manage the waste packings of dangerous materials from production process according to the law regulations 13. To make a study on the possibility to use surface sources for water supply

Priority Problem 2	Improved Quality of Surface Waters	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Protection from further polluting and revitalization of surface natural waters and their sustainable utilisation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defining of the location for setting waste waters filtering plant 2. Preparing of technical documentation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A gradual increase of waste water 2. To act strictly according to the law regulations at charging companies which cause industrial contamination by directing waste waters into the city's sewage system 3. Regular monitoring of the parameters of waste waters of the companies which cause the biggest contamination, privatized companies and the companies which use toxic materials in their work by authorise institutions 4. Regular monitoring of the quality of surface natural waters by the authorised institutions of the town 5. To complete canaling in the city and support the projects of canalling in villages (including the reconstruction of sewage house outlets) 6. Defining the location for WWP 7. To begin the preparations for the making of technical documentation, 8. In cooperation with companies, inspections and the public, insist on filtering of waste waters in industrial plants pursuant to the law regulations for class 2 waters 9. The changing of the Decision on water supply and sewage systems which will update the parameters of directing waste waters into the town's sewage system pursuant to the new law regulations referring waste waters

Priority Problem 3	Improved town's zoo hygiene	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Elimination of causes and a systematic control of zoonoses agents	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Executing of prevention measures of protection from the zoonoses agents infections 2. Performing the activities to reduce the number of homeless dogs and cats 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reactivation of the Decision on communal taxes (fees for keeping dogs in the town and villages) 2. Forming of data base of dogs' owners 3. Execution of regular vaccination of dogs and cats and marking of dogs by tatooring 4. Sterilization of stray dogs and cats to control the number of them 5. Removing and reconstructing of dump areas in the town and villages 6. At least 3 times a week checking the town for homeless dogs and at citizens' call (open a contact telephone that citizens can dial and report about homeless dogs) 7. To treat stray dogs according to the law regulations 8. To find homes for those dogs that someone is interested in 9. Introduction of harvest bug control as a regular service through public call

Priority Problem 4	Improved System for Waste Material Managing	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Building of a system for managing of waste material according to the law regulations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of the present capacities for waste material treatment 2. Development of the system of waste material treatment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the cooperation with District Municipalities, work on the realization of the Contract on Regional Landfill Station Project. 2. To make a local plan of waste management which is compatible with the Regional plan of waste managing, law regulations and the National strategy of waste material managing 3. To change the Decision on maintaining of public areas 4. To make a Register data-base of waste materials in Zrenjanin Municipality 5. To start the reconstruction of deposit station area according to the new Waste Act and the National strategy of waste material managing (weight scales, biothorns for the measuring of methane concentration and other elements) 6. Continual removing of dumps from the town and villages including their lasting reconstruction 7. Increased price for waste removing 8. Constant providing of inert material and preventing incidents of waste burning at the town's deposit station 9. Execution of ownership transformation after the appropriate acts are approved

Priority Problem 5	Preventing of Excessive Communal Noise	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Bring noise level within the range of the values defined by the law regulations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Execution of the measures for noise reduction 2. Better work of inspections 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To perform a constant monitoring of noise in the town's zones 2. Reconstruction of tree line along the entire town's motorway 3. Reconstruction of protective green areas according to the priorities defined by the results of the monitoring 4. Improved traffic quality 5. Completing of the roundabout for lorries and long vehicles directing these vehicles out of the town's zone 6. Continual removing of homeless dogs and cats from the streets at least 3 times a week 7. Better inspection supervision, particularly of the work of catering facilities / restaurants, cafés, bars etc/ in evenings

Priority Problem 6	Prevention of Soil Contamination	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Prevention of soil contamination and healthy food production	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention of the activities that can endanger the soil quality 2. Establishing of the principle of sustainable agriculture 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To analyse the soil quality and measure the pesticide concentrations in the soil 2. To plant fast-growing resistant trees and other greenery according to the project of an institution in charge, 3. Removing and reconstruction of ‘‘black’’ waste deposit areas 4. Testing of the underground waters nearby the waste deposit areas 5. Arranging waste deposit areas pursuant to the law regulations 6. Purchase of the containers for pesticide pickings 7. Using of ecological products in communal hygiene for mosquito control, ambrosia control and harvest bug control 8. Preventing the burning of harvest residues through informing and educating farmers 9. Financial and logistics support and assistance of the projects promoting sustainable agriculture (no pesticides with lasting harmful effects on the living environment) 10. Prevention of industrial soil contamination (burying of contaminating materials, burning in the open air, adequate handling of waste packings etc)

Priority Problem 7	Improved Air Quality	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Protection of air from contamination	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preventing of harmful gases emission from industry Reduced emission and imission of harmful gases in all other fields of noneconomy activities (house chimneys, thermo energy , traffic) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To make a Register Book of the entities contaminating the air in Zrenjanin Municipality 2. Monitoring of imission and emission of gases by authorised 3. Reconstruction of waste deposit stations according to the law regulations 4. To continue the works on the roundabout 5. Realization of pedestrian zone project 6. Further tree and greenery planting on the territory of the entire Municipality 7. Providing of inert material at the town’s waste deposit station to prevent fires in summer months 8. In the cooperation with Provincial Secretariat of Agriculture, Waters and Forestry and AD’’Superprotein’’ work on the control of incidental occurrence of unpleasant smells 9. In the cooperation with Provincial Secretariat of Living Environment Protection and sustainable development, Provincial Inspection and the Factory of Synthetic Rubber Elemir, work on the control of incidental contamination of living environment 10.To promote the usage of gas as the fuel for motor vehicles and vehicles of the town’s transportation in public 11.In the cooperation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, insist on a strict technical inspection at vehicle registration and obligatory control of exhausting gases

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Priority Problem 8	Improved Quality of Urban Greenery	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Increased and cultivated areas of forestry and other town's greenery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planting of new forests, other greenery, tree lines and parks 2. Preventive maintaining of the present state of forests, greenery, parks and other green areas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reconstruction of the town's greenery in the part of town called "Bagljaš" 2. Reconstruction of tree lines along the motorway, along the street Cara Dušana and Beogradski put 3. Tree diseases control /along the town's motorway/ 4. Watering of planted greenery at least for a year after the planting 5. Completing of the reconstruction of the Park of Youth 6. Beginning of the building of wind protecting area around the roundabout together with PE "Vojvodina put" 7. In the cooperation with communal and Provincial inspection and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, prevent the stealing of planted and forest material 8. To make a Register Book of areas free for the planting of new material and to analyse the soil quality 9. Reconstruction of the lights in the present parks 10. To make project documentation for the realization of wind protecting area around the town and the beginning of its implementation together with the institutions in charge 11. Further distribution of planting material to the local communities to reconstruct greenery in different parts of the town, all according to the project of PE "Department for Building and Planning of the Town of Zrenjanin" / 12. Execution of the protection measures of the planted material in the heart of the town

Priority Problem 9	Solving of Ecourbanistic Problems	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Cultivated, sustainable and functional community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning of the development of Zrenjanin Municipality according to ecological principles of sustainable communities 2. Solving of ecological problems 3. Solving of disputable 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To change the Decision on public areas 2. To finish the roundabout for lorry and long vehicle traffic 3. Reconstruction of the lake no 2 of Begejska petlja 4. Reconstruction of Bagljaš canal, bringing it into function and defining of the final solution 5. Reconstruction of the riverbed of Old Begej river 6. To extend programme of regular lawn mowing and make it more frequent where necessary 7. Further protection of public green areas putting physical obstacles (small poles) as suggested by communal inspection and PE "Department for Building and Planning of the Town of Zrenjanin" 8. Chemical weed control of the areas planned for parking 9. To make a study of the possible usage of alternative energy resources on the territory of Zrenjanin

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	property-ownership legal relations	<p>Municipality</p> <p>10. Better effect of measures for the execution of energy efficiency,</p> <p>11. Faster solving of the disputable issues of locations on the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality (Peskara, picnic area Tisa, etc.)</p> <p>12. Building of pavements and bicycle lines as well as parking lots to protect green areas</p> <p>13. Enough number of waste bins near the benches in the parks and along the pavements</p>
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Priority Problem 10		Protection of Biological Diversity	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008	
Biological diversity preserved	<p>1. Active role of the local authorities in the protection of the areas of specific biological with the reference to its diversity</p> <p>2. Strict execution of the usage programme by the parties or organisations in charge of using and protecting it</p>	<p>1. Work and development of promotion of sustainable (eco) tourism without violating the principle of living environment protection</p> <p>2. Together with the authorities in charge (Department for Nature Protection, inspections etc) work on the prevention of illegal fishing and fishstealing, i.e. not violating the regime in the special protected area "Stari Begej – Carska bara"</p> <p>3. Together with the authorities of the villages surrounding this Special Nature Reservation, work on further forest planting including the species appropriate for this environment (Belo Blato, Stajićevo, Ečka) of Carska bara</p> <p>4. Together with the organisation in present charge (RG Ečka), work on improved quality of the services at the location of the reservoir itself (arranging, waste removing, facilities building etc.)</p> <p>5. Establishing of partnership relations with the present in charge organisation to ensure a strict executing of the regime in the Special Reservation of Nature "Stari Begej – Carska bara"</p> <p>6. Protection of Rusanda Spa from contamination</p>	

9.4 Social Development

Priority activities of the local government in the next 3 years are as follows:

Priority Problem 1	Improved Health Care	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Adequate health care on the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of the conditions for a higher efficiency of health care 2. Extending and reconstruction of the capacities of health care, 3. Purchase of modern diagnostical equipment, 4. Informing the population on the living with no risk factors through campaigns, talks and media, 5. Extending of the accreditation according to the criteria of international standards JUS ISO 9001 and JUS ISO IEC, 6. Providing the conditions for an increase in birth rate and decrease in mortality rate, 7. Eliminating the causes of infective diseases, 8. Trainings for the employed to ensure more qualitative and efficient providing of health services. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To continue the activities for the building and equipment providing of the new Hospital according to the volunteer tax programme. 2. To provide equipment and reconstruct regional surgeries working in inappropriate conditions; 3. in the cooperation with the European Agency for Reconstruction provide the latest laboratory equipment for the Health Care Department; 4. To provide BODY plethysmograph and BACTEC system for the higher quality of services in Specialized Lungs Hospital "Dr Vasa Savić"; 5. To undertake the activities for the execution of the National Programme of Tuberculosis to prevent the disease and ensure patients an adequate treatment; 6. To organise campaigns and talks to inform population about harmful effects of psychoactive substances; 7. To promote healthy way of living (safe food, no smoking, physical activity...) to reduce the chronic diseases and mortality rate; 8. In cooperation with other services and institutions in charge take the measures for a strategy defining to increase population and birth rate; 9. To merger computer system in health care and connect all health organisations in one information network to ensure an easier information flow 10. To train and educate the employed in health care so that their services become more qualitative, using modern equipment and providing prevention health care of patients. 11. In the facilities managed by the local government and public enterprises ban smoking and provide alternative smoking areas. Create a Regulations Book referring to this field. 12. To purchase modern devices and equipment as well as to reconstruct and extend the capacities of health care in the SPA of «Rusanda» in Melence. 13. To move the entire Surgery Department in the new building (one floor having 98 beds). 14. To complete and move the entire Gynecology Department (38 beds), Maternity Department including Neonathology (30 beds). 15. Completing of moving of Pediatrics Department and a part of Internal Medicine Department

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	<p>9. Prestructuring of health service including a new way of financing, new health policy and managing of health care system.</p>	<p>(two floors with 192 beds in total) including the entire technical and auxiliary services.</p> <p>16. Completing of the project of nuclear medicine department founding including therapeutic and diagnostics divisions.</p> <p>17. In reconstructed facilities from which some departments were moved into the new hospital, to form geriatrics department terminal care, prolonged hospital treatment and increase of daily hospitals.</p> <p>18. In future the Psychiatric Department in Bočar is certainly going to be closed down since, according to all criteria it does not belong to an acute hospital.</p> <p>19. Reorganisation of transfusiology department within the project «SOFREKA» where Zrenjanin would be one of 3 regional centers in Vojvodina</p> <p>20. Reconstruction of the pharmacy "Centar" to obtain better conditions for the supply of population with medicines, sanitary material and cosmetics</p> <p>21. Opening of a new pharmacy nearby Nova pijaca;</p> <p>22. Completing of the building for pharmacy on the territory of local community MZ "Sava Kovačević"</p>
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Priority Problem 2	Development of Culture	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
<p>Qualitative cultural offer, atmosphere established to support creativity and improve general spiritual condition</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Making people aware how important culture is 2. Including art works, cultural manifestations, cultural entrepreneurship and cultural-historic tradition into the tourist offer, all in the function of the town's development. 3. Supporting of free opinion and expressing, such as dialogue and tolerance and the right to have different opinion. 4. Development of regional dimension in cultural policy 5. Development of mutual 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Networking of the institution of culture in Zrenjanin and making an adequate information system that will satisfy their needs (designing of the site of Zrenjanin culture, which will, besides standard programme, also have temporary ones referring to current happenings and sessions) 2. Introducing of modern technical solutions and information technology resulting in an interactive relation of visitors and the public institutions of culture. 3. Including of new programmes into the offer of the National Museum - rooms for constant exhibitions, club, rooms for pedagogical and educational work, antiquity shop and bookshop 4. Providing conditions for the Historic Archive for electronic presentations of its material 5. Creating of Internet addresses of all the cultural institutions in Zrenjanin 6. Cultural Center of Zrenjanin to be transformed in Cultural Media Center with its own production 7. Protection of all estate cultural property in the region of the Middle Banat 8. Making of a cultural map of the Middle Banat 9. Organising, supporting and encouraging the cultural cooperation at the national and international level, as well as partnership in culture. 10. To make the National Theatre "Toša Jovanović" the center of cultural happening in the Middle Banat 11. Development of the cooperation between the Cultural Center and International Music Center in designing of new common projects

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	<p>cooperation and trust of/into the local and central government in the expressing of cultural policy and strategy.</p> <p>6. Preserving and promotion of cultural heritage and tradition.</p>	<p>12. Organisation of the International Choir festival to be held biannually.</p> <p>13. Making of the monograph of the theatre since the year 2006 is 60th anniversary of the play stage and 50th anniversary of the puppet stage of professional work</p> <p>14. To establish the workshop for restoration and conservation of damaged archive documents.</p> <p>15. Encouraging cultural institutions and individuals engaged in creating work to international cooperation, all in the function of promotional and affirmation of the city.</p> <p>16. Supporting and improving of amateur creative work</p> <p>17. Affirmation of multi cultural aspect</p> <p>18. Publishing of the'' Frequency Dictionary of Vojislava Despotov''</p> <p>19. Purchase of auxiliary printing machines for the National Library''Žarko Zrenjanin ''</p> <p>20. Collecting of handwriting works of Todor Manojlović</p> <p>21. Forming of ''American Corner'' in the National Library ''Žarko Zrenjanin ''</p> <p>22. Digitalization of Zavičaj /Hometown/ collection</p> <p>23. Preserving of buildings and facilities significant for cultural identity of the town and tourist offer (Pino villa, etc.)</p>
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Priority Problem 3	Improvement of Education Process and Providing Conditions for Sport Activities	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
<p>Higher quality of teaching-educational work and the quality of amateur and school sport</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To keep the present quality of sport 2. To make sport available to children, teenagers and citizen 3. To provide qualitative professional work in sport, 4. Better marks of pupils during the education process. 5. The entire elimination of illiteracy. 6. Adjusting education to the demands of market economy. 7. Production of own highly qualified professionals 8. Creating of contemporary teaching curriculums for education and training of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intensive building and reconstruction of school facilities and halls for physical education 2. Adjusting of school network to the demands of population and market economy, 3. Development of multilingual and multinational education, 4. Better cooperation of education institutions with economical and non-economical organisations, to educate specific profiles, 5. Providing teachers in demand, 6. Realization of the project University in Zrenjanin 7. Active cooperation in the triangle university – economy – local government 8. Establishing of the system of sport talents early discovering at schools; 9. To engage professionals of appropriate sport organisations for the work with confirmed sport talents; 10. Founding of sport department of secondary schools 11. Beginning the activities for the building of new Sport Center 12. Development of ''distant'' studying 13. Providing of appropriate professionals in education and engaging of younger scientists at the Faculty 14. Reconstruction of running lines at the town's stadium 15. Settling of property-legal relations referring ''Vojni stadion'' /Military Stadium/

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	<p>professionals for the demands of the local economical development</p> <p>9. Modernization of the present and introducing new education profiles compatible with the local economical development</p>	<p>16. Reconstruction and providing the equipment and furniture for education facilities in the town and villages</p> <p>17. Providing and reconstruction of the capacities for sport activities</p> <p>18. Reorganisation of Higher Technical School, i.e. its transformation into High School of Professional Studies</p> <p>19. Founding of the center for innovations, development and technology transfer</p> <p>20. Support to the realization of the project Center for Adult Education HPTS "Uroš Predić"</p>
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Priority Problem 4	Improved Children Social Care	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Improved children social care	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unique way of organising kindergartens and schools of Zrenjanin Municipality. 2. Reconstruction of kindergartens. 3. Providing the equipment for the Central Kitchen for food preparing and distribution to facilities. 4. Providing didactical means and books and other necessary items for kindergartens. 5. Building of recreation and holiday facilities for the children of Zrenjanin Municipality. 6. Professional trainings of teachers engaged in upbringing and education of children 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To make an analysis on justification of merging village kindergartens to the Town's Institutions of Preschool education and based on this, make a new Decision on kindergarten network 2. Continual investment and current facility maintaining, purchase of equipment and books as well as means for temporary and self financing forms of children social care 3. Reconstructing of the Central Kitchen and purchase of the equipment resulting in the purpose change of the rooms now used for breakfast preparation for all 18 kindergartens. 4. Workshop for making didactical means 5. Building of holiday and recreation facilities or organised staying of children. 6. Permanent and qualitative trainings and further education of the professionals engaged in different forms of work with children. Particularly for those who work with children in the year before they start school. 7. To support the increase of birth rate, the Municipality will increase the benefit amount for every new baby and extend the rights for free kindergarten and free daily care and food in primary school.

Priority Problem 5	Improved Social Care and Law Counseling	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Care about socially endangered categories	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of social care and family- law counseling 2. Increased efficiency of professional work, 3. Improved partnership and cooperation among welfare centers, institutions of social care and other departments and institutions of government, non-government and private sector, 4. More efficient care of the old and refugees, 5. More efficient control of poverty 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To make a local strategy of poverty control 2. Support to the programmes of innovations directed to all forms of work with children without parents and control of children abuse and negligence, 3. Development of counseling within premarriage and marriage counseling, 4. More intensive work on the protection of the victims of family violence and promoting reporting of such a violence to police, 5. Including of all public enterprises in a large-scale preparation of social care on the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality, 6. Modernization of the work of Welfare Center, 7. Improved conditions of accommodation for the old, 8. Opening of a daily center for the homeless 9. Development of all forms of non-institutional care of the old 10. Further solving of the issue of the exiled and refugees 11. Work on an improvement and development of family accommodation 12. To enable efficient work of Ombudsman of Zrenjanin Municipality 13. Establishing of the service of free law counseling 14. More intensive work with marginalised groups and disabled people

Priority Problem 6	Media and Informing – Improvement and Transformation	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Efficient , prompt and true informing of citizens	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transformation of ownership structure of informing public enterprises founded by the Municipality; 2. Using Internet and WEB presentations as a more significant means making information prompter and more available; 3. Promotion of multi culture 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pursuant to the Informing Act, in 2006 perform the activities on media privatization; 2. Within the activities of media privatization , define clearly the projects referring to the relations of the Municipality and private media emphasising the informing of Zrenjanin citizens and informing in the languages of nationalities; 3. Start the activities on feedback informing of the local government by citizen referring to the issues important for Zrenjanin Municipality development. 4. Founding and engaging of specialized informative agencies for the promotion of the projects significant for the Municipality development; 5. Defining the forms and ways of cooperation with the local TV and radio stations to inform citizens about the activities of the local government in the languages of nationalities.

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	and tolerance 4. Professional work of the employed in media	6. Introducing certificates for those employed in media (seminars, talks, consultations referring professional work of media) 7. Centralization of medium promotion of cultural programmes 8. Assistance to cultural video magazine «Kult» to extend beyond its local medium character
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Priority Problem 7	Improved Public Safety	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Improved state of safety on the territory of Zrenjanin Municipality ensuring more qualitative living.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishing of two way communication between police and citizens 2. Intensive preventive and intervention work of the police 3. Strict fine policy for all kinds of safety violating 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More intensive police preventive work 2. Improved communication with the police through regular meetings with the local government 3. To intensify the action ‘ ‘ A Policeman in Our Neighbourhood‘ ‘ 4. More frequent walks around the town at night 5. More contacts with citizens 6. Work time limit of restaurants , cafés and discos etc during work days and at weekends 7. Informing citizens about the legal ways of solving problems so that they know who to call for help 8. Informing and educating the youth about alcoholism and drugs 9. Severe fine policy for those who violate public safety and living regulations 10. Informing citizens about the work of the police 11. Opening police office branches in the local offices of administration so that citizens can report problems directly on their territory of living asking for advice to solve them 12. Severe fine policy for v the violating of traffic regulations 13. Improved state of roads

Priority Problem 8	Improved Work of the Local Administration	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Efficient and modern local administration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved organisation structure of the local administration, 2. Efficient engagement of human resources, 3. Maximal efficiency during working hours, 4. No violating of hierarchy relations in the local administration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gradual adjusting of the number of the employed in the local administration to real demands, 2. Modernization of equipment, facility reconstruction, offices and municipal infrastructure, 3. Improved communication between the first line staff and citizens (security staff, counter clerks, employees in Departments), 4. Maximal shortening of the procedures for documents obtaining – minimalization of subject factor, 5. Development of E – municipality project (learning all the procedures of the Municipality through Municipal Internet presentation, answering the questions of citizens through e-mails, issuing of documents on the request sent by e-mails etc.) 6. Decentralization of some activities of the Municipal Administration transferring them to the Local Offices in villages

Priority Problem 9	Defined Cooperation between the Local government and NGO Sector	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Established clear criteria of cooperation between the local government and NGO sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clear conditions for the funds granting and framework 2. Limited number of projects to be financed 3. Limited financial resources per project 4. Making a project priority list (according to their importance) 5. No project overlapping 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ask NGO to fulfill the conditions for fund granting (references, qualified personnel, technical conditions, way of payment, price, deadline of project termination) 2. Limited number of projects of the activity group to be financed 3. Limited means granted per project 4. Project to be listed according to their importance (referring to narrower and wider surrounding included in the project, educative, field, theoretical etc projects) 5. No financing of those project of NGO which include the activates normally covered by the departments of the local government (e.g. communal inspection)

Priority problem 10	Support to Research and development Activities	
Objective	Tasks	Actions 2006 – 2008
Application of scientific-research achievements in the economy and starting of development activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Control of leaving of graduates – professionals with university degree 2. Affirmation of “domestic“ intelligence 3. Cooperation of the local self-government with scientific organisations 4. Standardization of services in PCE 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supporting of the development of young people talented for scientific- research work and all forms of their creative work through scholarships 2. Assistance in fast employing of young graduates with a high average mark during studies 3. Providing financial support to organise scientific conferences (national and international) of particular significance for science development in Zrenajnin 4. Providing financial support in participating of our scientists at conferences in the country and abroad 5. Financial support in publishing of magazines, monographs and other scientific works 6. To start the process of standardization in Public Communal Enterprises 7. Establishing a center for talented children 8. Introducing of the standard ISO 22000 in agricultural production

**MONITORING OF
THE REALIZATION**

Chapter 10: Monitoring of Development Strategy Realization

10.1 Objective of Monitoring

Monitoring and assessment of the results are the elements in the performing of the Strategy of a Sustainable Development of the Municipality which are the most frequently and essentially neglected, usually referring only to the very end of the project although it is a continual of reviewing all the stages of the a project. An effective way of monitoring and assessment provide systematic and updated information which support the execution of the project..

The procedure of monitoring and assessment offer the possibility to do the following :

- To compare the way of execution with the original tasks and objectives
- To state if the adequate progress is being made towards the results expected and
- To conclude if the realization is within the set time framework and deadlines.

Monitoring and assessment are not the activities that are performed at the end of the project, but a constant process helping those who are to make decisions to get a better idea of the project effects. An efficient programme of monitoring and assessment includes, when necessary, collecting and discussing of important information, until the project is terminated. This often means the collecting of the information about the present state, reporting about progress made towards the improvement, directing actions to expected results and changes of the programme while executing it. A good procedure of monitoring and assessment includes all the participants and it is beneficial to those who are basically responsible for the project. The assessment can be seen as an opportunity to train managers and project participants as well as important means of making population aware of its importance.

Monitoring and result assessment includes the following activities:

- To form the team for the supervision and realization of the strategy
- To review the development objectives and effects
- To establish a system of reporting
- To assess the results
- To inform the public about the results

10.2 Team for Supervision and Realization of the Strategy

Naturally, the team for the realization supervision of the Strategy of a Sustainable Development of Zrenjanin Municipality is the Council for Strategic Development with the Mayor having a leading role. However, other individuals, first of all, those who are professionally qualified and morally suitable to valuate the progress «on the spot» may be engaged in the process too. In that way a subjective assessment of the Council would be avoided, which, without these individuals can present the false reports to the public misleading it.

The idea of this document is to have three more members in the team for the supervision of the strategy realization, i.e. a representative of the Municipal Assembly, a representative of NGO Sector and a representative of professional institutions. Such a team will have to work together and communicate, to give unfavourable reports and be objective and responsible in the monitoring execution. It is, mainly, up to this team if the Strategy of a Sustainable Development of Zrenjanin Municipality is going to stay just a written unrealized idea or a concrete document confirmed with even more concrete actions.

10.3 Review of Development Objectives and Expected Effects

The first step in the preparation of the approach of result assessment is the reviewing of the development objectives and effects stated in the Strategy of a Sustainable Development of the Municipality, all through the following issues:

Are the Strategy defining data actual and is the real situation exactly as the one shown through the data?

- Are the objectives realistic, estimating from a time distance compared to the time of completing?
- Are the success indicators still updated?

The monitoring function itself, as a preventive function, allows corrections of the development objectives, if the answer to any of the above mentioned question is ‘‘NO‘‘. The issue that arises here is the problem of data managing by the local government and of those data that are processed in intervals, not annually (e.g. statistics about population.). The monitoring team should, by all means, to process the latest data since they are going to effect significantly the defining of development objectives and expected effects.

Also, naturally, some time after the approval of the Strategy, it has to be updated with new information and possibly make some corrections.

This review may be done from time to time, but obligatory every 6 months and the public should be informed about the review results.

10.4 Establishing of Reporting System

An effective system of reporting follows the work of all the institutions in charge for the execution of the Strategy of a Sustainable development of the Municipality. Such a system of reporting offers and option of reporting by all the parties responsible stating which set objectives and tasks they have managed to accomplish.

The reports on the work of the execution of the Strategy have to include quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data are the information that can be expressed in figures and measured. Quantities development data are directed to the present improvement of the state, referring to the sector development (number of kilometers of new roads, sewage system, water supply system, percentage of decrease of unemployment rate, average GDP the way of functioning of the local administration, is there any national intolerance, quality of drinking water etc.). These data can be statistically given in figures and they are the exact indicator of the progress in the Strategy realization.

On the other hand, the qualitative data are a more difficult criterion in programme success estimating. They are usually obtained through the instruments such as questionnaires or interviews and include the questions referring to the quality of living.

The local government in its work manages the quantitative data more easily because they are more comprehensible and explainable to the public and can be easily imagined in reality arousing interest.

10.5 Assessment of Results

Once the members of the Council for Strategic Development agree on the objectives, tasks and indicators and the reporting system is defined, progress results obtained, the Council is ready to assess the results of the execution of the strategy of a Sustainable Development of Zrenjanin Municipality. The procedure of Assessment includes the comparing of the present results with the tasks defined in the Strategy of a Sustainable Development of the Municipality and in the Execution Plan, considering also

the set time framework. The assessment is to be done occasionally and it is obligatory at the end of the project. The report on the Assessment contains the summary of the main activities, achieved results and direct effect on those that the project was meant for.

While preparing the Assessment of the results it is necessary to answer the following questions:

- Have the actions worked and given the expected effects?
- Has the Execution Plan been clear enough in defining who and when is to execute an action?
- Has each stage been realized as it had been planned?
- Have the costs been in accordance with the ones given in the Strategy of a Sustainable development of the Municipality (after the approving of the Investment Operative Plan)?

Also, another important issue to be defined is who is going to do the Assessment of the results. Certainly it should be the very same group which was running the executing of the Strategy all the time, with the above mentioned members.

10.6 Informing the Public about Results

It is important to keep the authorities of the local government and the community informed, therefore the Council gives them the feedback on the achieved progress in the performing of the objectives and tasks of the Strategy and Execution Plan. The members of the community should be informed about the status and actions an individual can undertake to assist in the accomplishing of the community development tasks. This means that an appropriate programmed should be designed so that the information is regularly forwarded to the authorities and community.

Different techniques are to be used for the informing about the Assessment results: press conference, reports, media, boards, flyers etc

An efficient system of monitoring and results assessment enables the achievement of development objectives and indicators through the chosen measures. The indicators give the basis for the results measurement and have to relate to the objectives and tasks. The Council obtains the information from each institutions involved in action execution and they are used the basis for the work assessment. The procedure of monitoring and Assessment is the opportunity to resume the progress made in the execution of development objectives and tasks, to discuss ‘pros’ and ‘cons’ and the changes that may be necessary to make to ensure a successful termination of the activities undertaken. A very important element of the work is the report submitting to the local authorities and community since they are the only true assessors of the success of the Strategy.

CONCLUSION

Chapter 11: Conclusion

The realization of the Sustainable Development Strategy of Zrenjanin Municipality is an extremely good starting point for the building of a sustainable community but also for the improvement of work methods, particularly those which are engaged in the making decisions referring the local community development. When it comes to Zrenjanin, it can be said that the following new qualitative features have been achieved:

1. Multidisciplinary approach:

Multidisciplinary approach is necessary if you want to manage a modern community in an integral and sustainable way. The concept of a sustainable development itself is multidisciplinary depending on the coordinated work of the professionals in the local infrastructure, economy, living environment protection and improvement and a wide range of social development. It is only such an approach directed to the one same goal- a sustainable community, continually developing local government and the surrounding that generates positive outcomes may give hope to a predictable future as much as it is possible in these unpredictable times of transition. The background of this document is the written material consisting of more than a thousand pages of different content.

2. Team work:

The Council for the Strategic Development of Zrenjanin Municipality with the Mayor as the Council Chairman, began the work on this document on 1st December 2004 and from then up to now 27 meetings of the members have been held and 10 meetings of members and part-time professional associates, whose knowledge and experience was very important for the realization of such a document. The team work among the Council members themselves but also between the Council and other departments, institutions, public enterprises, institutes etc resulted in the making of this document which is to be realized only through a rational, efficient and open communication among all the participants in its creating.

3. Real, efficient and rational objectives:

After 10 years of "intensive ruining" and devastation of Zrenjanin economy and its society as a whole, the last thing this town needs is demagogically set aims, with no reliable foundations in reality, with no concrete idea how, in a year, to do all what other transition countries did in 2 years. As responsible local government, which is setting new standards in local community management at this moment, we recon that we need real, efficient and economically rational objectives which will enable us a continual development and, as soon as possible, the passing of this 15 -20 year gap, compared to the developed world, in economical, technological, political, i.e. civilization sense. The planning of the future of the local community through the vision for the year 2013 and action planning for the period of its own terms of mandate is certainly a precondition for a precise defining of the objectives. It is necessary to catch up the lost time through fast and dynamic actions which will make Zrenjanin what once it used to be and what it, thanks to its strength, deserves to be again - the center of Banat.

4. Establishing of partnership relations:

A new thing in the planning model is the establishing of partnership relations in a long-term planning of the development strategy with those who we do not need only for the votes in the Assembly but in reality. The essence of this partnership is equality, both of those who have legal power to govern and those who are in position to offer employment, to innovate, make profit, educate, take care of health etc. The relations with such institutions include open contact, common planning, coordination in making decisions and a defined agreement. While working on the realization of this document the municipality of Zrenjanin proposed exactly this kind of relations and worked on their further strengthening, not terminating after the first meeting or heading to something that actually they can never be.

5. Participation of the public in decision making:

Open for the public or its active part is a democratic legacy which means that every citizen make take an enquiry about this document, who can, either directly or through the representative in the local parliament get an insight into his/her "near future". Such a document is not and cannot be a secret – the least for those it relates the most - citizens.

6. Relying on our own human resources:

Although in the Republic of Serbia there are many examples of making similar studies and plans by the consulting and financial assistance from abroad or domestic institutions financed from abroad, the orientation of this government is that such a document is to be designed and done by the local human resources, with an appropriate, but not essential, assistance of other parties. The experience has proved that the former survived only mostly in theory but not in reality. Our approach is a leading one – we ourselves have made this document, we are going to take the part in its realization, and consequently only we are going to be responsible for it.

This not the end. On the contrary, it is only now that all we have excepted can start, and that is a dynamic, planned, integral, sustainable development of the Municipality of Zrenjanin. The document of development is important but not the essential point in a municipality development. Now all the actions are to be turned into deeds, make them concrete and work in practice. It is due to this that there is another document to follow, named "*Investment Operative Plan for the Period 2006 – 2008*", which develop further all the above mentioned actions providing time, financial, and institutional details(when, what, how much and who).

We are deeply convinced that the generation leading the Municipality of Zrenjanin at this moment is fully aware of its own responsibility, but also capable to turn the Strategy of a Sustainable Development of Zrenjanin Municipality into reality to the benefit and a higher standard of living of all the citizens

**The Mayor of Zrenjanin
Goran Knežević**

**Council for Strategic Development
of Zrenjain Municipality**

ZRENJANIN, 2005.



Chapter 12: Participants in Making of the Strategy of a Sustainable Development of Zrenjanin Municipality

1. The Mayor: Goran Knežević, Chairman of the Council for the Strategic Development of Zrenjanin Municipality and Deputy Mayor, Goran Ibrajter

2. Council for the Strategic Development of Zrenjanin Municipality:

1. Jovanović Biljana
2. Jovanov Dejan, M.Sc
3. Stanulov Milorad
4. Stankov Predrag
5. Vujović Dragan

3. Partners in the realization of the Strategy of a Sustainable Development:

1. JKP „Vodovod i kanalizacija“, Zrenjanin
PCE “Water Supply and Sewage System”, Zrenjanin
2. JKP „Čistoća i zelenilo“, Zrenjanin
PCE “City Sanitation and Greenery Department” Zrenjanin
3. JP „Direkcija za izgradnju i uređenje grada Zrenjanina“, Zrenjanin
PE “Directorate of Building and Planning of the Town of Zrenjanin”
4. JP „Pijace i parkinzi“, Zrenjanin
PE “Market and Parking Areas” Zrenjanin
5. JSP „Zrenjanin“, Zrenjanin
PRE “Zrenjanin” Zrenjanin
6. Kulturni centar Zrenjanin
Cultural Center Zrenjanin
7. Narodni muzej Zrenjanin
The National Museum Zrenjanin
8. Savremena galerija Zrenjanin
The Contemporary Gallery Zrenjanin
9. Narodno pozorište „Toša Jovanović“ Zrenjanin
The National Theatre “Toša Jovanović” Zrenjanin
10. Predškolska ustanova „Zrenjanin“ Zrenjanin
Preschool Institution “Zrenjanin” Zrenjanin
11. Zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture Zrenjanin
The Institute of Cultural Heritage Protection Zrenjanin
12. Istorijski arhiv Zrenjanina
The Historic Archive Zrenjanin
13. Narodna biblioteka „Žarko Zrenjanin“ Zrenjanin
The National Library “Žarko Zrenjanin” Zrenjanin
14. Sportski Savez opštine Zrenjanin
Sport Association of Zrenjanin Municipality
15. Turistička organizacija opštine Zrenjanin
Tourist Organisation of Zrenjanin Municipality
16. JVP „Vode Vojvodine“, organizaciona jedinica Zrenjanin
PWE “Waters of Vojvodina”, organisation unit of Zrenjanin
17. Telekom „Srbija“, organizaciona jedinica Zrenjanin
Telecom “Serbia” organisation unit Zrenjanin

18. JP EPS, elektrodistribucija Zrenjanin
PE EES Electrodistribution Zrenjanin
19. NIS-GAS, pogon gasovod Zrenjanin
PIS-GAS, Gas Pipeline Department Zrenjanin
20. NIS-GAS, pogon rafinerije Elemir
PIS-GAS, Refinery Department Elemir
21. Panonske elektrane, „TE-TO“ Zrenjanin
The Panonian Power Stations “TE-TO“ Zrenjanin
22. AD „Bioekološki centar“ Zrenjanin
AD “Bioecological Center” Zrenjanin
23. DP Grejanje Zrenjanin
SE Heating Zrenjanin
24. „SBB“ Kragujevac
“SBB” Kragujevac
25. Agencija za razvoj MSP Banat, Zrenjanin
The Agency for the Development of SME Banat, Zrenjanin
26. Regionalna privredna komora, Zrenjanin
Regional Chamber of Economy Zrenjanin
27. Republički Zavod za statistiku, odeljenje u Zrenjaninu
Republic Institute of Statistics, Zrenjanin Department
28. Nacionalna služba za zapošljavanje, odeljenje u Zrenjaninu
The National Agency of Employment, Zrenjanin Department
29. RSEDP, Zrenjanin
Regional Social - Development Programme, Zrenjanin
30. Zdravstveni centar „Đorđe Joanović“ ,Zrenjanin
The Health Center “Đorđe Joanović”, Zrenjanin
31. Zavod za zaštitu zdravlja Zrenjanin
The Institute of Health Care Zrenjanin
32. Specijalna bolnica za plućne bolesti "Dr Vasa Savić",
Specialized Hospital of Lung Diseases "Dr Vasa Savić"
33. Apoteka Zrenjanin
The Pharmacy of Zrenjanin
34. Specijalna bolnica "Rusanda" Melenci,
Specialized Hospital "Rusanda" Melenci
35. Centar za socijalni rad Zrenjanin
The Center of Social Welfare Zrenjanin
36. Gerontološki centar Zrenjanin
Gerontology Center of Zrenjanin
37. MUP, sekretarijat Zrenjanin
The Ministry of Internal Affairs, Zrenjanin Secretariat
38. Veterinarski institut „Zrenjanin“
The Institute of Veterinary “Zrenjanin”
39. Institut za poljoprivredu
The Institute of Agriculture
40. Hemijska industrija AD „LUKSOL“
Chemical Industry AD “LUKSOL”
41. AD “JUGOREMEDIJA“
42. AD “RADIJATOR“
43. AD “ŠINVOZ“
44. AD “UDARNIK“
45. AD “MIDERI“

46. AD "DIJAMANT"
47. AD "BANAT SEME"
48. AD "MLEKOPRODUKT"
49. AD "SUPERPROTEIN"
50. AD "DELTA M" Beograd
51. NIS „Naftagas“ Novi Sad
PIS "Naftagas" Novi Sad
52. NIS „GAS“ Novi Sad
PIS "GAS" Novi Sad
53. NIS „Naftagas – promet“ Novi Sad
PIS "Naftagas – sale" Novi Sad
54. HIP „Petrohemija“ Pančevo
CHIP "Petrohemija" Pančevo
55. "Đokić Company" Ltd
56. DD „BEK“ Zrenjanin
Stock Company "BEK" Zrenjanin
57. PP "Zlatica" Zlatica
58. PP "Banatski Despotovac" B. Despotovac
59. PP "Sloga" Perlez
60. ZDD „Taraš“
Cooperative "Taraš"
61. AD "Jedinstvo" Belo Blato
62. VTŠ Zrenjanin
Higher Technical School Zrenjanin
63. TF „Mihajlo Pupin“ Zrenjanin
The Faculty of Techniques "Mihajlo Pupin" Zrenjanin



Millenium Development Objectives

1. Eliminate extreme poverty and hunger

- *During the period 1990-2015 half the percentage of the population with the income lower thani od 1\$ per diem*
- *During the period 1990-2015 half the percentage of the population suffering from hunger*

2. Achieve the universalityof primary education

- *Up to 2015 ensure the all the children, boys and girls equallyhave the same conditions for attending and finishing primary school education*

3. Promoting of equality between sexes and give women more rights

- *Eliminate the differences between the sexes referring to the primary and secondary education, if possible, up to 2005, and at all educational levels up to 2015 at the latest.*

4. Reduce children death rate

- *During the period 1990-2015 reduce children death rate, particularly the children below the age of five, for two thirds*

5. I mprove the health condition of mothers

- *During the period 1990-2015 reduce the date rate of mothers for three quaters*

6. Manage to deal with HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- *Up to 2015 stop spreading and start treating and control HIV/AIDS*
- *Up to 2015 stop spreading and start treating and control of malaria and other serious diseases*

7. Ensure sustainability of natural environment

- *Integrate the principles of a sustainable development into the policy and programmes of the state and turn the process of ruining of natural resources into the opposite direction*
- *Up to 2015 half the percentage of people with no sustainable approach to safe drinking water*
- *Achieve a significant improvement of living conditions of at least 100 million inhabitants of poor parts of the town up to 2020*

8. Develop global partnership for development

- *Develop further an open, regulated, redictable and undiscriminative trade and financial systems including a good management, development and poverdty redcution, both at the national and international level.*
- *Pay attent to the meeting of special needs the least developed countries including free tax export, settle and write off the debts of overdue poor countrie, annulling official bilateral debts and more help and support to the countries angaged in poverety reduction.*
- *Engage in problem solving of the countries with no access to a sea and to small island developing countries.*
- *Engage in debt problems of developing countries through national and internaional measures directed to a long-term debt sustainability*
- *Develop and apply the strategies od decent and productive jobs for the young in the colaboration with developing countries.*
- *Provide the access to basic medicines in the developing countries so that the population in these countries can afford medicines, all in colaboration with pharmaceutical companies*
- *In cooperation with private sector make new technologies, particularly informationa nd communication technologies available and accessible..*

