

Municipality of Zitiste



Municipality of Zitiste - The Revision of Sustainable
Development Strategy with the Action Plan for the
period
2018-2020

Zitiste, May 2018

Contents

CONTENTS	1
A WORD FROM THE MAYOR	3
PREAMBLE	4
PREPARATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	6
ABBREVIATIONS	8
METHODOLOGY OF STRATEGY PREPARATION	9
1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE MUNICIPALITY	11
3.1 ADMINISTRATIVE AND GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION	11
3.2 BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MUNICIPALITY	12
3.3 GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE POPULATION.....	13
3.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT	15
3.4.1 <i>Communication of the Municipality</i>	16
3.4.2 <i>Office for Local Economic Development</i>	17
2 INDICATORS	18
3 CURRENT SITUATION ANALYSIS	20
3.1 RURAL DEVELOPMENT	20
3.1.1 <i>Description of Current Situation</i>	20
3.1.2 <i>SWOT analysis – Rural Development</i>	37
3.2 HUMAN RESOURCES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	38
3.2.1 <i>Description of Current Situation</i>	38
3.2.2 <i>SWOT analysis – Human Resources and Socio-economic Development</i>	53
3.3 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND ENERGY.....	54
3.3.1 <i>Description of Current Situation</i>	54
3.3.2 <i>SWOT Analysis – Environment Protection and Energy</i>	60
3.4 INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNAL AFFAIRS.....	61
3.4.1 <i>Description of Current Situation</i>	61
3.4.2 <i>SWOT analysis – Infrastructure and Communal Affairs</i>	67
4 INTEGRAL ANALYSIS	69
4.1 KEY FACTORS TO SUCCESS	72
5 DEFINING THE STRATEGY	74
5.1 DEFINING THE VISION	74
5.2 DEFINING PRIORITIES, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	75
6 ACTION PLAN	76
7 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY	98
8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION	99
ANNEXES	102
ANNEX 1: INDICATORS OF LED STRATEGY RDA BANAT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE PERIOD 2014-2020	103
ANNEX 2: DECISION ON PREPARATION OF LED STRATEGY	130
ANNEX 3: DECISION ON APPOINTMENT OF STRATEGIC COUNCIL.....	133
ANNEX 4: DECISION ON APPOINTMENT OF WORKING GROUP FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT.....	134
ANNEX 5: DECISION ON APPOINTMENT OF WORKING GROUP FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNAL ACTIVITIES ..	136
ANNEX 6: DECISION ON APPOINTMENT OF WORKING GROUP FOR ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND ENERGY.....	137

ANNEX 7: DECISION ON APPOINTMENT OF WORKING GROUP FOR HUMAN RESOURCES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	139
ANNEX 8: DECISION ON PREPARATION OF THE REVISION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY WITH THE ACTION PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 2018-2020.....	142
ANNEX 9: BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF TOP 10 PROJECTS.....	143
ANNEX 10: ID CARD OF LOCAL COMMUNITY.....	156

A Word from the Mayor

By preparing the Revision of the sustainable development strategy, the Municipality of Zitiste has demonstrated not only the need, but also readiness to plan its future, and create prerequisites to define and implement priority projects. Our community is a multi-ethnic, tolerant, border municipality where dominant economy is highly productive agriculture, while economic resources are being used in sustainable way. That is why we need the assistance of provincial, national and other institutions, as well as the assistance of the EU institutions in order to mobilise all available human and financial resources with a view to enhancing the existing capacities and inducing faster development of our under-developed community.

This Revision of the sustainable development strategy of the Municipality of Zitiste is adjusted to local needs, specifying priority strategic objectives and the methods of achieving these.

It is my pleasure to have participative approach applied in the planning process, with all the representatives of the Municipality of Zitiste, private and non-governmental sector involved and contributing significantly with their guidelines to the quality of the document.

I am grateful to everyone who actively took part and contributed to the preparation of the revision of the document. Special thanks to Regional Development Agency Banat from Zrenjanin for expert assistance and Provincial Secretariat of Inter-regional Cooperation and Local government Novi Sad for funding this most important document of the municipality.

I am deeply convinced that we can implement plans contained in the Strategy only if acting together thus creating better conditions for the citizens of the municipality, and particularly for the young.

In Zitiste, May 2018

Municipality of Zitiste

Mitar Vucurevic

Mayor

Preamble

The Municipality of Zitiste is undertaking important steps in planning the development in compliance with legislation and modern European trends. Nowadays, strengthening of local capacities and raising of awareness concerning sustainable local development is vital to any country.

Modern world has recently been focused on sustainable development issues, which extend beyond the boundaries of a particular country, and due to its inter-dependency, becomes the sustainability issue at supranational level. Accordingly, a number of documents have been signed and adopted setting out wider objectives to certain countries. Following the report of the Club of Rome from early 70s of the 20th century, the Rio Declaration and the Agenda 21¹ from 1992, the world has determined development objectives defining them in UN Millennium Development Goals in 2000.

European Union has in the last twenty years crossed the path from signing numerous agreements, conventions and strategies to their own strategy of sustainable development defined in the document Europe 2020, where EU Economic Development is laid down to all the member states and the ones on the way to EU membership, development based on knowledge, preservation of the environment, high level of employment, productivity and social cohesion.

Many countries have aligned their national strategies of sustainable development with the mentioned supra-national strategies and objectives. To the Republic of Serbia, national strategic document in this field is National Strategy of Sustainable Development,² defining sustainable development as a target – oriented, long –term, continuous, comprehensive and synergetic process having impact on all aspects of life (economic, social, ecological and institutional) at all levels. The Strategy emphasizes the preparation of a model to meet socio-economic requirements and interests of citizens, simultaneously eliminating or diminishing influences which are a threat or jeopardy to the healthy environment and natural resources.

In line with strategic planning processes, Autonomous Province of Vojvodina has, especially since the beginning of 21st century started defining its strategic objectives encompassed in the most important document AP Vojvodina Economic Development Programme 2004 – 2007, i.e. in its Ex-Post analysis of APV economy from 2006. In addition, the strategic planning process was carried out in Banat resulting in the document Integrative Plan of Socio-Economic Development of Banat 2005 – 2007. It is realistic to expect that, with gradual accession to EU, the roles of regions and sub-regions will be more clearly addressed within the state, making the preparation of new strategic documents justified and firmly grounded.

And finally, the Municipality of Zitiste has a number of times been involved in planning processes, and strategic planning as well. Results of these processes are the following documents:

¹*One of the chapters of Agenda 21 on key groups is the chapter on the role of local governments. Worldwide various bodies have emphasized this role in the application of sustainability at local level. This is how recommendation in Chapter 28 occurred – that local governments should consult the population when creating strategy for Local Agenda 21.*

²www.odrzivi-razvoj.gov.rs

1. Municipality of Zitiste Sustainable Development Strategy (2008-2013)
2. Action Plan of the Municipality of Zitiste Sustainable Development Strategy 2010-2013 (working version)
3. Sectorial Plan of Municipality of Zitiste Rural Development – period 2012-2022
4. Local Action Plan for the Education of Roma in the Municipality of Zitiste 2011 – 2013
5. Strategic Plan of the Municipality of Zitiste Social Welfare Development - period 2010 to 2014 including Action Plan
6. Local Action Plan for the Young 2010-2013
7. Integral Plan of Wastes Management in the Municipality of Zitiste 2010-2020
8. Municipality of Zitiste Spatial Plan (from 2011)
9. Local Action Plan for assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons and returned migrants according to re-admission policy 2013 – 2016
10. Sports development program of the Municipality of Zitiste 2016-2018
11. Local action plan for women and men for Municipality of Zitiste for period of 2017-2020.

With the changes that have occurred in the past period, such as migrations, new business opportunities, establishing of international cooperation, conditions have been met for the preparation of the Revision of the Sustainable Development Strategy, which will define the strategic goals and ways of their realization and evaluation in the period 2018-2020.

All the documents mentioned above were the basics for the preparation of the **Revision of the Sustainable Development Strategy** (hereinafter referred to as: The Revision of the Strategy). When deciding on such a task, the assistance was obtained from the AP Vojvodina Government i.e. Provincial Secretariat for Regional Development, Interregional Cooperation and Local Self-Government in financial terms and from Cross Border Development Office which provided technical support in the process of strategic planning.

In order to create other necessary conditions for the development of the revision of the strategy, the Municipal Assembly passed the Decision No. I-020-50/2017 of 22/12/2017. on official beginning of the work on the **Revision of the Sustainable Development Strategy**, appointing at the same time the team for the preparation of The Revision of the Strategy. The target objective of the Revision of Strategy was set to provide sustainable socio-economic development of the Municipality of Zitiste, through continual process of strategic planning focussed on balanced development and on engaging local resources with broad civil participation of all relevant stakeholders, in order to improve the quality of living of all citizens.

At its session of 19/06/2018 the Municipality of Zitiste Assembly adopted this Strategy making it an official document.

Team for the preparation of the Strategy

Preparation of Sustainable Development Strategy

This Strategy is the result of the team work of Municipal Administration employees, representatives of public enterprises, private sector and non-government organisations and associations of citizens of the Municipality. Technical support in the preparation of this strategic document was entrusted to Cross Border Development Office.

Team for the preparation of The Revision of the Strategy

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Financial Support –Provincial Secretariat of Inter-regional Cooperation and Local Government of AP Vojvodina

Abbreviations

APV	Autonomous Province of Vojvodina
GIS.....	Geographical Information System
GMRS	Main Measuring Regulation Station
DEU	Delegation of European Union
EU.....	European Union
ZZS	Environment Protection
ZZ	Agricultural Cooperative
IO	Branch of the school
IPG	Individual agricultural husbandry
JP.....	Public enterprise
JKSP.....	Public communal and housing enterprise
KLER.....	Office for Local Economic Development
KO	Cadastre municipality
KPZ.....	Cultural and educational community
MZ.....	Local community unit
MOP	Material support of the family
MSP.....	Small and medium-sized enterprises
MRS.....	Measuring Regulation Station
NGO	Non-government organisation
OK	Optical cable
OSI.....	Handicapped persons
OS.....	Primary school
PO	Agricultural organisation
PPRS	Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia
PSG.....	Underground gas storage
PU	Pre-school institution
RGZ SKN	Republican Geodetic Office, Real Estates Cadastre Service
RSO	Republican Statistical Office
RS	Republic of Serbia
RSD	RS Dinar
RDA	Regional Development Agency
SKGO	Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities
Sl.gl.....	Official Gazette
SRP	Special Natural Reserve
SHMP	Medical emergency service
SS	Secondary school
TOZ.....	Tourist organisation of the Municipality of Zitiste
TS	Substation
FC.....	Football Club
CK.....	Red Cross
CSR.....	Social Welfare Centre

Methodology of Strategy Preparation

Methodology for the preparation of the **Revision of the Sustainable Development Strategy** is the result of development of the methodology used for the programme Exchange 2, supported by EU–Common support to local governments in order to methodologically standardise process of strategic planning for the needs of Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities and Local Governments in Serbia; also, elements of the methodology for the preparation of Local Economic Development Strategic Plan of Vojvodina were used.

Revision of the Sustainable Development Strategy (hereinafter referred to as: The Revision of the Strategy) is a general development strategic plan providing guidelines and defining activities for further sustainable development of the Municipality of Zitiste. Time frame for the implementation of the Revision of the Strategy is 2018 - 2020 as well as for the Action plan, thus avoiding a broader extrapolation of the future state and respecting the circumstances created in the meantime.

This Revision of the Strategy essentially concerns sustainable development of life, work and functioning of the local community in the Municipality of Zitiste. Sustainability implies using natural resources to such a degree as to allow them to renew naturally, i.e. not to deteriorate the quality of resources needed by future generations.

The Revision of the Strategy shall be defined, adopted and implemented at the municipal level. Some objectives, programmes and activities of the Revision of the Strategy imply regional and/or national approach in resolving certain issues, but these are usually the objectives and/or activities already emphasised as being of mutual interest by other adjacent local governments, AP Vojvodina and the Republic of Serbia.

In the entire planning process, participative approach was applied, with all the representatives of the Municipality of Zitiste, private and non-governmental sector being involved and contributing significantly with their guidelines to the quality of the document. Implementation process implies the same approach, i.e. direct involvement of all stakeholders through the entire process.

In this context, with the support of the Mayor, the team was set up for the preparation of the revision of the Strategy, to coordinate the process. At the beginning, the Team convoked the assembly of partners with all the stakeholders where priorities and members of working groups were proposed.

Working groups held the meetings with:

1. WG for rural development
2. WG for infrastructure and communal activities
3. WG for environment protection and energy
4. WG for human resources and socio-economic development

Working groups have described and analysed current conditions (SWOT), defined the vision, and general and specific objectives within priorities. On the basis of defined objectives, action plan has been done as a guide to attaining the objectives. Working groups had in average 5 meetings each, yet their members had a number of internal meetings and meetings with stakeholders directly interested in the process of preparation and implementation of the Strategy.

The result of the WG work has permanently been monitored by the Strategic Council for the preparation of the Revision of the Strategy established with a view to monitoring the preparation as well as future implementation of the Revision of the Strategy.

Strategic document should contain the following chapters:

1. Municipality general information
2. Indicators of current situation
3. Analysis of current situation and SWOT analysis (4 fields: Rural Development, Human Resources and Socio-economic Development, Environment Protection and Energy, and Infrastructure and Communal Activities)
4. Integral Analysis
5. Defining of the Strategy (vision, priorities, general and specific objectives)
6. Action Plan
7. Implementation of the Revision of the Strategy
8. Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of the Revision of the Strategy will permanently be monitored through annual cycle of evaluation to enable regular updating of the vision, priorities, objectives and activities, while selected indicators will be used to assess the success of the process.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE MUNICIPALITY

3.1 Administrative and Geographical Position

The Municipality of Zitište lies in Central Banat, at the north-east of the Republic of Serbia, on the area of 525 km². To the south-west it borders by the City of Zrenjanin, to the south with the Municipality of Sečanj, to the north-west with the Municipality of Kikinda, to the north with the Municipality of Nova Crnja and to the east with Romania. The seat of the Municipality is in the place Zitište.



The territory of the municipality is in trapezium shape. Through the central part flow the Old (Stari) Begej and Begej Channel. The Municipality of Zitište is in the plane with the whole of it on the altitude of app. 80 m above the sea level.

In the municipality there are 12 places: Zitište, Banatski Dvor, Banatsko Visnjicevo, Banatsko Karadjordjevo, Torak, Novi Itebej, Ravni Topolovac, Srpski Itebej, Torda, Hetin, Cestereg and Medja.

Zitiste has adequate geographic position concerning traffic, due to the class I9 road connecting Serbia with Romania, the road Zrenjanin – Timisoara.

The distance of the Municipality from major centres:

- Zrenjanin : 18km
- Novi Sad: 68km
- Timisoara: 87 km
- Belgrade: 91km

Table 1: General information on Municipality of Zitiste

Municipality	Year	Area (km ²)	Agricultural area (%)	Number of places	Population	
					Total	per 1 km ²
Zitiste	2002	525	97,3	12	20.399	38,85
	2011	525	90,5	12	16.786	31,97
	2016	525	90,4	12	15.573	30

Source: RSO

Apparent decrease of agricultural area resulted from re-assigning different purpose to once agricultural estates because of changing needs of agricultural husbandries and aggregation of estates for the purpose of storing mechanisation used for primary agricultural purposes. Another reason for decreasing agricultural areas is expansion of construction as the consequence of the need for working zones determined in certain plans of the Municipality. (Municipality of Zitiste Spatial Plan from 2011, Urban project for Cadastre Parcel number 1280 Cadastre Municipality Banatski Dvor, General Regulation Plan for Zitiste settlement, Detailed Regulation Plan for working zone 6 in Zitiste)

3.2 Brief History of the Municipality

The municipality of Zitiste got its name after one of the 12 places in it, Zitiste, which is the seat of the Municipality. The place was mentioned in 1319 for the first time, under the name Sendjuradj (after the family Sentgyergy) in the parish of Keva. In its past, it was known under several different names: Begej St George, Begej of St. George, Sendjuradj, Schendjuradj St. George.

After 1551 the territory of the municipality is settled with Serbian population, but not for long though. On geographic maps of the Count Mercy the territory is marked as deserted, left over by Vienna Treasury to the Town of Great Beckserek to be used under lease by Viennese cattle traders.

Form 1552 on Banat was conquered by the Turks and it remains under Ottomans until 1718, when The Pozarevac Peace Agreement was signed and the Turks lost Timis Banat. The municipality was devastated during the Turks.

The period 1751-1752 was the time of great migrations of Serbs and Romanians from the valley of the Moris River. In the second half of the 18th century migrations of Hungarians became more intense. The first ones moved to Torda in 1723 from the area of Szeged and to Hetin and Novi Itebej from Békéscsabain 1786. Germans moved to the region in the second half of the 18th century as well. Records show that Romanians moved to Mali and Veliki Torak in 1767. Groups of Slovaks moving in were not numerous, and they moved on later. Actually the greatest immigrations took place after the two world wars, in 1920 when volunteer fighters moved from Lika and Bosnia – the region of Bosanska Krupa – to the villages Banatsko Karadjordjevo and Banatsko Visnjicevo, and after Word War 2 the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina was moved over from Trebinje, Mostar, Banja Luka...

In 1947 the name Schendjuradj was replaced with the name Zitiste, the name that both municipality and its central place have today.

3.3 General Information on the Population

Total number of inhabitants in the municipality, according to the Census of 2011 is 16.786, which is the drop of 3.613 inhabitants in relation to 2002, i.e. 17,71%. Compared to average in AP Vojvodina (5,67%) and the Republic of Serbia (5,04%), the drop is dramatic which poses a large problem to the municipality.

According to estimates to the Republic Institute for Statistics in mid 2016, the number of inhabitants in the Republic of Serbia is 7. 058.322 of which 51.3% are women, and 48.7% are men. The trend of this population is continuing and the population growth coefficient in comparison to the previous year is negative and amounts to -5.2 %.

Table 2: Main information on natural migration of the population

Territorial unit	Number of inhabitants				Natural increase (2011)		
	1981	1991	2002	2011	2016	2011	2016
Municipality of Zitiste	25.579	22.826	20.399	16.786	15.573	-188	-134
Central Banat County	-	217.684	20.8456	187.667	178.995	-1.468	-1.312
AP Vojvodina	2.034.782	2.032.406	2.031.992	1.931.809	1.881.357	-10.589	-10.127
Republic of Serbia	9.332.000	7.595.636	7.498.001	7.186.862	7.058.322	-37.337	-36.100

Source: RSO, Municipalities and regions in RS 2012

Birth rate has constantly been lower in comparison to average values of the countries in the region, thus lower rate of population is expected in future.

The municipality of Zitiste is multi-ethnic, multi-confessional community of citizens the population of which is grouped in 12 places, i.e. local community units.

Table 3: Population per places in the municipality

	Total persons covered by census	Total population	Persons living abroad	Total households	Total housing units
Municipality of Zitiste	17.387	16.786	488	6.386	8271
Banatski Dvor	1.127	1.097	18	373	484
Banatsko Visnjicevo	263	248	15	113	174
Banatsko Karadjordjevo	2.126	2.095	30	778	976
Zitiste	2.953	2.898	39	1.008	1.190
Medja	874	831	25	355	511
Novi Itebej	1.185	1.154	29	448	569
Srpski Itebej	2.056	1.961	81	789	1.030
Ravni Topolovac	1.185	1.105	52	405	510
Torak	2.386	2.275	101	862	1.234
Torda	1.479	1.458	17	549	699
Hetin	545	535	3	237	348
Cestereg	1.208	1.129	78	469	546

Source: RSO, Census of population in RS 2011 – Preliminary results

Serbs make 62% of the total number of inhabitants, Hungarians app. 20%, Romanians 8,4% and Roma around 5%, while the other ethnicities are represented in smaller proportions.

In the municipality, official languages are the Serbian language and Cyrillic alphabet, Latin alphabet, the Hungarian and Romanian language and their alphabets. Multilingual practice is common in all the institutions of local government, at schools and nursery houses.

Table 4: Average age of the population in the municipality, per gender, in relation to APV and RS and the share of population over 65

Territorial unit	Sex	Year		Share of population over 64	Share of population over 64	Share of population over 64
		2011	2016	2009	2011	2016
Municipality of Zitiste	average	43,4	43,8	19,58	20,00	20,00
	M	41,7	42,1			
	F	45,1	45,5			
AP Vojvodina	average	41,8	42,5	15,51	16,39	17,00
	M	40,2	40,9			
	F	43,3	44,1			
Republic of Serbia	average	42,2	42,9	16,54	17,40	19,00
	M	40,9	41,5			
	F	43,6	44,2			

Source: RSO

Average age in the municipality of Zitiste 43,3 is a bit higher than national level (42,2), but a great deal higher than AP Vojvodina (41,8 years). Accordingly, the index of aging is much higher in the municipality, 124,88 compared to the Republic of Serbia (114,32), and particularly AP Vojvodina (108,62).

The average age of the population, according to the estimates of the Republic Institute for Statistics, for 2016 for the municipality of Zitiste is 43,75 years and therefore it is significantly higher in relation to the data of AP Vojvodina and somewhat higher than the republican level. The population aging index is significantly higher in the municipality and amounts to 148,7.

3.4 Characteristics of Local Government

The Decision on setting up the Municipality of Zitiste was passed on 12/12/1959. This date is the Municipality Day, as laid down in the Statute. The Municipality of Zitiste was constituted in 1960.

The seat is in the place Zitiste, Cara Dusana 15.

The official language in the municipality is Serbian and Cyrillic alphabet, and Latin alphabet, as well as the languages of ethnic minorities: Hungarian and Romanian and their alphabets.

The bodies of the Municipality of Zitiste are: Municipal Assembly, Mayor, Municipal Council and Municipal Administration.

Zitiste Municipal Assembly has 31 deputies.

Executive bodies of the Municipality are: Mayor and Municipal Council.

Mayor has his Deputy and Assistants.

Municipal Council has 11 members responsible for respective fields. Mayor and his deputy are automatically the members of the Municipal Council.

Municipal Administration of Zitiste is formed as a unique body within which 5 departments are established, as shown in the following scheme:

1. Department for Administration, assembly and common affairs
2. Department for social affairs
3. Department for economy, urban planning, roads, communal and housing affairs and environment protection
4. Department for budget, finance and treasury and
5. Inspection Department.

In the Municipality of Zitiste there are totally 66 persons, of whom 50 are employees– (39 women and 11 men), 6 appointed persons (1 woman and 5 men) and 10 elected persons (3 women and 7 men).

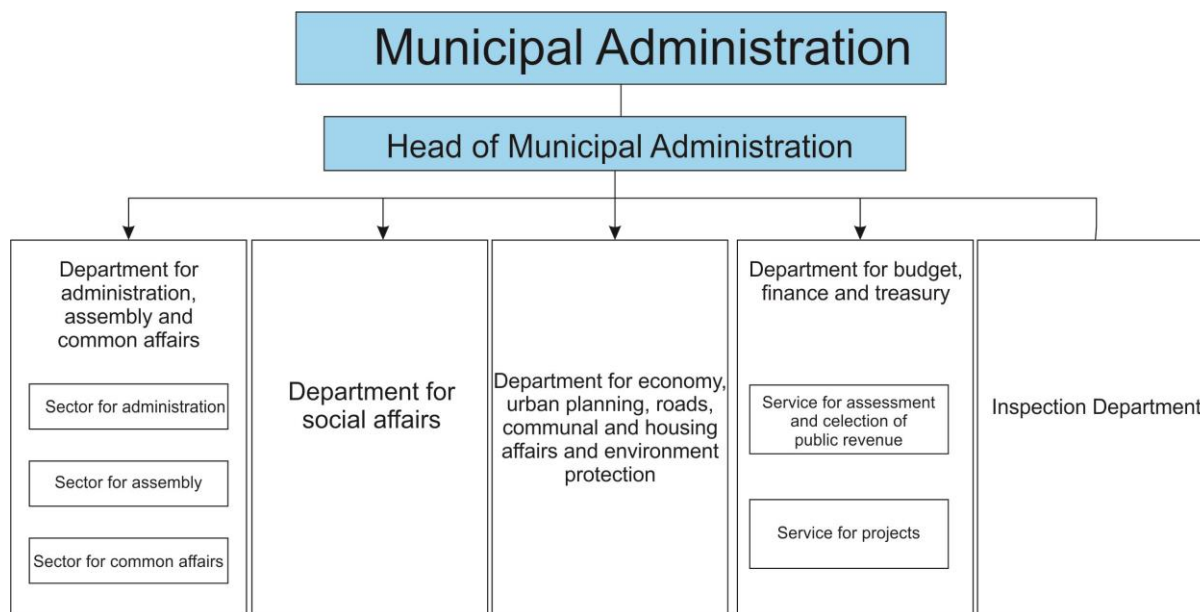


Figure 1: Organisation chart of the Municipal Administration Zitiste

One of the characteristics of the municipal budget is significant participation of funds transferred from the previous year. This was especially applicable for the budget year 2016 when transferred amount from 2015 was 106.772.000,00, almost 10% of the established budget.

The fluctuation of the Municipality Zitiste budget is demonstrated in the table 5.

Table 5: Zitiste Municipality Budget in the period 2008 to 2016

Year	Established budget 1 (RSD)	Total funds 2* (RSD)	Assessed population	Budget*** (per capita)
2008	306.049.000,00	310.237.745,91	18.307	16.717,59
2009	297.180.000,00	298.478.981,27	18.005	16.505,41
2010	358.400.000,00	362.475.985,15	17.708	20.239,44
2011	525.369.000,00	540.625.515,52	16.786**	31.298,05
2012	670.548.000,00	737.000.622,99	17.189	39.010,30
2016	941.103.323,00	1.047.875.323,00	15.573	60.431,73

Notes:

* In the column Total funds is the collection of established budget and transferred funds from the previous year.

** Number of inhabitants in 2011 as per the Census of the same year.

***In the column Budget, the amounts are calculated as per established budget.

Source: Municipality of Zitiste

Total budget revenue of the Municipality of Zitiste for 2016 is 708.523.323,00 RSD.

3.4.1 Communication of the Municipality

In its communication with above all citizens and potential investors, the Municipality of Zitiste demonstrates transparency. Internet presentation is on the address: www.zitiste.org. The portal is rich in content, containing all the current information connected with activities of local government and events in the municipality, relevant documents etc. On separate tabs there are: About the Municipality, Local Government, Departments, Citizens' Service, Local community units, Information, Contact...

Citizens' Service deserves particular attention, referring the citizens to Registry service, Electoral List, System 48, GIS – Zitiste, Public Procurements etc. Virtual Registry enables the citizens to obtain Birth, Wedding and Death certificates to their home address if they order it via Internet.

Because of multi-ethnic character of the community and the need to attract investors, the presentation is available in 7 languages: Serbian, English, German, Hungarian, Romanian, Italian and Russian.



Figure 2: Front page of official presentation of the Municipality of Zitište

3.4.2 Office for Local Economic Development

As a consequence of too much workload in the field of local economic development and in line with the law, the Municipality established the Office for Local Economic Development (hereinafter referred to as KLER) in 2011 which formally belongs to the Mayor's Cabinet and has its own head.

Pursuant to the Decision on establishment, the tasks of the office are:

- Providing support in strategic planning
- Providing support in investment processes
- Promoting entrepreneurship and creating conditions for increasing the quality of living
- Consulting services
- Improving relations with central institutions responsible for economic development
- Providing support to local businesses
- Preserving the existing business activities and attracting new businesses
- Providing support to local government in implementation of tasks related to local economic development, through initiative, management, supervision and implementation of projects.

So far, KLER has not been envisaged by the Rulebook on internal organisation and jobs of the Municipal Administration Zitište, which may cause some problems in their work.

2 INDICATORS

In order to show current situation in sustainable development in realistic way, it is necessary to know certain indicators. In addition to these, in the Strategy and Action Plan indicators for all individual projects will be presented, measuring the success of implementation of each project. Eventually, all project indicators should be reflected in improving the selected macro-indicators in this Strategy.

Indicators essentially have twofold role, in the first place they are numerical description of current state in a certain field, or sub-field, and secondly, they may be used as a measure of achieved change in local community, thus representing a necessary part of the monitoring and evaluation system.

However, there are some problems concerning indicators, primarily related to their non-integrated approach to entire community (the case of traditional indicators), or to the problem of unavailability of costs for provision of the information (the case of sustainable development indicators).

Considering all that is said, the Team for the preparation of the Strategy has defined 28 Indicators to describe current situation of sustainable development in the municipality of Zitiste, to use them for measuring the success of implementation of the Strategy.³ These are mainly traditional indicators because they are comparable to national and lower levels (Province and County) and available. Still some information are lacking for the indicators due to lack of sources, or the fact that the data were not recorded at any level. They are included in the list though because of their relevance in future.

This is the list of Indicators as selected by the Team for the preparation of the strategy:

Economic development indicators

1. Level of development reached
2. Average gross pay
3. Location quotient of employment
4. Share of agricultural population in working contingent
5. Total activity and the employment rate
6. Unemployment rate
7. Business space
8. Number of registered companies and entrepreneurs
9. Fluctuation of number of companies and entrepreneurs
10. Number of tourists per capita
11. Level of indebtedness of the municipality
12. Municipal fiscal capacity – Realisation of basic revenues (fiscal forms) per capita
13. Incentives for the development of local governments

Indicators of Quality of Living

1. Working population
2. Share of the population with completed secondary, college and university education
3. Length of roads in km per km²
4. Number of inhabitants per one facility of social, cultural and recreation activities
5. Number of inhabitants per one physician
6. Share of social welfare users in total population

³Detailed review of all Indicators is attached to this document.

Indicators of Environment and Infrastructure

1. Quality of surface waters
2. Households with safe potable water
3. Households connected to sewerage network
4. Number of days with poor air quality
5. Abandoned and polluted land
6. City wastes per type of depositing
7. Recycled waste per category
8. Total consumption of energy per type of fuel
9. Percentage of connections to gas pipeline

3 CURRENT SITUATION ANALYSIS

3.1 Rural Development

3.1.1 Description of Current Situation

According to the Regulation on establishing a single list of regions and local governments' level of development for 2012, the Municipality of Zitiste belongs to Group III among 47 exceptionally underdeveloped local governments, whose rate of development is in range 60% to 80% of national average.

Dominant economy branches influence the economic development of the municipality of Zitiste -agriculture and processing industry which account for the major part of revenue in the municipality. Just a few companies, if at all, are in water management, building construction, traffic and communications.

3.1.1.1 Analysis of labour market

The labour market is shown in the following tables:

Table 6: Relation of the number of the employed and unemployed and average net salary in the municipality for the period 2010-2016

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2016
Number of the employed	2.583	2.529	2.817	Not available	3.158
Number of the unemployed	2.304	2.186	2.100	2.178	2.375
Average net pay (in RSD)	27.744	32.003	36.558	Not available	36.638

Source: Business Register Agency

Table 7: Qualification structure of unemployed population in the municipality

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2016
Unskilled	1.104	1.117	1.020	1.072	1.284
Primary education	75	56	36	35	14
Skilled	586	528	530	541	567
Secondary education	431	372	387	403	498
Highly skilled labour	9	9	7	5	4
College education	46	43	43	40	83
University education	53	31	77	82	72
Total:	2.304	2.186	2.100	2.178	2.522

Source: Business Register Agency

In the municipality the number of the unemployed has been recorded in the last year, primarily in the category of unskilled or skilled labour. Generally, there is a constant trend of decreasing employment rate, negative birth rate, large migrations country-to-town of highly educated young people and working population.

3.1.1.2 Processing Capacities

The most important companies in the Municipality of Zitiste are:

1. **“Tenen”** – Company in production and processing poultry. Includes an incubator, farms with mother-flocks, broilers farms and slaughter house for processing poultry.
2. **ZZ Mrksicevi salasi** – company has its own production and works in cooperation with other producers. Besides capacities for storing agricultural products, there are bakery and slaughter house for processing of pork meat.
3. **Van Drunen Farms Europe** – Production plant in Banatsko Karadjordjevo for processing of fruit and vegetables through specific technological process of criogenisation. The company has got export production programme.

4. **Semenarnacoop, Novi Sad** – The Company has a working unit in Banatsko Karadjordjevo for the production and processing of alfalfa, wheat, peas etc. seeds. The capacities in Banatsko Karadjordjevo are to be extended for the production of more types of seeds.
5. **DOO Ribnjak, Banatski Dvor (Fish Farm)**– for breeding and trading with fish -hatching and breeding fish in fish farms.

Fluctuation of the number of companies in the municipality of Zitiste is shown on the following tables:

Table 8: Number of companies in the municipality

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2016	2018
Active	99	97	95	97	112	22
Newly established	8	4	5	2	6	23
Erased/closed down	20	7	4	1	2	/

Source: Business Register Agency

Table 9: Number of entrepreneurs in the municipality

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2016	2018
Active	238	241	234	235	231	1
Newly established	45	38	27	15	22	2
Erased/closed down	37	36	35	14	27	/

Source: Business Register Agency

Much more relevant information on the situation in the economy can be obtained if financial indicators are considered. They are shown on the following tables, it is important though that not all the companies have been included in the statistics.

Table 10: Financial performances of companies in the municipality

	2010	2011
Number of companies	92	90
Number of the employed	1.426	2.485
Revenue from business (in 000 RSD)	7.947.308	12.077.285
Net profit (in 000 RSD)	223.023	656.658
Number of companies with net revenue	56	57
Net loss (in 000 RSD)	5.003.120	2.027.693
Number of companies with net loss	30	30
Total assets (in 000 RSD)	17.193.912	20.677.075
Capital (in 000 RSD)	4.394.989	4.881.122
Cumulative loss (in 000 RSD)	9.173.261	11.161.223
Number of companies with the loss up to the amount of capital	42	47
Number of companies with loss higher than the amount of capital	23	26

Source: APR– Register of Financial reports and solvency

Table 11: Financial performances of entrepreneurs in the municipality

	2010	2011
Number of entrepreneurs	11	9
Number of the employed	6	5
Business revenues (in 000 RSD)	16.087	12.372
Net profit (in 000 RSD)	337	411
Number of entrepreneurs with net profit	7	6
Net loss (in 000 RSD)	180	147
Number of entrepreneurs with net loss	2	3
Total assets (in 000 RSD)	6.098	3.888
Capital (in 000 RSD)	2.189	745
Cumulated loss (in 000 RSD)	530	408
Number of entrepreneurs with loss up to the level of capital	2	3
Number of entrepreneurs with loss higher than the level of capital	1	3

Source: APR– Register of Financial reports and solvency

3.1.1.3 Agriculture

Agriculture is dominant economic activity in the Municipality of Zitiste. Good natural conditions for agricultural production prevail, such as land of good quality, water resources and appropriate climate which has resulted in specialised agricultural production with long tradition.

Table 12: Used agricultural area (companies, cooperatives and IPG) in hectares

Municipality (year)	Agricultural area (in ha)	Fields and gardens					Orchards	Vineyards	Meadows	Pastures
		Total	Wheat	Industrial crops	vegetables	Fodder plants				
Zitiste (2011)	47.507	45.389	28.886	11.049	880	4.235	197	27	512	1.068
Zitiste (2008)	47.694	45.389	27.646	13.030	974	3.392	200	31	499	1.153

Source: RSZ, 2009 and 2012

Table 13: Used agricultural area (only family households) in hectares and % share proportional to all users

Municipality (year)	Agricultural area (in ha)	Fields and gardens					Orchards	Vineyards	Meadows	Pastures
		Total	Wheat	Industrial crops	vegetables	Fodder plants				
Zitiste (2011)	38.875	37.547	23.520	8.898	850	4.088	197	27	364	690
%	81.83%	82.72%	81.42%	80.53%	96.59%	96.53%	100.00%	100.00%	71.09%	64.61%
Zitiste (2008)	35.199	34.276	21.097	9.224	839	3.047	200	31	325	312
%	73.80%	75.52%	76.31%	70.79%	86.14%	89.83%	100.00%	100.00%	65.13%	27.06%

Source: RSZ, 2009 and 2012

3.1.1.3.1 Land

Land is of good quality with most areas belonging to worthiness classes II and III (61,33%), while some areas belong to the land class I and IV.

Table 14: Areas of agricultural land per classes

Class	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Total
Area(ha)	7.302	15.517	14.792	7.382	3.271	1.058	97	49.423
%	14,77	31,39	29,94	14,94	6,62	2,14	0,20	100

Source: RGZ, Cadastre Real Estate Service, Zitiste, 2010.

Negligible portions of land in the municipality are of poor quality (2,34% of land belonging to VI and VII worthiness class).

Table 15: Land structure in the Municipality of Zitiste, ha

No.	Category	Agricultural area ¹	Area of stretches per cadastre cultures for registered agricultural households ²	% of usage
1	Fields	45.400,03	36.578,74	80,57
2	Gardens	0,12	36,45	3,03
3	Orchards	204,3223	54,40	26,62
4	Vineyards	88,68	29,28	33,01
5	Meadows	436,61	181,01	41,46
6	Cultivated agricultural land, total (1+2+3+4+5), ha	46.129,76	36.879,88	79,94
7	Pastures	1.156,11	155,29	13,41
8	Fish farms, marshes, swamps	176,55	15,68	8,88
9	Other land	5.034,97	432,36	8,58
10	Total (6+7+8+9), ha	52.497,39	37.483,21	71,40

Sources:

¹RGZ, Cadastre Real Estate Service, Zitiste, 2010

²Treasury Administration – Branch Office Zitiste, 2010

Almost every place in the municipality has its specific production for which it is well known. The production and processing of poultry is typical of the place of Zitiste. Banatsko Karadjordjevo is known for its production of alfalfa seeds and for the processing plant of fruit, vegetables, herbs (which are exported even to the USA). Ravni Topolovac is known for the production of beans; Torda for greenhouse production of vegetables; Banatski Dvor and Torda for cattle production; Hetin for hunting tourism; Srpski Itebej for its bakeries and meat products, and Novi Itebej for vegetable growing.

Small productions specific for the municipality are organic productions, production of honey and mushrooms. The environment being relatively unpolluted, the resources give us the opportunity for multifunctional agriculture development.

Only one household has had certified organic production since 2007. The organic production is based on 0,15ha. It is a mixed production including fruit, vegetables, and herbs. It has recorded the increase of fruit production in households particularly in Srpski and Novi Itebej.

In the Municipality of Zitiste officially there are 5.319 farmers (Census of 2002) which accounts for 25,5% of total municipality population. Since 1991 reduced number of farmers has been recorded for 26,3% (for 1.990 farmers). Still the share of agricultural population is higher (26%) in relation to AP Vojvodina (11%), in total population.

Table 16: Agricultural companies and cooperatives

No.	Name	Seat	Activity
1.	AD Hercegovina	Ravni Topolovac	AD for agricultural production – growing of wheat and other crops and plants
2.	ZZ Topolovacko polje	Ravni Topolovac	ZZ for growing of wheat and other crops and plants
3.	ZZ Mladenova krajina	Cestereg	ZZ for growing of wheat and other crops and plants
4.	ZZ Zavicaj	Medja	Enterprise for agriculture and trade - for growing of wheat and other crops and plants
5.	ZZ Milosev konak	Medja	ZZ for growing of wheat and other crops and plants
6.	ZZ Juko Begejci AD Torak	Torak	ZZ for growing of wheat and other crops and plants
7.	ZZ Narcis	Torak	ZZ for growing of wheat and other crops and plants
8.	DOO Raca	Zrenjanin– storehouse in Torak	DOO for production, trade and services – growing of cereals (except rice), legumes and oilseeds
9.	DOO Protein	Torak	DOO for production, trade and services – growing of cereals and other crops and plants
10.	ZZ Maja	Srpski Itebej	ZZ for growing of cereals and other crops and plants
11.	ZZ Mrksicevi salasi	Srpski Itebej	ZZ for growing of cereals and other crops and plants
12.	ZZ Bratstvo jedinstvo	Srpski Itebej	ZZ for growing of cereals and other crops and plants
13.	ZZ Karadjordjevo	Banatsko Karadjordjevo	ZZ for growing of cereals and other crops and plants
14.	ZZ 4. oktobar	Banatski Dvor	ZZ for growing of cereals and other crops and plants
15.	ZZ Torda	Torda	ZZ for growing of cereals and other crops and plants
16.	ZZ Buducnost	Hetin	ZZ for growing of cereals and other crops and plants
17.	ZZ Panonija	Banatsko Karadjordjevo	ZZ for growing of cereals and other crops and plants
18.	Banat–Koop Zitiste	Lukicevo – branch Zitiste	General ZZ for growing of cereals and other crops and plants
19.	Srednji Banat	Hetin	General ZZ for growing of cereals and other crops and plants
20.	Duka DOO Cestereg	Cestereg	Society for trading of goods and services - for growing of cereals and other crops and plants
21.	ZZ Top Zitiste	Zitiste	ZZ for growing of cereals and other crops and plants
22.	DOO SVS Hetin	Hetin	DOO for internal and foreign trade and services - for growing of cereals and other crops and plants
23.	ZZ Vida Pusta	Banatsko Visnjicevo	ZZ for growing of cereals and other crops and plants
24.	DOO Agro Sarvas	Medja	DOO for agricultural production – growing of cereals and other crops and plants
25.	AGRO – EURO DOO	Torak	Society for agricultural production, mediation and trade, growing of cereals and other crops

			and plants
26.	Agrolist – hemikal DOO	Banatsko Karadjordjevo	Society for production, trade and services - growing of cereals and other crops and plants
27.	ZZ Zejku	Torak	ZZ for growing of cereals and other crops and plants

Source: Department for economy, road economy, urban planning, civil engineering and environment protection

Table 17: Number of registered agricultural husbandries

Title of organisational unit	Agricultural husbandries				
	2008	2009	2010	2012	2018
Family agricultural husbandry	3.393	3.458	3.223	3.068	2.718
Legal entity	25	25	28	29	2
Total :	3.418	3.483	3.251	3.097	2.720

Source: Treasury Administration, 2018

Since 2010 substantial drop in number of registered agricultural husbandries has been observed, primarily family ones. Trend of decreased number of registered agricultural husbandries was noticeable even as of 2005, since it was a period when pensioners were eligible to register as farmers, and persons to whom this was supplementary activity. About 11.500 *ha* belong to small husbandries which are not registered, and which acquire their primary income out of agriculture.

Table 18: Land areas of agricultural husbandries

Area (<i>ha</i>)	Less than 5 <i>ha</i>	5-20 <i>ha</i>	20-100 <i>ha</i>	More than 100 <i>ha</i>	Total (<i>ha</i>)
Number of agricultural husbandries	2.031	615	391	31	3.068
% in total number of husbandries	66,20	20,05	12,74	1,01	100,00
Number of agricultural husbandries	1.474	936	332	12	2754
% in total number of husbandries	53,52	33,99	12,06	0,43	100,00

Source: Treasury Administration /Zitiste May 2018

Average estate per husbandry in the municipality is a little over 6 *ha*, a great deal larger than at the national level, still the largest number of agricultural husbandries owns estates smaller than 5 *ha*. Over 30% of households are in the process of specialisation or have already specialised in certain agricultural production. In the period 2007-2010 additional trend of estates aggregation was recorded, almost 30% per one agricultural husbandry.

3.1.1.3.2 Plant Production

Plant production is done on over 46.000 *ha*, of which 45.400 *ha* (app. 95%) are fields. The share of fields in the municipality is 95%, while in Vojvodina it is 90%.

Production of crops is dominant in the municipality, as well as industrial crops. Crops and industrial crops are planted on some 40.000 *ha*, whereas registered agricultural husbandries practice this production on 30.000-35.000 *ha*, dependent on the year.

Substantially less area (3.302 *ha*) is used for fodder plants. Among registered agricultural husbandries this production is based on 1.700-2.000 *ha*. Around 420 *ha* are meadows, while 1.170 *ha* are recorded as pastures.

Vegetable production accounts for app. 984 *ha* of which this production takes place on only 200-300 *ha* belonging to registered husbandries.

Fruit production and cultivation of vineyards is not sufficiently developed. Only 56 *ha* under orchards are with registered husbandries. Orchards are planted on small surfaces and the fruit production mainly serves for domestic purposes. In the period 2008 – 2010 a slight growth of areas under fruit and vineyards was recorded amongst registered husbandries

Production structure is incomparable to Serbian average for a number of reasons; compared to Vojvodina, however, the land is used in extensive way (higher share of pastures and meadows) and for less profitable plants (fodder plants production). More intensive cultures such as vegetables and industrial crops occur on smaller land areas, compared to Vojvodina average.

Maize

Maize is dominant crop in agricultural production of the municipality of Zitiste. Depending on the year, maize has been grown on 13.000-18.000 *ha*, i.e. over 30% of municipal area. In the production of maize large variations of yields have been recorded (3-12 *t/ha*), but the trend of richer yields per hectare is observed. Considering the quantities of produced maize Zitiste is important producer at national and provincial level. In 2009 total quantity of produced maize was 1,57% of total produced quantities in Serbia (6.396.262 *t*), i.e. 2,50% of total produced quantities in Vojvodina (4.000.283 *t*).

In recent years yields of maize are higher related to AP Vojvodina and Serbia average, both in family husbandries and legal entities.

Wheat

Besides maize, wheat is the second most grown culture in the municipality. Wheat is cultivated on 8.600–13.000 *ha/annum* which is over 20% of all fields. Average wheat yield is app. 3,55*t/ha*, a little lower than AP Vojvodina average. Variations in yields are apparent (ranging from 2,17*t/ha* in 2003 to 4,80*t/ha* in 2005), meaning that between 24.200 and 47.700 *t* of wheat are produced per year.

The municipality of Zitiste is a large wheat producer, 1,9% of total quantities of produced wheat in Serbia (2.067.555 *t*).

Sunflower

The proximity of the edible oil factory Dijamant in Zrenjanin made sunflower the most important industrial crop in the municipality of Zitiste, grown on 7.400 *ha* (from 5.400-9.100 *ha*), making 4,6% of all areas under sunflower in Vojvodina (160.000 *ha*). The areas under sunflower are maximal areas of allowed share in seeding structure. Average yield of sunflower varies from 1,67 to 2,63*t/ha*, and is in line with average yields in Vojvodina. Annually from 9.800 to 23.000 *t* are produced in the municipality, which, depending on the year makes 5-7% of total production of sunflower in Vojvodina.

Sugar beet

Depending on the year sugar beet is grown on 100 to 200 *ha*. Yields of sugar beet vary depending on the year in wide intervals from 19 *t/ha* to 70 *t/ha*, and are in the range of Vojvodina average. The production of sugar beet has the growing trend per unit of area; however, the interest of producers of sugar beet is diminishing.

Beans

Beans are the culture grown exclusively in family husbandries. In average it is annually grown on 100 - 210 *ha*, with annual average yield of 1,2-2 *t/ha*. Average yields are higher than the average of Vojvodina but they have huge variations caused by climate changes or extensive system of growing.

Alfalfa

Alfalfa is also grown in individual husbandries on app. 1.100 *ha* making almost 5,2% of total areas under this culture in Vojvodina. In seeding structure the areas under alfalfa are rather stable. Alfalfa is grown for the purpose of production of hay and seeds, so that average yield of 5,01 *t/ha* is a bit lower than Vojvodina average (6,87 *t/ha*). As opposed to other cultures, the production of alfalfa is more stable, varying in the interval of 12.500 to 18.300 *t*. In addition to hay, substantial quantity of seeds is produced. Unlike other regions of Serbia, alfalfa production is intense and well organised.

In the yields of all important cultures there are large annual oscillations as a result first of the climate conditions which cannot be controlled, since there is no irrigation system. Additionally, some variations in yields are the result of extensive growing. General trend is increase in yields per unit of production due to intensification of production and aggregation of estates leading to more effective use of land.

3.1.1.3.3 Irrigation Systems

Watering

In the municipality water potentials are not sufficiently used for the development of agricultural production. Primary canal network has been constructed, but watering is applied in negligible rates. Around 1.891 *ha* of fields are under the watering system making only 3,92% of total agricultural areas.

Table 19: watering in the municipality

System	Wide-grip machines	Typhons	Other	Total
(<i>ha</i>)	505	584	802	1.891

Source: *Municipal Administration Zitiste, 2011*

Canal network capacities offer huge possibilities, and their efficient use could cover another 4.000 *ha*.

Watering issue in agriculture has been a prominent one in recent ten years due to frequent draughts and natural disasters.

Drainage

In addition to the need for watering, there are also requirements for the fields to be drained. There are high levels of underground waters in the municipality, and there are large depressed areas, therefore frequent floods of agricultural areas occur. Canals are partly congested and do not perform their function.

Table 20: Drainage in the municipality of Zitiste

System	Constructed, <i>ha</i>	In function, <i>ha</i>
Canal network	5.492	5.492
Pipeline drainage	1.719	1.719
Total, <i>ha</i>	7.211	7.211

Source: *Municipal Administration Zitiste, 2011*

Because of the mentioned above, in the forthcoming period it is necessary to apply melioration activities to manage water resources, improve the quality of waters meant for watering and arrange water network for the needs of irrigation.

3.1.1.3.4 Mechanisation

On majority of agricultural husbandries there are smaller machines, mainly obsolete. Recently the aggregation of land has been started, leasing of state-owned land, and the practice of agricultural loans and subsidies by the state, which led to the trend of replacing existing

mechanisation and purchasing of specialised machines. Large husbandries own complete mechanisation, yet medium-sized and small husbandries still do not have adequate machinery.

3.1.1.3.5 Cattle Production

In the period 2000-2009 in the municipality the number of cattle increased to 6.518. This increase was reflected also on number of cows to 2.305. This trend was stopped in the last two years due to low buy-off price of milk and abolishing premium on milk.

In the period of 2008-2010 the production of pigs recorded a significant reducing the number from 16.280 to 9.221. The number of sows and pregnant sows is relatively stable, the number goes from 2000-2500. In recent ten years in the production of pigs there are frequent discrepancies in prices which led to low prices of pigs and high prices of initial investments, fodder above all, and finally resulted in extreme variations in pig production.

In relation to Vojvodina level the production of pigs is lower, though there are existing capacities for increased production.

Unlike AP Vojvodina, the breeding of sheep and goats exists. In the period 2000-2005 the developing trend of sheep breeding is especially noticeable. The largest number of sheep was recorded in 2008(13.782), but in 2009 like in breeding of other cattle sorts, the number dropped to 7.029.

According to concentration of poultry production, the municipality is far beyond the level of AP Vojvodina and Republic of Serbia. The level of poultry production depends on the capacities of poultry processing plants and whether they are used fully or not. In 2005 some 206.000 poultry pieces were bred, and in later years the number was app. 800.000, expanding in 2010 to 4.000.000 pieces/year. However, the production capacities for chicken are a great deal larger. In Torak there is incubator station for one-day chicken of the capacity of 4 million one-day chicks per year, which does not operate in full capacity.

Companies engaged in poultry production:

1. "Tenen" – company for the meat production and poultry breeding
2. DOO SINS Zitiste – society with limited liability for the production of poultry – poultry breeding
3. PIL-GRIL DOO Novi Itebej – society with limited liability for the production, mediation and internal trade – poultry breeding
4. MINI - PROM DOO Cestereg – society for production , trade and services – poultry breeding

In the last couple of years the drop in livestock is apparent resulting from discrepancies in pricing. The exemption is poultry production, the increase of which is the consequence of activated production capacities of Agroziv, accounting for 95% of production capacities of the municipality.

3.1.1.3.6 Processing and Storing Capacities

The largest processing capacity in the municipality is owned by "Tenen", the enterprise in production and processing of poultry. In the territory of Zitiste Municipality, "Tenen" owns six farms for poultry breeding of the capacity of 1.140.000 chicken per turn, their own mother flock, one incubator and slaughter house of the capacity of 25.000 chickens/day.

Storing spaces for grains in the municipality are distributed in five places: Zitiste, Srpski Itebej, Novi Itebej, Cestereg, Torak, Medja and Banatsko Visnjicevo. On total 12 reception points totally 109.516 t of grains could be stored, of which 78.000 t can be dried. The other storing facilities for 25.600t do not offer the possibility of grain drying. At these points grain products are bought off if they have allowed moisture rate to be stored.

Assessed production of grains is 250.000 t, meaning that storing capacities have the rate of filling and emptying over 2,5. There has been increased interest in the municipality in construction of storing capacities in the last two years, though the practice of storing in individual husbandries has resumed.

Agricultural products are mostly delivered to processing plants in nearby town of Zrenjanin, the centre of Central Banat County. Processing capacities in Zrenjanin influencing the agricultural development of our municipality are edible oil factory Dijamant, sugar plant, dairy industry, mill and bakery etc. These processing capacities are likely to continue influencing further agricultural production of the municipality of Zitiste.

3.1.1.3.7 *Agricultural Infrastructure*

Veterinarian services

Veterinarian services are provided by two private veterinarian stations:

- Veterinarian station Zrenjanin provides services to seven villages: Hetin, Medja, Srpski Itebej, Novi Itebej, Torak, Banatsko Visnjicevo and Banatsko Karadjordjevo
- Veterinarian station Krasic – Grgur renders services to Torda, Cestereg, Banatski Dvor, Zitiste and Ravni Topolovac.

These stations cover prophylactic and curative treatment on the spot, while the only private veterinarian infirmary BETA in Torak provides diagnostical and curation services for the whole municipality.

Engendering service

Activities of engendering – creating mother-stock - are done by a private company Taurus with the head office in Vrsac.

Agricultural – expert service

Consulting and expert services are provided by Agricultural Expert Service from Zrenjanin.

For the purpose of support to farmers, the Municipality arranges mini agricultural fair. Participants of this fair are first of all Agricultural Institute Novi Sad, Agricultural Expert Service Zrenjanin, representatives of companies dealing with the production and selling of agricultural machines, reproduction material, chemicals, as well as insurance companies and banks.

Market places

In the municipality there are no registered green markets, only selling spots. Buying off of cattle is carried out by slaughter houses in Zitiste and Srpski Itebej.

There are no official buying off spots for livestock.

Fields watchmen service

The Municipality has engaged and organisation for watching the fields, with 14 watchmen. They provide the protection of property security, meaning the protection of agricultural fields, crops, plants, country roads, facilities, irrigation systems and monitoring of uncontrolled waste depositing in the whole municipality.

Municipality of Zitiste Agricultural development fund

In the Municipality of Zitiste the Fund was established for Agricultural Development (Official Gazette of Zitiste Municipality 21/2008), the Statute of the Fund was passed and the

Programme of activities adopted for 2013 (Official Gazette of Zitiste Municipality 18/2013). The Fund is a legal entity with respective rights, duties and responsibilities laid down by the law, by Decision on establishment and the Statute. The Fund is represented by Steering Committee President. Substantial finances have been and will be distributed according to the programme of the Agricultural Development Fund of the Municipality of Zitiste.

The objectives of agricultural development programme of the municipality are: improvement and development of livestock production, with emphasis on poultry, as the strongest potential of the municipality, stimulation of investments in mechanisation, directing of finances to improvement of plant production, improvement of production capacities in protected spaces – greenhouses and organic food production.

So far cca 40 million RSD annually were allocated to the Fund with increasing trend due to agricultural potentials.

3.1.1.4 Tourism

Tourism is affected by a number of factors which are key preconditions of its development. Geographical position, infrastructure and suprastructure, political and economic stability, climate features, tourist requirements, prices and services are only some of these factors which determine the level of touristic attractiveness of a destination.

Following the development of tourism in the Municipality of Zitiste so far, unsatisfactory level of development may be observed, even though there are some conditions that can assist the improvement.

Potentials demonstrated through natural and social values of the region may be validated from the point of view of tourism only through planned and systematic actions of all relevant factors and stakeholders in the development of tourism. This implies the cooperation of state and local institutions, expert organisations in the field of tourism, NG sector and individuals who can contribute or have contributed to the promotion of touristic potentials of the municipality. As the starting point of any development in tourism, strategic documents are required as well as the implementation of measures which will enable touristic development on a long run. Without clearly defined standards and rules, each attempt of creating any touristic product will fail.

Touristic potentials and tourism in the Municipality of Zitiste may be classified in the following categories:

- 1) Natural touristic resources
- 2) Cultural and historical facilities
- 3) Rural tourism
- 4) Sacral facilities
- 5) Manifestations
- 6) Hunting and fishing
- 7) Sports and recreation facilities
- 8) Catering and gastronomic offer
- 9) Other (transit tourism, pupils' excursions, nautical tourism....)

Natural touristic resources

In the Municipality of Zitiste the river Stari Begej is important but not sufficiently researched potential as the habitat of flora and fauna. There are two large parks in the place of Zitiste and Banatski Dvor, while in some other places there are smaller parks, with a few rare trees species which are a natural attraction of significant biological value.

- **The park in Zitiste**

It is a park of long tradition, conceived by a nobleman Antal Kis in 1815. One legend says it is the demonstration of love of Antal Kis for a beautiful but poor girl, therefore, unable to make the love come true, he created a park as a symbol of his love. In 1847 Kis had a small artificial mount raised in the central part of the park with a 4 m high stone and brick tower called Dombacka.

Along the paths in the park there were 9 statues of female antique mythology heroines. It was owned by the Kis family up till 1899, when the Municipality bought it off. At the time there was an entrance gate to the park, the most beautiful one in Banat. Lilac trees planted along the paths were the most attractive decoration, so that unofficially the park was referred to as the Lilac Park. The symbol of the park is so called crooked tree, but there are other quite interesting trees as well, like inoculated weeping ash trees. There is a playground in the park, a statue of Rocky balboa and the statue of Penelope.

- **Park in Banatski Dvor**

Predecessor of the park was the estate and the Castle surrounded by rich greenery. Up to this day there are only a couple of trees left from that time and one rare tree ginkgo biloba originally from Asia.

- **Mulberry tree in Banatsko Visnjicevo**

An impressive mulberry tree in Banatsko Visnjicevo has a story attached. The father of famous writer Miroslav Antic, Nenko was a teacher in Banatsko Visnjicevo for 11 years, from 1928 to 1939. In 1932 in honour of the birth of his son Miroslav, he decided together with his pupils to plant several mulberry trees. Of all these only this one has survived about 80 years.

- **Mineral wells in Torda**

An idea to build a spa in Torda dates from the period between the two World Wars when exploitation of mineral water wells Sveti Djordje started. Yet, the idea has not come true so far. The fact remains of curative properties of mineral water from these wells, which is the solid reason to consider engaging all stakeholders in developing spa tourism in the Municipality of Zitiste.

- **Boldur elm tree - Field elm tree (Ulmus Minor)**



is the sort of trees that almost disappeared from Serbia and Europe because of the Dutch illness caused by the fungus *Ceratocystis ulmi*. Since 1943 the huge trees began to dry in Srem, Belgrade and Banat. Only a few samples survived in Torak, known by the name of Boldur. Boldur elm tree has a sound trunk without signs of damage by either insects or fungi. The circumvention is 4,62m, so that besides its age it is physically impressive and extremely rare species in Serbia. In addition to ecological, the tree has social and cultural relevance for the natives, and that is why on 25/06/2012 they initiated a request to Provincial Office of nature Protection in Novi Sad for the

preparation of the study on protecting and declaring the Field elm tree in Torak area a protected natural resource.



Cultural and historical facilities

- **Castle Rogendorf**

Castle Rogendorf is situated next to Banatski Dvor, built in 1837 for the Count Joseph Rogendorf. The best part of it was

destroyed in 1918, and only the remains of the fountain and the park and one wing of the porch have been preserved.

From the early 20th century on the estate belonged to the Count Andrija Cekonjic who re-erected the castle reportedly in 1903. The count pulled down the remaining part of the old castle and preserved only one part. Today's castle is in the L shape and is built in neo-renaissance style. The family of the Count had previously already had two castles merged into one.

- **Ethno house in Torak**

There are a few nicely arranged ethno houses in the Municipality of Zitiste, the best known of which is Banat Ethno House in Torak built over 120 years ago. It is embellished by a church constructed as the log structure. Today there are manifestations organised in the Ethno House, like exhibitions of art collections, old crafts and books.



Rural tourism

World Tourist Organisation recommended that the Republic of Serbia should pay close attention to the development of rural tourism. Rural tourism is recognised as one of the nine priority products to be offered to international touristic market. In the development of rural tourism so far, Zlatibor municipalities have reached the highest level, and these destinations will keep on attracting the majority of visitors. However, the potentials of the municipality of Zitiste are concealed by diversity of ethnical structure formed through centuries of a variety of traditions, languages, ethnic attires, gastronomic specialties, custom, beliefs... These factors and the hospitability of the people from Zitiste municipality should create the basics of future improvement of rural tourism. In order to achieve such improvement, it is necessary to set up a network of interested households ready to be included in the offer of accommodation, food and supplementary services in appropriate ambiance where the emphasis is on healthy life, high quality gastronomic offer and pleasant pastime far away from urban communities.

Sacral facilities

In the municipality of Zitiste 73.71% of population is of Christian Orthodox religion, 16,65% of Christian Catholic, and there are 3.81% of Protestants. Owing to multi-confessional character of the community, the municipality of Zitiste is proud of its temples some of which are almost 250 years old. Relevant sacral buildings are listed under 3.2.1.4. Culture and Art – Cultural and historical heritage.

Manifestations

In touristic offer of the Municipality of Zitiste there are a few manifestations that stand out, promoting the community and its social values. This is the way to proceed in future, improve the existing evens and initiating new ones which will emphasise touristic potentials and products with the view to having eventually such manifestations which will per se become touristic products.

There are over 35 manifestations of different character and content. Annually these attract over 80.000 domestic and foreign visitors. Since the Municipality of Zitiste is an example of cohabitation of numerous ethnical and religious groups, manifestations are the right form to attract tourists and promote these values. Manifestations promoting and cherishing ethnical, religious and cultural diversity are therefore the most appropriate presentation of values that the community stands for:

- Manifestation “Chicken fest” (Pile fest), Zitiste;
- Cheerful Begej Regatta, Srpski Itebej , Novi Itebej , Torak and Zitiste ;
- International encounters of folk dances veterans Spomenar, Zitiste;
- Reunion of ethno vocal groups Pravoslavni izvori, Zitiste;

- Festival of children's folk dances U Zitistu na zitnici (In Zitiste on Granary), Zitiste;
- Literary contest Banatsko pero (Banat Feather), Zitiste;
- Djurdjevdanski dani (St. George's Days), Zitiste;
- Beans festival, Ravni Topolovac;
- Grill festival, Ravni Topolovac;
- Itebejski zimski susreti (Itebej winter reunion), Novi Itebej;
- Torda cultural days, Torda;
- Slava - Patron Saint of Torda – Buc;
- Manifestation Dani kukuruza (The Days of the Maize) in Torda;
- Krajiska pesma (the Krajina song), Cestereg;
- Karadjordjevska prela (Karadjordjevo encounters), Banatsko Karadjordjevo;
- Festival of buns, Banatsko Karadjordjevo;
- Banatska testijada (Banat pastries), Srpski Itebej;
- Fine arts colony, Srpski Itebej;
- Majske svetosavske svecanosti (May St. Sava festivities), Srpski Itebej;
- Days of Milos Crnjanski, Srpski Itebej;
- Days of theatre amateurs, Srpski Itebej;
- Winter customs, Torak;
- Days of culture, humour and satire in Torak;
- Festival of Romanians in Serbia –Torak (once in 10 years);
- Festival of pies, Medja.

Manifestation “Chicken fest” (Pile fest), Zitiste

The manifestation “Chicken fest” (Pile fest) has taken place in July each year in the place of Zitiste, since 2007. The intention of all creators of the manifestation is to present the municipality with all its values in the best possible manner through this modern cultural, economic, touristic and sports event. The objective of the manifestation itself is preserving good multi-ethnic relations and present poultry producers.

The programme of the event is split in a few segments: musical, sports, children's, cultural and educational and economic segment. Visiting pop and rock bands, tamburitza bands, domestic and foreign electronic music performers, and promotion of cultural and artistic works from Serbia and the countries in the region have made “Chicken fest” (Pile fest) well known source of good entertainment supported by the young in the first place, attracting over 100.000 visitors in 7 years. A new approach in innovative organisation of cultural events the manifestation has reached another level of communication with visitors, promoting social values. Some events like cooking scrambled eggs of 1000 eggs – increasing symbolically each year for one egg, business fairs and others have contributed to the popularity of “Chicken Fest” (Pile fest) making it one of the most popular events in Vojvodina.

Manifestation Spomenar

Encounters of veterans of folk songs and dance Spomenar have taken place in Zitiste since 1996. The manifestation gathers folk ensembles whose members are older than 35 every year in March and April and goes on for five weekends. So far on 18 manifestations around 400 ensembles from 15 countries took part, with over 10.000 dancers, instrumentalists and singers. Fine arts exhibitions, literary evenings and socialising in the restaurant EKOS in Zitiste always follow the main event.

Manifestation Beans festival, Ravni Topolovac

The manifestation Beans festival is organised in early September in Ravni Topolovac. This place is well known for its numerous producers of beans, and that is why this gastronomic manifestation takes place right here, with the goal to present quality sorts of beans grown in this region, and to help make contacts among the producers who exchange their experiences and modern methods in growing beans. Annually about 10.000 visitors attend the manifestation, which has become important spot for demonstrating a variety of gastronomic offers made of beans accompanied by musical and entertaining events.

Nautical and Ecological Manifestation Cheerful Begej Regatta

The Manifestation Cheerful Begej Regatta takes place in the municipality of Zitiste every year in August. Sailing on the Begej through Novi Itebej, Srpski Itebej, Torak and Zitiste in the length of some 15 kilometres, indicates the importance of preserving the environment, promoting nautical tourism and establishing mutual contacts.

The manifestation was organised in 2011 and attracted important attention of the media and nautical fans, and for a short time it has become the event not to be missed. In three years the manifestation has been attended by over 500 persons and 45 vessels took part in it. The activities preceding the navigation are aimed at improving the environment protection by cleaning the banks of the Begej, arranging the walkways etc. while the intention is that navigation may influence decision makers to pay closer attention to solving environmental issues related to the Begej, above all the large quantities of silt which pollutes the river and disables the navigation of larger vessels.

Hunting and fishing

Hunting

Tourism as important activity of the municipality in the last twenty years has brought hunting to the top of touristic activities. Shooting game and selling of trophies recorded significant revenues.

Owing to the tradition and experience, hunting is today the best developed branch of tourism in the municipality of Zitiste. However, in the last two decades of inappropriate economic, political and social conditions, the trends in hunting tourism have drastically changed, resulting in the whole Serbia losing large number of regular clients who used to visit Serbian hunting grounds on annual basis. Such a fate did not miss the hunting ground Stari Begej of the hunting club Zitiste.

The lack of regular revenues of hunting tourism caused the cuts in investing in the hunting ground technical and touristic facilities. Survival of hunting activity depended mostly on enthusiasm and voluntary work of hunters on preservation of the game and their habitats. Hunting tourism may be defined as elite tourism, requiring high quality and extremely good organisation of hunting and supporting services.

In the municipality of Zitiste the hunting ground Stari Begej was established throughout the municipal territory, on 47.000 *ha*. Types of hunting game are fawn, rabbit, pheasant, turtle-dove, quail, wild duck and occasionally boar. There are 25 fixed and 15 tree shooting stads, 140 feeder spots for fawn, 155 salt spots, 25 watering places, 250 feeders for fowl, 11 feeders for pheasants, 30 *ha* of land and 20 *ha* multiannual shelters. Hunting association Zitiste consisting of ten hunting societies is in charge of managing the hunting ground Stari Begej. Hunting season starts on April 16th by opening the hunt on trophy buck, and goes on with hunting on selective basis. On September 1st begins the hunt of quail, and on October 16th main hunting season when significant visit of tourists is expected bringing positive economic effects by rendering services to domestic and foreign hunters. In the visits for hunting tourism purposes, apart from domestic hunters, we host the hunters from Italy, Austria, France, Spain, Greece and Germany.

Fishing

Zitiste has had a long tradition in sports fishing. There are the Begej River and canal flowing through, and a large number of fishing lakes, canals and ponds rich in fish. The sorts of fish are: white fish, carp, cat fish, pike, sturgeon etc. The municipality of Zitiste is well known for the world champion in carp fishing Milan Misa Majkic, who won the golden medal in Portugal in 2006.

There are a number of fishing clubs in the municipality entrusted with "lakes" in particular villages, to ranch them, preserve fish stock, educate the young, and organise sports manifestations. Their main revenue is membership fee. The municipality occasionally assists with funding particular activities of the clubs.

As opposed from hunting, tourists do not come to visit Zitiste municipality for fishing.

Sport and recreation

It is certain that the key role in future development of tourism in the municipality will be played by sports and recreation tourism. Long tradition of sports, good sport results in all categories and the experience in organisation of sports events are the basis of serious development of this type of tourism. The shortcoming that impedes faster development of sports tourism is the lack of facilities of high class and quality. That is why the plans of sports and recreation tourism development have to be based on enhanced investing in necessary sports supra-structure and improvement of sports capacities altogether.

Current facilities that may be important in creating basic sports - touristic offer are football stadium in Banatski Dvor, sports complex including the gym and the park in Zitiste, sports hall in Banatsko Karadjordjevo and the gym in Cestereg. By consolidating all sports facilities in a single touristic offer which will include accommodation and food services to the athletes, it will be possible to provide appropriate conditions for preparations of sports teams and for recreation activities.

Catering and gastronomic offer

Restaurant with accommodation capacities "M&T", Zitiste - catering facility in the municipality of Zitiste which offers meals and accommodation. The capacity is 32 rooms with 70 beds in single, double and triple rooms. The restaurant has the capacity of 170 seats and the parking is provided for 20 vehicles.

Restaurant "Mrksicevi Salasi" Srpski Itebej - catering facility in Srpski Itebej which offers meals and accommodation. Accommodation facility includes 2 apartments, 1 triple, 7 double and 1 single room. In addition to these services, "Mrksicevi salasi" have a festive hall, a multimedia hall, a beauty salon and a parking lot.

Gastronomic offer

In order to create a single gastronomic offer, it is required to promote the existing one and devise new specialties representing the best that can be offered in Zitiste. The specialty of the restaurant EKOS Veseli Bosanac (Cheerful Bosnian) is the best example, as are some specialties of chicken since this is the region famous for poultry production with numerous chicken farms around. There is an offer of cakes made by association of women who have so far successfully promoted social values of the municipality.

Due to very low level of development of touristic offer in the municipality of Zitiste, investments in tourism are necessary on a long run, counting on low profit in the first couple of years. With clear plan and respective promotion activities, relevant effects could be achieved only when the municipality has been recognised as touristic destination worth visiting. However, before such phase in tourism development has been reached, high quality infrastructure and supra-

structure have to be provided, with emphasis on accommodation capacities which is a burning issue of tourist offer of the municipality today.

Touristic organisation of the Municipality of Zitiste is responsible for tourism development.

3.1.1.5 Trading Services

There are 239 (235) active entrepreneurs registered in the municipality (*Business Register Agency, 2011*). Per number of entrepreneurs, the municipality of Zitiste is far behind the average of AP Vojvodina and the Republic of Serbia.

In the entrepreneurs' structure independent shops are dominant, and according to the main activity wholesale and retail trade prevail, catering, meat processing and bakeries.

3.1.1.6 Brief Review of Relevant Planning Documents

Rural development in the municipality of Zitiste has been recognised as a development opportunity, so that in line with it the Municipality has approached the issue in a systematic way preparing the document Sectorial Plan of Rural Development of the Municipality of Zitiste for the period 2012-2022. This strategic document, the most comprehensive and the most recent so far, was made in compliance with the methodology of EU Programme Exchange 2. In addition to ID Card of the municipality, the document contains the description of 34 indicators categorised in 4 groups: Environment Indicators, Indicators of the Quality of Living, Economic Indicators, and Indicators of Agriculture and Rural Development. Particular advantage of the document is that the detailed Action plan was devised for its implementation containing general and specific objectives, detailed activities, partners, time-frame, amount and sources of funds required for the implementation, and indicators to be used for implementation validation. At the end the management system and monitoring of this Strategy is presented.

This document certainly is the excellent basics for defining the projects in Strategy Action Plan.

3.1.2 SWOT analysis – Rural Development

Working Group WG 1 -Rural Development has made a SWOT analysis in their respective field:

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Agricultural land (95% of plough-fields)*** + Sectorial plan of rural development*** + The river Begej and canal network (controlled water flows)** + Young educated labour** + Existing capacities for storing of arable crops** + Experience in organising entertaining and cultural events (<i>Chicken Fest, Spomenar...</i>)** + Low level of noise (rural municipality) + Multi-ethnic community (multi-ethnicity/multi-culturality/multi-confessionality)** + Bitter healing water* + Existing spatial capacities (<i>brown field</i>)* + Abundance of game (deer, rabbits...)* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traditional agricultural production*** - Lack of plans and Design and technical documents*** - Small number of registered IPG*** - Unused potential for irrigation of agricultural land** - Low level of application of agro technical measures in most husbandries because of lack of finances and obsolete mechanisation** - Modest livestock fund of rural community with decreasing trends** - Large number of the unemployed** - Undeveloped industry** - Undeveloped touristic offer (few tourists)** - Poor bus connections** - Lack of accommodation capacities and poor current capacities** - Incomplete re-parcelling process**
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Variety of conditions for agricultural activities*** ✓ Domestic funds*** ✓ More effective and available consultancy and expert services*** ✓ Market demand for fish and poultry*** ✓ Foreign funds** ✓ EU integrations** ✓ Regulation on afforestation (far below 20%)** ✓ Incentive measures in agriculture** ✓ Diversification of agricultural production * ✓ Vicinity of Zrenjanin and relatively of Novi Sad and Belgrade* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Market instability –agricultural products prices are not guaranteed, low buy-off prices, misbalance in pricing, monopoles, lower prices of agricultural products than products from EU*** ✗ Migrations of populations*** ✗ Negative birth rate*** ✗ High level of underground waters*** ✗ Slow capital turnover in agriculture** ✗ Unresolved property rights - restitution** ✗ Decreasing or abolishing subsidies for agriculture** ✗ Expensive exploitation of irrigation system** ✗ Lack of funds in public sector dedicated to agriculture** ✗ Natural disasters (floods, draughts...)** ✗ Erosions** ✗ Climate changes** ✗ Legislation (not aligned, not applicable, and slow in processing...)** ✗ Competitiveness of other municipalities ** ✗ Negative social trends** ✗ Poverty of population** ✗ Worsening of credit policies for farmers* ✗ Changes of legislation damaging rural communities*

3.2 Human Resources and Socio-economic Development

3.2.1 Description of Current Situation

3.2.1.1 Education

In the municipality of Zitiste there is 1 pre-school institution and 10 primary schools.

Pre-school education

Pre-school institution Desanka Maksimovic in Zitiste was set up in 1995 and covers the whole municipality. The work of the institution is organised in line with the under-developed status of the municipality with quit scattered villages, with multi-ethnic and multi-confessional population with negative birth rate. The activities are carried out in the facility in Zitiste (Head office) and in Torak, and these facilities are tailor-made for this purpose. In other places this activity is carried out in school buildings.

The Programme of pre-school education covers 303 children in 19 groups. In the Pre-school Institution Desanka Maksimovic in Zitiste, there are 107 children in 4 education groups, while remaining 196 children are divided in 14 groups in ten villages.

The Pre-school institution is organised in such a way to provide half-a-day stay to younger groups within their 8 hours' workday, and the preparatory programme for pre-school groups is carried out based on 4 hours' workday.

Depending on the capacity and the requirements of parents in some facilities the work is organised in two shifts (Torda and Novi Itebej).

Table 21: Distribution of groups and capacities of PU

Place	Number of groups	Number of children	Language	Children Capacities in the facility
Zitiste	4	107	Serbian	80
Ravni Topolovac	1	12	Serbian	20
Novi Itebej	2	32	Hungarian	24
Cestereg	1	10	Serbian	16
Medja	1	9	Serbian	16
Torak	2	29	Serbian (Romanian)	22
Torda	2	25	Hungarian	22
Srpski Itebej	2	38	Serbian	48
Hetin	1	2	Serbian, Hungarian	16
Banatsko Karadjordjevo	2	25	Serbian	48
Banatski Dvor	1	14	Serbian(Hungarian)	20

Source: Pre-school institution Desanka Maksimovic, Zitiste

Pre-school education is organised in the languages of ethnic minorities as well. In the nursery school in Torda and Novi Itebej the work is done in the Hungarian language, in Hetin in bilingual form: in Serbian and Hungarian. In the forthcoming period in the kindergarten in Torak and dependent on the number of enrolled children, the work will be organised in Romanian, and in Banatski Dvor in the Hungarian language.

Table 22: Envisaged capacities of PU for the period 2013-2017

Place	Year of child's birth				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Ravni Topolovac	4	5	2	3	2
Torda	12	13	14	8	13
Banatski Dvor	7	13	10	11	7
Zitiste	25	18	29	23	20
Hetin	1	4	2	3	2
Banatsko Karadjordjevo	12	14	14	10	10
Cestereg	7	12	6	6	7
Srpski Itebej	31	17	13	22	14
Medja	8	7	7	3	4
Novi Itebej	7	12	13	10	11
Torak	16	16	20	13	13

Source: Health Centre Zitiste

Total number of employees of PU is 36, of whom 12 with university degree, 12 with college degree, 2 persons on specialization, 7 with secondary education, and 2 with primary education and 1 with second degree of vocational education. Of total number of employees, 26 are employed as nannies, of whom 10 with university degree, 12 with college degree, 2 persons on specialization and 2 persons with secondary education.

Facilities for accommodation of children are quite well equipped. Major problems have been solved by investments and current maintenance, so that the service offered by nursery homes and pre-school institutions is good. Crucial factor to quality performance of educational institutions is pedagogical and didactical equipment and teaching appliances. In relation to previous years the equipment is better, but it is still not satisfactory due to the lack of finances. The nursery homes in Zitiste, Banatsko Karadjordjevo and Torak have organised the meals for the children themselves, while the meals for nursery homes in other places are obtained from the kitchens of elementary schools.

The pre-school and nursery homes are funded by:

- Ministry of Education of Republic of Serbia provides the funds for pre-school programme
- Parents pay 20% of economic price for provision of didactical appliances and accessories
- Local government as the founder participates in all expenditures of the institution.

Education

In the municipality only primary education is arranged. According to the most recent information, in the municipality of Zitiste there are 10 primary schools. In academic year 1989/1990 there were 12, in 1979/1980 there were 14. The fluctuation in number of schools is the result of the fluctuation of number of children. The programme is implemented in 3 central schools with branches: OS Sveti Sava in Zitiste, IO Aleksa Santic in Ravni Topolovac, IO Djordje Kozbuk in Torak, IO Djura Jaksic in Banatski Dvor, OS Nikola Tesla in Banatsko Karadjordjevo, IO Petar Kocic in Cestereg and IO Adi Endre in Torda, OS Milos Crnjanski in Srpski Itebej, Novi Itebej and IO in Medja and IO in Hetin. The information on primary education are collected at the end of academic year, in regular annual reports and they cover both incomplete (four grades') and complete (eight grades') primary schools.

Table 23: Review of primary schools and number of pupils in the municipality

No.	Primary schools	Number of pupils		
		2006/2007	2012/2013	2017/2018
1.	OS Sveti Sava, Zitiste	258	245	222
2.	IO Aleksa Santic, Ravnı Topolovac	94	94	64
3.	IO Djordje Kozbuk, Torak	219	183	122
4.	IO Djura Jaksic, Banatski Dvor	83	85	79
5.	OS Nikola Tesla, Banatsko Karadjordjevo	185	150	141
6.	IO Petar Kocic, Cestereg	88	70	61
7.	IO Adi Endre, Torda	169	130	120
8.	OS Milos Crnjanski, Srpski Itebej and Novi Itebej	329	261	260
9.	IO Milos Crnjanski, Medja	88	67	60
10.	IO Milos Crnjanski, Hetin	34	10	13

Source: Secretariat of primary schools

Classes are held in Serbian, Romanian and Hungarian language. Since 2000 the number of pupils has been decreased so that the number of classes is reduced, more precisely has gradually been reducing.

Analysis of the teachers per number of lessons indicates lower rate of teachers with full-time employment. At the same time the number of part-time teachers is increasing. Besides the fact that a teacher often works in several schools for the required number of lessons the quality of teachers' work is affected by their other duties and the number of subjects that a teacher lectures on. Teachers of first four years primary school are also included in the analysis, and they teach all the subjects that the children learn.

Qualification structure of teachers is appropriate as is the age structure, and all the schools and pre-schools have their own facility which are just a few advantages of primary education, but at the same time there are identified weaknesses related to inappropriate structure of qualifications; generally low level of education of total population, high percentage of illiterate persons in total population, progressively smaller number of pupils and ever larger number of teachers who do not have full-time engagement so that a teacher has to work in several schools, or teach several subjects. Due to continuous decreasing number of pupils perspective is that some schools will have to be closed down and the municipality will be faced with excessive labour in education.

The network of primary schools is made of schools which carry out the basic activity in their place of establishment and in satellite units. Primary education lasts for eight years in two cycles, the first one from the first grade to the fourth and the other, senior cycle from the fifth to the eighth grade, organised in three primary schools and seven satellite units.

Table 24: Number and spatial division of primary schools in the municipality

No.	Head office of the school	Name of primary school (native languages)	Satellite unit and the place	Grade
1.	Zitiste, Trg oslobođenja 2	Sveti Sava (in the Serbian language)		I-VIII
		Aleksa Santic (in the Serbian language)	Ravni Topolovac, Milenka Simica 1	I-VIII
		Djura Jaksic (in the Serbian and Hungarian language)	Banatski Dvor, Marsala Tita 2	I-VIII
		Djordje Kozbuk (in the Serbian and Romanian language)	Torak, Bratstva jedinstva 1	I-VIII
2.	Banatsko Karadjordjevo , Solunskih dobrovoljaca 19	Nikola Tesla (in the Serbian language)		I-VIII
		Petar Kocic (in the Serbian language)	Cestereg, Marsala Tita61	I-VIII
		Adi Endre (in the Serbian and Hungarian language)	Torda, Borisa Kidrica 3	I-VIII
3.	Srpski and Novi Itebej , Omladinska 2	Milos Crnjanski (in the Serbian and Hungarian language)		I-VIII
		Djura Jaksic (in the Serbian language)	Medja, Prvomajska 28	I-VIII
		Milos Crnjanski (in the Serbian and Hungarian language)	Hetin, Borisa Kidrica 50	I-IV

Source: Primary schools

For the purpose of the Decision on the network of primary schools the following indicators and principles were used:

- Level of development of primary schools network in the municipality of Zitiste, as important municipal resource;
- Right to equal opportunities in education;
- Specific features and the size of villages and road communications;
- The level and programme of economic, social and cultural development and possibilities of participation of other factors that may influence the functioning of schools;
- Statistical information on birth rate;
- Creation of conditions for the young people to remain in the country (Prevention of depopulation through improving infrastructure, implementation of agricultural programmes, creating conditions for private entrepreneurship and tourism).

The needs and the interest of citizens of local community units is to have educational work done in existing schooling facilities and particularly in satellite units already organised in rural areas, where in addition to mandatory education children, and the other natives can be engaged in cultural and sports activities.

Special schools

In the municipality of Zitiste there are no special schools.

Higher education institutions

In the municipality of Zitiste there are no institutions of college and university education.

3.2.1.2 Health Protection

According to statistical information, the municipality of Zitiste belongs to the group of municipalities with high rate of elderly population, i.e. 2.9 years older than average in Vojvodina. Prominent demographic aging, low birth rate, specific living habits and the environmental conditions have led to relevant changes in health of the population. The increasing number of chronic patients in a number of diseases with the trend of ever younger people becoming chronic patients, has resulted in the need to define the priorities and the preparation of strategic plan in order to provide high quality primary health protection to meet the needs of the sick and focus the work on prophylactic rather than curator activities.

Health protection to the population in the municipality is provided by Health Centre Zitiste, which additionally provides some services to the population of adjacent municipalities.

Health Center Zitiste has a total of 86 employees, of whom there are 66 medical workers (76,7%) and 20 non-medical workers 20 (23.3%). There are 18 medical doctors, 2 dentists, 2 pharmacists and 44 workers with primary and secondary education. All the required conditions for work concerning personnel, equipment and premises are complied with as far as the Rulebook on conditions for medical practice is concerned.

Health Centre Zitiste does not organise emergency service as a separate unit, instead, this kind of medical aid is provided in the regular work of available personally selected physicians, partly through the night shift and weekend work in the Health Centre. Such organisation does not meet the needs of population because the places are so dispersed across the territory and difficult for the people to reach the Health Centre (Hetin is 34 km away from Zitiste).

Table 25: The deceased, according to cause of death (2011 - 2016)

The cause of death	Territorial unit							
	Municipality Zitiste		Central Banat County		AP Vojvodina		Republic of Serbia	
	absolutely	%	absolutely	%	absolutely	%	absolutely	%
Contagious diseases and parasite caused diseases	0	0,00	17	0,6	144	0,53	575	0,57
Tumours	59	21,2	609	21,38	6.430	23,6	22.004	21,82
Blood diseases, and disorder of immune system	1	0,36	7	0,25	74	0,27	250	0,25
Internal secretion glands diseases, diseases connected to nutrition and metabolism disorders	9	3,2	99	3,47	907	3,32	3.287	3,26
Psychological and behavioural disorders	0	0,00	26	0,91	531	1,95	1.445	1,43
Nervous system and senses diseases	3	1,07	51	1,79	698	2,55	2.335	2,31
Blood circulation system diseases	178	63,8	1.472	51,65	13.781	50,60	52.102	51,67
Respiratory diseases	8	2,9	142	4,98	1.413	5,18	4.877	4,84
Gastroenterological diseases	4	1,4	87	3,05	922	3,38	3.230	3,22
Dermatological diseases	0	0,00	0	0,00	23	0,08	107	0,11
Diseases of muscles and bones and connective tissues	0	0	5	0,17	58	0,21	152	0,15
Urinary and reproductive system diseases	1	0,36	27	0,95	405	1,49	2.264	2,24
Pregnancy, gynaecology and obstetrics and neonatology	0	0,00	0	0,00	3	0,01	7	0,01
Condition in perinatal period	0	0,00	10	0,35	57	0,17	244	0,24
Congenital malformations and chromosome abnormalities	0	0,00	3	0,10	31	0,21	112	0,11
Symptoms, signals and pathologic clinical laboratory findings	6	2,11	214	7,51	963	3,54	4.985	4,94
Wounds, poisoning and consequences of external factors influence	10	3,6	81	2,84	794	2,91	2.858	2,83
Total:	279	100,00	2.850	100,00	27.234	100,00	100.834	100,00

Source: RSO

Mortality rate is constantly higher than the average of the County. The most frequent cause of death are diseases of blood vessels as high as 63,8%, which is much higher than the Central Banat County average (51,7%), AP Vojvodina (50,6%), and national average (51,67). It indicates the poor awareness of prevention and health protection in general, and the bad nutritive habits (pork, pastry,

alcohol etc.). As further causes of death there follow tumours responsible for 21,2% of fatalities, which is lower than the County average (21,4%), AP Vojvodina (23,6%), and national level (21,82%).

3.2.1.3 Social welfare

Social welfare is institutionally taken care of through the work of the Social Welfare Centre (hereinafter: CSR).

All the characteristics of the municipality, demography, economy, age structure, educational and ethnical structure are reflected on the fluctuation of number of users of direct social welfare.

Total number of users of these services in 2017 was 2.931, of whom 909 children, 256 young people, 1.395 adults and 371 elderly persons.

Table26: Fluctuation of total number of users per age groups

Age group	2011	2012	2017
Children and youth	835	917	1.165
Adults	1.011	1.069	1.395
Elderly persons	452	324	371
TOTAL:	2.298	2.310	2.931

Source: Social Welfare Centre, Zitiste

The largest number represent Roma children aged 6 to 14. Most children come from families with poor financial background eligible for material aid, and the children without parents.

Total number of children in the records of CSR is 909, 436 boys and 473 girls.

Total number of the young in the records of CSR Zitiste is 256, 122 males and 134 females.

Services of social protection are used by 371 elderly persons. These are mainly single persons or elderly couples recorded in the CSR either as persons with no income, or patients with chronic diseases. Major measures of protection are financial aid, allowance for external care, accommodation in the institution, or with foster family. Of total number of elderly persons, there are 189 men and 182 women. Assistance in their own homes is also available measure for 91 users, as a measure of non-institutional care of the old in the least restrictive environment, which records increasing interest and should be considered as permanent.

Considering the persons socially deprived, there is an increase of their needs in relation to the previous year concerning almost all services, which may be explained by high unemployment rate, poverty and health issues.

Table 27: Fluctuation of total number of children and the young per basic categories

Children and youth	2011	2012	2016	2017
No custody	42	44	46	38
Socially endangered	701	754	627	680
From the families with disturbed relationship	32	57	39	29
Handicapped	23	26	16	17
With disorder in behaviour	31	36	30	26
Other children and the young	0	0	21	119
TOTAL:	835	917	779	909

Source: Social Welfare Centre Zitiste

Most children and the young on the records of CSR are from families with financial problems eligible for financial aid and the children without parents. In this category most children have the parents unfit for parenthood or prevented from taking care of their children. Most frequently applied measures of protection of this category of children are custody, adoption or institutionalisation. The campaign concerning foster families conducted by the CSR and the media has given good results.

In 2012 substantial growth in number of children with psycho-physical disorders was recorded, who were users of measures of social protection. In this category most children have the parents prevented from taking care of their children and parents who exercised this right in an inadequate manner. Most frequently applied measures in these cases were custody, foster families and a new service of home aid intended for the children with disorders which prevents the families to institutionalise such children outside their biological families reaching the best possible solution for both the parents and the children, saving the money of the community at the same time. As opposed to the municipalities such as Nova Crnja and Zrenjanin where there are education possibilities for the children with psycho-physical disorders, it is not the case in Zitiste. There is a problem with their education because of quite small number of such children – they are supposed to travel to other municipality, which is not financially viable, and also this solution requires additional cost of escort for these children. All this indicates the need to organise a form of un-institutional protection in the municipality of Zitiste.

Table28: Fluctuation of total number of adult persons per basic categories

Adults	2011	2012	2016	2017
With disorder in behaviour	3	2	0	0
Materially not taken care of	2.418	2.734	1.150	1.187
With disturbed family relations	69	60	46	64
Psycho-physically disturbed	56	43	47	50
Other	/	0	73	94
TOTAL:	2.546	2.841	1.316	1.395

Source: Social Welfare Centre Zitiste

In 2012 the number of adult users of direct social welfare with whom one of social protection measures were applied due to socially and or economically disadvantageous position, or because of illness increased. The measures were financial aid, allowance for external care and the accommodation in the institution of social welfare.

By analysing the table it is apparent that a number of families entitled to financial aid was to a great extent larger in 2012 than in 2011. The number of Roma in the municipality of Zitiste, users of CSR services makes 60% of total number of users. There are 639 families using financial aid (MOP)

with the total of 2.734 users. According to the structure of families, the largest number of these belongs to unemployed, adult, work-capable persons, and the pre-school and school-aged children. It is obvious that in the region there are no users of MOP who are farmers, or owners of businesses, because their income exceeds the lower limit of social security.

When discussing the accommodation of psychiatric patients and persons with mental disorders in respective institutions, there were major problems due to the lack of capacities for their institutionalisation. This process is therefore very slow and waiting lists are rather long, so that we still have people waiting to be taken care of.

Expert team of CSR worked on legal aspects of family protection with families with disturbed relationship and divorcing parents, assistance to parents in rearing children, assistance in mediation between divorced parents and their relation with other institutions. Fewer cases of such families were recorded in comparison with previous year, however the number of families where family violation was observed increased - 29.

In the municipality of Zitiste, the number increased of elderly people with whom measures of social protection were applied. Mainly these are single households or elderly couples, recorder in the CSR as being with no financial sources and/or sick persons. The protection measures applied mostly were financial aid, allowance for home assistance or accommodation in the institution of social welfare, and services of gerontology services.

Table 29: Fluctuation of total number of elderly persons per basic categories

Elderly persons	2011	2012	2016	2017
Without family care	75	96	0	0
With no means	32	61	147	165
Chronically sick and invalids	186	211	81	73
Others	0	0	54	133
TOTAL	293	368	282	371

Source: Social Welfare Centre Zitiste

In the following table is the fluctuation of number of users per type of protection and age groups.

Table 30: Fluctuation of total number of users per type of protection and age groups in the period 2016-2017

Type of care	Children and youth		Adults		Elderly persons	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Accommodation in institution of social welfare	69	4	28	28	33	39
Accommodation with foster family	55	63	2	4	4	5
Allowance for assistance and care	52	9	20	22	21	19
Higher allowance for assistance and care	18	8	3	0	4	1

Source: Social Welfare Centre Zitiste

The Law on Social Welfare and Provision of Social Security to Citizens foresees that the following rights are granted from the local government budget:

- Home assistance to adult invalids and elderly persons
- Home assistance to children with disabilities
- Day care for adults and elderly persons
- Occasional accommodation in shelters
- Single financial aid
- Equipment for the user of accommodation in institution or in foster family.

One off services funded from the funds of local government: Home aid for adult invalid persons and elderly persons, and Home aid for children with disabilities.

Table 31: Fluctuation of total number of users per type of protection and age groups in the period in the period 2016-2017 funded from the municipal budget

Form of protection	Number of users	
	2016	2017
Temporary accommodation in the shelter	1	1
Temporary accommodation in reception station	0	0
One off financial aid - number of families	854	820
One off aid in goods –number of families	0	0
Home assistance	83	91
Day care	0	0
Equipment for the users of accommodation in institution of Social Welfare or in foster family	16	21

Source: Social Welfare Centre Zitiste

Local community of the municipality of Zitiste carries out activities and programmes aimed at non-institutional forms of management.

Considering importance of effects of these services, it is necessary to establish as soon as possible a separate organisational unit perhaps within CSR, with local community in charge of the budget for one employee with adequate qualifications and expertise to provide these services locally, to coordinate them and organise their realisation. This is also mandatory in compliance with the Law on Social welfare and the correct way for the local government to show good will and readiness to provide quality services to its own community.

3.2.1.4 Culture and Art

Library

Library Branko Radicevic is a municipal library with 11 branches. It was founded in 1962 with the objective to collect, study, preserve and rent books to the public. In the library, all local village libraries and reading –rooms are included, all in all 11 branches, so as to harmonise and unify their work and develop librarian discipline according to the standard. The 8 professional librarians in the library observe librarian standards.

Nowadays, the library Branko Radicevic and its branches are central point of culture in their communities. They have at their disposal professional employees, satisfactory premises, well prepared programmes, but not satisfactory electronic equipment to be able to catch up with modern trends and turn the library from traditional one into a modern institution using and offering electronic format of literature.

The library has got 69.929 books, of which 54.741 in Serbian, 9.964 in Hungarian, and 5.244 books in the Romanian language. In the structure fiction is represented in 38.268 books, 14.431 are books for the children, and 13.207 books are expert books in different fields. The library in the place of Zitiste has got 20.022 books, while in 11 branches there are 45.587 books. According to their quality, being up-to-date, value and literary significance the books meet cultural, educational and informative requirements of users.

Culture Clubs

Every village in the municipality of Zitiste has its culture centre, but their facilities are not equipped or comfortable at the same satisfactory level. Local community units are responsible for these centres, while cultural clubs, Community for Education and Culture and Municipal Touristic Organisation are responsible for the organisation of cultural events and their content.

Community for Education and Culture- KPZ

The Municipality has established KPZ in order to organise coordinated cultural activities in the municipality of Zitiste. KPZ is responsible for the organisation of several manifestations specified in the chapter Social Manifestations. Additionally, KPZ coordinates associations of local women and Cultural clubs.

In the organisation of KPZ in the territory of the municipality there are 11 culture clubs, two adult mixed choirs and a group of painters Mala pruga gathering around 40 artists amateurs (altogether 12.000 amateurs and twelve groups of women active in preparation of traditional local food, old crafts and handicrafts.

Every year KPZ organises events gathering amateurs in the field of music, folk dancing in the categories of the children and adults, drama theatre, and due to their commitment amateurs of the municipality often qualify for Provincial and national contests.

KPZ Zitiste organises four manifestations in Zitiste – Gathering of veterans in folk dancing Spomenar, Festival of children's folklore ensembles In Zitiste on Granary, Children's Manifestation *Znam i ja* (I know that as well...) and cultural and touristic manifestation Chicken Fest (Pile fest). As a co-organiser KPZ participates in organisation of other nine manifestations in the municipality.

KPZ is funded from the municipal budget, and the manifestations in its organisation are partly funded by KPZ and partly by donors.

Cinemas and Theatres

In recent ten years the cinemas have not operated. In the municipality of Zitiste there are no theatres, except amateur theatre "Jovica Jelic" from Banatsko Karadjordjevo.

Social Manifestations

In all the villages there is busy social life, each village has its own Patron Saint's Day which the natives celebrate with cultural events and manifestations. Additionally, throughout the year there are a number of manifestations listed in Chapter 3.1.1.4. Tourism – manifestations.

Cultural and artistic societies - KUD

In the municipality there are a number of culture clubs almost in every village there is one, and they imply voluntary work.

Cultural and Historical Heritage

According to the information of the Office for Protection of Cultural Monuments in Zrenjanin, there are cultural resources architectural facilities and ethnological artefacts, as well as monuments from early periods in the municipality of Zitiste. Sacral buildings and facilities have special importance:

Zitiste- Serbian Orthodox Church Martyr St. George erected in 1810 is under special protection.

Srpski Itebej - Under the protection of state is also Serbian Orthodox church the temple of St. Sava and Simeon the construction of which began in 1765, and brought to an end in 1774. There

is also a Catholic church of Blessed Mary rescuer of slaves (constructed in 1897) and an Adventist church.

Novi Itebej–Reform church in the centre of the village was erected in the period 1861-1866. Church bell tower was burnt down in fire. In 2000 the original form was reconstructed and it has been under the protection at national level since.

Medja–Orthodox Church of St. Michael belongs to the oldest churches in the municipality, erected in the second half of the 18th century. It is protected at national level. In the centre there is a Catholic Church St. John Nepomuk from 1804, almost abandoned now. Its roof structure is in very poor condition as a consequence of a thunder that hit it.

Hetin –In the centre there is a church Holy Trinity from 1868, and in the village there is also an Adventist church, rather neglected.

Torak – For a long period Torak was made up from two villages, Mali and Veliki Torak (Little and Big Torak) and this is the reason why there are two churches constructed in early 19th century. In Mali Torak there is Romanian Orthodox Church dedicated to Holy Virgin Mary (1829) and in Veliki Torak - Romanian Orthodox Church of the Martyr St. George (from 1880);

The corner stone of the Serbian Orthodox Church All Saints in Torak was laid in 2011. Its construction is underway.

Torda– There is a Roman Catholic Church St. John Nepomuk from the period 1846 – 1848.

Ravni Topolovac – Serbian Orthodox Church St. Vasilije Ostroski (St. Basil of Ostrog) comes from recent time (2001);

Banatski Dvor-Serbian Orthodox Church St. Venerable Friday (constructed in 1999) and Roman Catholic Church St. Rosalia (erected in 1876);

Banatsko Karadjordjevo –Serbian Orthodox Church Lazarica (erected in 1989);

Banatsko Visnjicevo -Serbian Orthodox Church Shroud of the Most Holy Mother constructed in 1996

Cestereg– on the foundations of the old church a new Orthodox Church construction is underway.

3.2.1.5 Sport and Recreation

School sport

As far as school sport is concerned, some good results need be stressed but on the other hand the problems they instigate.

In the municipality there are 10 primary schools, with a satellite department of Milos Crnjanski School from Srpski Itebej in Hetin with only 10 pupils in grades 1 to 4. In these schools there are 5 gymnasiums some of which meet the requirements for club sports (in OS Sveti Sava and OS Aleksa Santic) while in other three (OS Djura Jaksic in Banatski Dvor , OS Djordje Kozbuk in Torak and OS Milos Crnjanski) there are halls but there are no equipment, devices and props for regular school physical education. In OS “Nikola Tesla” in Banatsko Karadjordjevo the sports hall has been built.

In remaining schools (OS Djura Jaksic in Medja, Adi Endre in Torda, Petar Kocic in Cestereg and in OS Milos Crnjanski in Hetin) there are not even gymnasiums but the pupils work out at school physical education classes in adjusted classrooms with minimal props.

Clubs

In the territory of Zitiste Municipality and within Sports Association there are 34 sports organisations funded from the municipal budget.

These are mostly football clubs of which two compete in the Vojvodina League group East, seven compete in Municipal League.

A lot of work is done on popularisation of sports among women, above all in basketball and volleyball.

Women volleyball teams ZOK Zitiste and ZOK Hercegovina compete in the First Vojvodina League - South, and women basketball club ZKK Karadjordjevo competes with its younger selections in the League of Vojvodina Basketball Association.

Basketball club Saint George competes in the First Regional League group North.

Besides football, volleyball and basketball, there are also karate clubs, martial arts and judo clubs, equestrian and chess club.

Work needs to be done on provision of necessary conditions for undisturbed sports activities, first of all improving conditions for trainers, health paths, sports halls and gymnasiums which are available, equipped, but require additional equipment and introduction of better process of trainings.

Recreational sport

Sports Association dedicates special attention to recreation, pursuant to its Plan and Programme. In the period 2014-2018, courts for small sports in Banatski Dvor and Ravni Topolovac were renovated. Also, the first trim track in the Zitiste municipality was built in Banatski Dvor. In only two settlements, small sports courts are not one hundred percent functional while in all other settlements the sport courts are used entirely. On all terrains for small sports it is necessary to provide new props, equipment and supporting infrastructure. Also, in 2016, a sports hall was built in Bantskom Karadjordjevo, which contributes to the development of the sport throughout the territory of the municipality of Zitiste.

Sports playgrounds

In all the places there are football fields, the locker rooms of which and other accessories are in poor state. Fields for small sports alike do not have quality terrains and needed equipment.

The most presentable football stadium is in Banatski Dvor. Its construction was financed by a donation from a private donor.

All schools have gymnasiums equipped with different equipment and with different technical characteristics. New and better equipped ones are in Zitiste, Torak, Ravni Topolovac and Banatski Dvor and Banatsko Karadjordjevo.

Sports Manifestations

The most important and the most popular sports manifestation in Zitiste is Recreation games of the municipality of Zitiste.

Within *Chicken fest (Pile fest)*– Sports Association of the municipality organises large number of sports events.

All year round different sports tournaments are organised in most villages.

3.2.1.6 Media and Information

About local events in the municipality there is a TV broadcast on local Zrenjanin TV station Santos, in weekly newspaper Zrenjanin and Libertatea (in the Romanian language) and Internet portal Info Centar at the address www.zitiste.info, as well as on Zitiste Online at the address www.zitisteonline.com. In the territory of local community unit Torda since 1998 the association of locals has been issuing Newspapers from Torda *Tordjanske novine* in Hungarian (Tordaiak Klubja) once in two months.

The Municipality of Zitiste has its official Internet presentation <http://www.zitiste.rs>, used by the local government to inform the population on its activities.

3.2.1.7 Non-governmental Organisations and Associations of Citizens

According to the most recent records there are 82 organisations and associations registered in the territory. Among them there are those which have resumed the tradition from the 19th century, such as Voluntary Fire Fighters Society Torda established as early as in 1883. Besides fire fighters and organisations for preserving folk tradition and culture, in the early 20th century organisations of the young and ecologic organisations began occurring. For one, the Association for the development of the municipality of Zitiste was founded in 2011.

3.2.1.8 Brief Review of Relevant Planning Documents

The development of social activities in the municipality of Zitiste is recognised as significant factor in sustainable development of the municipality, therefore it has been dealt with in a systematic way. So far several action plans have been developed:

1. Local anti-corruption plan of Zitiste Municipality 2017-2020
2. Integrity Plan of Zitiste Municipality 2016-2019
3. Local Energy Plan of Zitiste Municipality 2014-2018
4. Rural Development Plan 2012 - 2022
5. Local Action Plan for Equality between Women and Men 2017 - 2020

The Local Anti-Corruption Plan of Zitiste Municipality 2017-2020 is a preventive anti-corruption mechanism and mechanism for introducing the principles of good administration into the work of bodies and services of local self-government units and other public authorities that at the local level meet the needs and interests of the municipality of Zitiste. The action plan starts from a certain understanding of corruptive risks, i.e. goals that are defined and represent a desirable condition in which these risks will be eliminated or at least reduced to a minimum.

Integrity Plan of the Zitiste Municipality 2016 - 2019 is a document that is a result of the procedure of self-assessment of the institution's exposure to risks for the occurrence and development of corruption and other irregularities. The purpose of the Integrity Plan is to set up a mechanism that will ensure the efficient and effective functioning of the institution through strengthening responsibility, simplifying complicated procedures, increasing transparency in decision-making, controlling discretionary powers, strengthening ethics, eliminating ineffective practices and inapplicable regulation and introducing an effective monitoring and control system.

The Local Energy Plan of Zitiste Municipality is one of the most important operative documents of the Municipality of Zitiste. This plan also represents the response to the legal obligations in the Law on Efficient Use of Energy and also to the real needs imposed by the constraints of expensive and limited energy resources used in the territory of the municipality and to the ecological requirements to the state of Serbia, and thus to the Municipality of Zitiste, regarding the reduction gas emissions and greenhouse effect.

The rural development plan 2012-2022 of Zitiste Municipality is a sectoral strategic development plan that should provide guidance and incentives for the future rural development of the municipality. The timeframe for the implementation of the Plan is 10 years. The Rural Development Plan refers to the sustainable development of life, work and functioning in rural areas in the territory of the municipality of Zitiste.

Local action plan for equality between women and men 2017 - 2020 Zitiste municipality

Following the adoption of the Decision on the signing of the European Charter for Gender Equality at the local level at the session of the Zitiste Assembly, conditions have been met for signing

the European Charter of Gender Equality at the local level on May 9 by the Mayor. This act of the Municipality of Zitiste clearly defined and pointed out the importance of the gender perspective as an integral part of every segment of the work and development of the Municipality of Zitiste. In the process of creation of the document a participatory method was used. Data collection was carried out with the support of local institutions, organizations and associations from the territory of the municipality of Zitiste. In cooperation with representatives of working groups identification of priority strategic areas was carried out. Objectives and activities have been defined in accordance with the legal framework for gender equality (National Strategy for the Improvement of the Status of Women).

3.2.2 SWOT analysis – Human Resources and Socio-economic Development

Working Group WG 4 -Human Resources and Socio-economic Development has made the SWOT analysis in their respective field.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Available health service 24 hours*** + Social activities of various types** + Powerful institutional mechanisms to reach gender equality** + Social welfare strategy available** + Expertise of the employed in education, social welfare, health services, judiciary, library, local administration...** + Culture Centres in all villages exist** + Young educated people** + Rich literary fund (cca 65.000 publications in the Serbian, Hungarian and Romanian language)** + equipped health centres and infirmaries** + Activities of 55 citizens' associations** + Activities of 35 sports associations** + Existing school buildings** + Communication of the Police with citizens** + Quality services in the field of education, health care and culture in the languages of minorities** + Work of local employment council * + Developed information system in tele-medicine* + Availability of information* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interfering of politics in social affairs*** - Underdeveloped SME sector*** - Low average income** - Lack of the funds for co-financing social affairs** - Lack of funds for equipping social affairs institutions** - Lack of space for social affairs**
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ EU funds*** ✓ Government funds*** ✓ Inter-municipal and inter-regional cooperation** ✓ Attracting investments in processing capacities** ✓ Networking of office for the young* ✓ Joint appearance of OSI with LS toward APV and RS* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Poor demographic indicators – de-population and aging of population – abandoned villages*** ✗ Large number of inhabitants in state of social need** ✗ Law on health protection (minimum 25.000 inhabitants in the community is the condition for introducing emergency service)** ✗ Too large and unsynchronised bureaucracy in all spheres of social and economic development** ✗ OSI are the subject of a number of laws that are not reinforced properly** ✗ Inappropriate legislation covering primary education (number of pupils per class...)** ✗ Centralisation of authority** ✗ Poor retirement and social policy concerning farmers** ✗ Lack of investment competitiveness of the municipality** ✗ Lack of political will at higher instances concerning the segment of social affairs** ✗ Increasing number of patients from chronic non-contagious diseases**

3.3 Environment Protection and Energy

3.3.1 Description of Current Situation

Protection and preserving of the environment is the duty of each individual citizen and institution, with a view to providing exercise of the human right to life and development in healthy environment. A great number of human activities affect the environment in a bad way, which leads to disturbance in eco-systems. The need to undertake measures to protect the environment is based on assessment of potential threats. Measures for fighting environment endangering are taken both locally and internationally.

In line with legislation, the Municipality of Zitiste has initiated the study of potentials for using renewable energy sources aimed at having a review of all available potentials.

The features of the municipality in this area are:

- Not fully used remains of plants and wastes obtained as a result of cattle breeding, which are by far the largest potential renewable energy sources; unused potential of geo-thermal waters;
- No municipal authority responsible for energy;
- No infrastructure for dangerous goods managing, including the construction of dangerous wastes treatment plant – these are prerequisites for realisation of other environment protection objectives;
- Insufficient cooperation with business sector in terms of including business sector in solving of environmental issues and fostering “green economy“;
- Insufficiently developed civil sector not up to solving environment problems;
- Capacities of competent local authorities are not ready to fully implement key regulations in the field of environment protection stipulation rights and responsibilities of local government (environment impact assessment, strategic impact assessment, integrated prevention and control of pollution, waste management etc.);
- Poor coordination with authorities responsible for water management, energy, forestry, agriculture, health protection etc.

3.3.1.1 *Climate and Relief*

Climate is moderate continental with some specific features. Large amplitudes of temperature are characteristic. Maximal summertime temperature recorded was +44°C, and minimal winter temperature was – 33 °C. Annual average temperature of air is 11°C.

Winds are the strongest in winter. South-eastern or less likely south, the wind *kosava* is the most frequent wind in the region. The periods of *kosava* are 2-3 days, 7 days, and rarely 2 to 3 weeks continuously, and very seldom 27 days. In spring, autumn and winter *kosava* is prevailing wind in Banat, while in summer there are winds from the western quadrant bringing moist air from the Atlantic manifested as short but abundant showers.

Precipitations in Vojvodina have the characteristics of central Europe, i.e. Danube regime of precipitation, unequally distributed when the months are concerned. Average annual precipitation quantity in Vojvodina ranges from 550 - 800 mm/m^2 , with distinctive rainy periods in early summer – June – and periods with little precipitations or without any – October and March.

Average annual precipitation quantity is 574 mm^2 , and given this parameter the municipality belongs to draughty areas of Vojvodina.

Geological and Geo-morphological Characteristics of the Region

In the area of the municipality of Zitiste when it comes to geological composition, there are Palaeozoic, Mesozoic and Kenozoic rocks.

The municipality of Zitiste is mainly on Itebej depression, and with its smaller part it lies on loess plateau. The composition of the land is: swamp mould (41,31%), meadow mould (17,09%) and saline soil (4,83%).

Other types of land are not much present. Generally speaking, the land in the municipality is of fairly good quality.

Seismic activity

As far as seismologic disposition is concerned, according to the map of regionalisation for the period of 200 years issued by Seismological Office of Serbia, the area of the municipality is in the zone of potential intensity of 7MCS on Mercalli seismic scale, which imposes necessary active and passive protective measures.

3.3.1.2 Water Resources

Hydrographical and hydrologic features

The municipality of Zitiste is rich with waters, both underground and surface. Underground waters appear as phreatic and artesian waters. The surface waters are: the Stari Begej, (Navigable) Plovni Begej, ponds, swamps and large number of canals for irrigation. As far as the quality of water is concerned, the infrastructure for households and industrial waste waters treatment is not sufficiently developed, and recently not a single waste waters treatment plant has been constructed. Monitoring concerning water management, standards and system of permits are of a standard rather remote from EU requirements. Legal obligations concerning water protection and sustainable use are not committing, and/or are not enforced.

The Begej (244 km) is the largest left confluent of the Tisa in the country. Its source is in Romanian Krasove mountains (*Poiana Ruscă*) and it flows through the central part of Banat for 168,5 km in Romania, and 75,5 km in Serbia. It has two branches: the Old Begej (*Stari Begej*) (natural water flow canalised in the late 19th century), and the Navigable Begej canal (*Begejski kanal*) which merge near the village of Klek, forming the Begej, farther inflowing in the Tisa near Titel. A restrictive factor for tourism development in our part of the flow is substantial pollution of the water. Appropriate monitoring is mandatory for effective flood defence and prevention of further pollution.

3.3.1.3 Air

The municipality of Zitiste is not on the black list. Air quality is satisfactory according to all parameters of measuring points in Vojvodina for this field. The most serious problem for the area though is the pollution which is the result of individual facilities heating plants – boiler rooms where crude oil is used as energent, waste tyres and waste oil. Burning of these materials results in thick smoke, containing large quantity of inert dust. Air polluters are also exhaust gases caused by the vehicles in traffic, containing carbon monoxide, nitro-oxides, carbohydrates and lead compounds.

Air moisture

Relative moisture has lower amplitudes than other meteorological elements and largely depends on the air temperature. It is the highest in December (87%) when low clouds and fog are frequent, and the driest months are July and August (67%), the average annual value being 74%.

3.3.1.4 Flora

In the area of the Municipality, heath vegetation has been replaced by cultivated plants. Autochthonous plant species are to be found only along the roads and smaller uncultivated areas. Depending on morphological forms, the level of underground waters and geological composition of soil concerning the vegetation, there are three areas: on loess plateau, on Itebej depression, close to the Begej and nearby ponds.

There is just a little natural vegetation on loess plateau, since most of it has been turned to agricultural areas. There is vegetation along the roads or on plough land (mustard, thistle foxglove, poppy, yarrow, and chamomile). Instead of natural vegetation, on agricultural areas cultures such as cereals, industrial cultures, vegetables, fruit, rarely vineyards are found.

On Itebej depression the most frequent vegetation are chamomile and buttercup. The cultures over here are wheat, maize, sunflower, sugar beet and vegetables.

In the areas along the river Begej and ponds there are willow trees, poplars and reed. In the ponds there are white and yellow water lilies, water dog grass and peracidity sisarum.

3.3.1.6. Fauna

Fauna is represented by rather fewer species due to changing of living conditions, melioration and man-caused changes. Among the game there are deer, boars, rabbits, foxes, wild cats, martens, weasels, and more frequently nowadays the predator, jackal. Among the feathered game there is pheasant, wild ducks and wild geese. Every spring migrating birds like swallows and storks come back from the south. Ecosystem of waters is rich in fauna: carp, catfish, perch, sturgeon, roach and others. The world of amphibia is represented by different species of frogs, snakes and lizards.

Particular places where there is water, but only temporarily, are an interesting habitat for amphibia. Such waters are collected in spring from atmosphere, and remain there till early summer, afterwards they dry out.

3.3.1.7. Energy

In the municipality there are reserves of mineral resources. Researchers have discovered oil and gas reserves, meaning this could be attractive region for exploitation. Geothermal waters are exploited from the depths, and so are reserves of carbohydrates. However, the production as well as consumption of energy is not efficient.

3.3.1.7.1. Electric energy infrastructure

Electrification of the municipality of Zitiste, and the Central Banat County, was carried out in the middle of 20th century. Coverage by electrical energy is complete. Continuity and the quality of electrical energy delivered are within legal limits.

Relay network runs across the municipality of Zitiste performing on 110 kV managed by the enterprise Elektromreze Srbije (Electric Networks of Serbia). Overhead transmission ducts of 11kV comes from substation (TC) 220/110 kV Zrenjanin 2, supplies the power to TC110/20 kV Begejci and runs further to TC110/20 kV Nova Crnja.

A 400 kV overhead transmission cable is planned stretching from Novi Sad – Zrenjanin – to Romanian border and TC Vrsac – TC Kikinda, 110 kV overhead transmission from TC110/20 kV Begejci to the planned TC110/20 kV Plandiste and 110 kV overhead transmission from TC110/20 kV Nova Crnja to TC110/20 kV Zrenjanin 2.

Electrical Distribution Network – substations (TC) 110/20 kV, medium voltage network performing at voltage of 20 kV is managed by PD Elektro-Vojvodina d.o.o. Novi Sad, branch Elektrodistribucija Zrenjanin, Zrenjanin. TC110/20 kV Begejci is the main source of medium voltage network of the territory of Zitiste Municipality.

Meeting the needs of the consumers in the municipality of Zitiste for electric power in the next planning period will be provided by building in of one additional energy power transformer in TC Begejci of the power of 20 MVA, the rate of transformation 110/20 kV. The preparation of investment and technical documentation is under way.

Medium voltage network is supplied from TC110/20 kV Begejci by six outlets of 20 kV. The outlet Begejci supplies the villages Torak, Ravni Topolovac and Banatski Dvor. The outlet Industrija supplies Zitiste, and slaughterhouse Agroziv. The source Itebej supplies the places Novi Itebej, Srpski Itebej and Medja. The outlet Karadjordjevo supplies the places Banatsko Karadjordjevo, Cestereg and Torda. The outlet Visnjicevo supplies the villages Banatsko Visnjicevo, Sutjeska and the industry Cimos in Secanj. The place Hetin is supplied from TC110/20 kV Nova Crnja via the outlet Vojvoda Stepa.

Reserve supply of medium voltage network in case of failure is done from TC110/20 kV Nova Crnja, TC35/20 kV Tomasevac and partly from TC35/20 kV Boka.

The length of surface medium voltage network is 165,5 km, and of cable medium voltage network 6,3km.

In order to improve reservations of supply of medium voltage network, the construction of medium voltage overhead transmission line between places was planned - 20 kV overhead transmission line between cooperative Bio star and the estate Rajic, i.e. connection of the villages Hetin and Srpski Itebej. For the purpose of reservation for Srpska Crnja and Radojevo the construction of 20 kV overhead transmission line was planned between Radojevo and Hetin.

In order to improve mutual reservations, 20 kV of consumption TC110/20 kV Begejci and of consumption of future TC110/20 kV Zrenjanin 1, the construction of overhead transmission line is planned between Zitiste and Klek, and between Ravni Topolovac and Zlatica.

Reconstruction of existing 35 kV overhead transmission line between TC110/20 kV Begejci and TC110/20 kV Nova Crnja, to run on voltage of 20 kV is planned. Thus, mutual reservations of these two TC will be improved.

The construction of double 20 kV overhead transmission line – outlet from TC Begejci is under way - one overhead transmission line to Krajisnik, and the other to industrial zone in Secanj. This way the possibility of improved reservation of consumption for the municipality of Zitiste from TC 35/20 kV Boka will be improved.

For the requirements of supplying the Plant for waste management next to the road Torda –Basaid, it is necessary to provide appropriate medium voltage duct from Torda to future substation 20/0,4 kV near the plant.

Electrical distribution medium voltage network offers the possibility of further development following the needs of consumption development in villages of the Zitiste municipality.

Low voltage network, just like large consumers in some populated places, is supplied from TC 20/0,4 kV, distribution TCs 20/0,4 kV supply low voltage network of populated places and there are 93 distribution TCs. Industrial TCs 20/0,4 kV supply large consumers and there are 50 industrial TCs in the municipality.

Consumption of the place of Zitiste is supplied through 13 distribution and 3 industrial TCs. Consumption of the place Torak is supplied from 13 distribution and 7 industrial TCs. The consumption of the place Ravni Topolovac is supplied from 5 distribution and 2 industrial TCs. The consumption of the place Banatski Dvor is supplied from 5 distribution and 3 industrial TCs. The consumption of the place Novi Itebej is supplied from 5 distribution and 3 industrial TCs. The consumption of the place Srpski Itebej is supplied from 10 distribution and 8 industrial TCs. The consumption of the place Medja is supplied from 5 distribution and 7 industrial TCs. The consumption of the place Banatsko Visnjicevo is supplied from 1 distribution and 1 industrial TC. The consumption of the place Banatsko Karadjordjevo is supplied from 10 distribution and 4 industrial TCs. The consumption of the place Cestereg is supplied from 7 distribution and 3 industrial TCs. The consumption of the place Torda is supplied from 8 distribution and 1 industrial TC. The consumption of the place Hetin is supplied from 2 distribution and 3 industrial TCs.

The length of surface low voltage network is 203km and the length of cable low voltage network is 3,2km.

With construction of new substations 20/0,4 kV and reconstruction of the existing ones, sufficient capacity will be provided for all new consumers.

In central parts of villages and where residential areas, working zones and sports and recreation events are planned, medium voltage and low voltage network and public lighting supply will be cabled.

The part of required electrical energy can be provided from renewable sources. It is necessary to connect all the renewable energy sources to the nearest 110, 20 and 0,4 kV electro-transmission and electro-distribution network.

In the municipality of Zitiste, a small hydro-electric power plant Itebej has been planned.

3.3.1.4.1 *Thermo-energy Infrastructure*

Gas pipeline infrastructure

In the territory of the Municipality of Zitiste high-pressure gas pipelines and medium-pressure gas pipelines were built. Alongside the gas pipelines there are gas pipeline facilities: PSG (Underground gas storage) Banatski Dvor, GMRS and MRS.

In the forthcoming period the construction of PSG in Srpski Itebej is planned.

Table 32: Distribution gas network

No.	Local Community	Number of connections	Length of gas pipeline (m)	Year of construction
1.	Zitiste	816	36.015	1988
2.	Torak	395	34.796	1991
3.	Banatsko Karadjordjevo	663	48.198	1991
4.	Srpski Itebej	543	26.573	1990
5.	Cestereg	408	17.870	1988
6.	Ravni Topolovac	402	24.117	1988
7.	Novi Itebej	355	20.873	1990
8.	Banatski Dvor	279	15.398	1990
9.	Medja	168	14.420	1991
10.	Banatsko Visnjicevo	0	9.800	1991
11.	Torda	30	21.500	2010
	Total:	4.059	269.560	

Source: JP Srbija gas

In the area of the municipality of Zitiste, gasification was conducted in all places except Hetin, while in long-term concept of gas pipeline infrastructure development it is planned to interconnect the pipelines into a single gas pipeline system JP Srbijagas.

JP Srbijagas Novi Sad has been responsible for the distribution of gas in the territory of the municipality of Zitiste since 01/12/2012. Currently there are 4.059 active consumers who are delivered invoices for natural gas. Current and planned activities on bringing the distribution gas network to safe condition according to technical standards are on-going. Existing capacities of gas pipeline infrastructure meet the current needs of the consumers. In households there is also heating on solid fuel, coal and wood first of all.

Oil-pipeline Infrastructure

By the Decision No. 115-310-00205/2004-02 of 29/10/2004 issued by the Provincial Secretariat of Energy and Mineral Raw Materials, the Company NIS a.d. Novi Sad was approved contractor for detailed geological research of oil and gas in Central Banat. Research area is recorded in the cadastre under 5072, has the area of 2.050 km² and covers the territory of the entire municipality of Zitiste.

Geological research was approved for the period of 10 years, up to 31/12/2015.

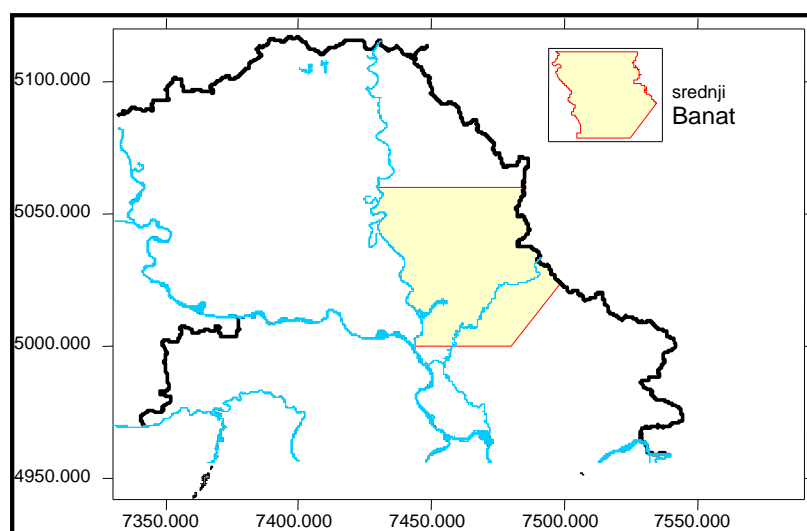


Figure 3. Geographic position of research space in Central Banat

In the territory of the municipality of Zitiste, 10 oil and gas fields have been confirmed to be commercial for the exploitation of carbohydrates. Seven exploitation fields were approved for exploitation by relevant state organ (Banatski Dvor, Banatsko Karadjordjevo, Zitiste, Begejci, Itebej and Medja), while for 3 exploitation fields the approval procedure is under way (Torda, Cestereg and Hetin).

In this area is a stretch of constructed oil pipeline Elemir – SOS Mokrin Zapad (Mokrin West).

In the territory of the municipality of Zitiste there is a collective gas station (SGS Zitiste and Banatski Dvor, collective- dispatching station (SOS) Banatsko Karadjordjevo and (collective station) Medja and Itebej.

Long-distance heating

JKSP EKOS Zitiste distributes thermal energy only in the place of Zitiste. Thermal energy is delivered for the heating of 60 flats of totally 2.856 m² and legal entities for the heating of 9.061 m² in Zitiste. So far the distribution has been regular and constant with no major problems. Replacement

of pipeline is required from the boiler-room of MUP to the consumers in the length of 150 m as well as rehabilitation of boiler-room PO Begej.

There are individual systems for the production of thermal energy in public institutions (schools, Health Centre and infirmaries, nursery school...).

3.3.2 SWOT Analysis – Environment Protection and Energy

Working Group WG 3 -Environment Protection and Energy carried out SWOT analysis for their field.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Natural resources (oil, gas, sand, clay, agricultural land...)** + Regional cooperation (signed agreements on regional cooperation)** + Awareness on the need for planning** + Adopted integral plan of wastes management in the territory of Zitiste, municipality Zitiste 2010-2020 + Started the construction of system for purification of waste waters (3 villages)** 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate waste waters treatment*** - Wild dumps in villages – depositing is not regulated*** - Water does not comply with provisions of Rulebook on hygienic properties of potable water*** - Poor maintenance and poor functioning of canal network** - Inadequate quality of the Begej waters** - Insufficient forest areas and poor bio-diversity**
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Appropriate climate*** ✓ Natural conditions for alternative energy sources use (wind, sun, thermal wells)*** ✓ International agreements (Kyoto Protocol, The Rio Declaration...)** ✓ Public – private partnerships** ✓ Anti-corruption trends in the country ** 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Possible flooding*** ✗ High level of underground waters*** ✗ Poor demographic trends–migration of the young, educated people*** ✗ Potential pollution of water resources*** ✗ Legislation in the field of environment is not in line with the requirements of the community** ✗ Lack of political will to solve environmental issues*** ✗ Uncontrolled pollution caused by test drilling etc.** ✗ Extensive economic crisis**

3.4 Infrastructure and Communal Affairs

3.4.1 Description of Current Situation

3.4.1.1 Road network

Road traffic

The most important road communications running through the municipality are the part of State road I –B Class No. 12, state roads of Class II - A No's 104, 117 and 118 state roads of Class II - B No 308. Across the municipality run 80km and 300m of state roads. State roads in Zitiste Municipality are: State road I- B Class No 12 Zrenjanin - Zitiste - State border with Romania (Srpska Crnja), State roads II - A Class No 104 Kikinda - Vojvoda Stepa - Srpski Itebej - State border with Romania (Medja), State roads II - A Class No 117 Basaid - Bnatsko Karadjordjevo, State roads II - A Class No 118 Zitiste - Torak - Srpski Itebej, State roads II - B Class No 308 Torak - Krajisnik.

Table 33: State road Class I and II across the municipality

Road type	Road No.	Directions
State road Class I B	12	Subotica - Sombor - Odzaci - Backa Palanka - Novi Sad - Zrenjanin - Zitiste - Nova Crnja - State border with Romania (border crossing Srpska Crnja)
State road Class II A	104	Novi Knezevac - Banatsko Arandjelovo - Mokrin - Kikinda - Vojvoda Stepa - Srpski Itebej - State border with Romania (border crossing Medja)
State road Class II A	117	Novi Becej - Basaid - Banatsko Karadjordjevo
State road Class II A	118	Zitiste - Torak - Srpski Itebej
State road Class II A	308	Torak - Krajisnik - Sutjeska - Neuzina

Source: Regulation on categorisation of state roads

Local and municipal roads of Class I and II inter-connects the municipality territory and the municipality with the network of state roads.

Table 34: Municipal roads of Class I

Road mark	Stretch	Length (m)
L 1	Zitiste (roundabout) – Ravni Topolovac (playground)	3.000
L2	Banatski Dvor (centre) – Torda (centre)	9.500
L3	Rajic – Hetin (centre)	10.500
L4	Connection L1- road (Krajisnik - Sutjeska) via Banatsko Visnjicevo	3.000
L7	Partizanski put	9.014

Source: Decision on categorisation of local roads SO Zitiste

Municipality of Zitiste will align its Decision on categorization of local roads with the Regulation on categorization of state roads.

Table 35: Municipal roads of the second (II) class

Road mark	STRETCH	Length (m)
L8	B. Dvor – J. Most (the border of the Municipality of Zrenjanin)	1.450
L9	Naftaski put	950
L10	Road through Zitiste	1.015
L11	Road to brickyard in Zitiste	950

Source: Decision on categorisation of local roads SO Zitiste

Uncategorised roads

These roads are very important for the municipality because the population is mostly agricultural and these roads are used as access roads to the fields. The condition of country roads is mainly poor, and only a small percentage of the roads are correct. All local community units have prepared plans for arranging country roads and put them in order, while farmers themselves help in maintenance of these roads.

Railway Traffic

The municipality of Zitiste does not have railway infrastructure (categorised or uncategorised railroads), but all the corridors of dismantled railways (Zrenjanin - Radojevo), have been preserved in line with the guidelines from PPRS, with a view to renovating them after having done feasibility study to prove the investment is viable.

Inland Waterway Traffic

The Begej canal is navigable for the ships of the width 9 m, length 65 m and the draught to 1,7m, yet it has not been used for traffic because it is filled with silt. Navigation on the Begej canal is possible all year round except in winter. He dams are lowered on 21st December, and raised on 21 March every year. Previously, there was regular inland waterway traffic from Srpski Itebej to Zrenjanin.

Non-motor traffic

For the development of **non-motor traffic** in the forthcoming planning period it is required to investigate the possibilities for setting up bicycle lanes outside the settled areas (especially in the vicinity of the navigable Begej canal and the State road Class II No. 108). If the interest is shown, bicycle lanes may be constructed within the corridor of state roads.

Traffic connections

There are no bus stations in the municipality, only the bus stops. Intervals between bus departures are long and therefore major part of transport is based on private vehicles, and to a lower extent an only in some seasons, bicycles and motor-bicycles are used. One of the priorities in the next period is improvement of road traffic.

3.4.1.2 Electronic communications infrastructure

Electronic communication activity including the construction, setting up, maintenance, use or lending for use of public communication networks and supporting facilities, and providing available public electronic communication services is basically carried out by Telekom Srbija a.d. Belgrade. Electronic communications infrastructure in the municipality of Zitiste may be qualified as satisfactory, concerning its quality and capacity.

Modern world with modern trends requires fast flow of huge quantities of information where well developed and modern electronic communications are essential, and where optical network is the basic component. This development has recorded substantial growth with the introduction of digital electronic communications and optical cables in transport network playing an important role.

Optical cables are laid as imperative to enable broad-band services.

For the high quality functioning of communications in the municipality of Zitiste optical coupling paths are constructed along majority of road communications:

- Access to Torda at OK Zrenjanin - Romania

In 2013 construction of optical cables is planned as is the replacement of existing copper inter-village cables on the following stretches:

- Srpski Itebej – Medja - State border
- OK access Banatsko Visnjicevo ,
- while in 2014: Srpski Itebej – Hetin

The constructed optical cables to basic stations of mobile telephone services of Serbia (Cestereg, Torda) provide extension of capacities and services. In 2013 optical connection of mobile telephone service base stations was planned in Novi Itebej and Medja.

- Magistral road to Romania: Zrenjanin – Zitiste - Banatski Dvor – Cestereg - Banatsko Karadjordjevo – Srpska Crnja - Romania
- Zitiste-Torak
- Zitiste - Ravni Topolovac
- Torak - Srpski Itebej

Optical cables are applied also in village networks for demanding requests of businesses. This trend is going to persist.

Conveying system functions through digital automatic telephone switch-boards of sufficient capacity posted in all villages. For every household a direct telephone connection is provided, as well as sufficient number of connections for all businesses.

This year, in the context of modernisation of electronic communications in the village of Srpski Itebej abolishing of dual connections and the construction of Novi Itebej new digital access node is foreseen.

Broad band services (fast access to Internet and IP TV through DSL) are provided in the villages Banatski Dvor, Banatsko Karadjordjevo, Torak, Ravni Topolovac, Cestereg and Zitiste. Soon they will be provided for Torda and Srpski Itebej, and a in a short while in all the remaining places.

In the Table 37, a review of the types of installed ATS capacities in all 11 places of the municipality is shown:

Table 36: Type and installed capacity of ATS in villages of the municipality of Zitiste

No.	Name of the Place	Type ATS	Sort ATS	Installed capacity	
				direct	dual
1.	Banatski Dvor	DKTS-22	Digital	576	0
2.	Banatsko Karadjordjevo	DKTS-22	Digital	1.024	0
3.	Banatsko Visnjicevo	DKTS/UUB	Digital	152	0

4.	Hetin	MSAN HW	Digital	208	0
5.	Torak	MSAN HW	Digital	880	0
6.	Medja	MSAN HW	Digital	432	0
7.	Ravni Topolovac	MSAN HW	Digital	528	0
8.	Srpski Itebej	OMNI-G	Digital	816	384
9.	Torda	DKTS-22	Digital	896	0
10.	Cestereg	DKTS-22	Digital	640	0
11.	Zitiste	DKTS-23	Digital	1.304	0
TOTAL:				7.456	384

Source: Enterprise for Telecommunications Telekom Srbija a.d. Belgrade

Available access networks connecting customers with commuting centres have not been totally adjusted to providing ever more demanding broadband services. In line with requirements, in the forthcoming period restructuring of access networks is planned and the construction of new access nodes closer to their clients. Access electronic communication network will completely be conducted underground, both ways along the existing street corridors, thus providing the access to a wide range of electronic communication services.

Ariel system and base stations of mobile telephone services (MTS) in the municipality of Zitiste are in Hetin, in Medja, Novi Itebej, Torda, Cestereg and on two locations in Zitiste.

PP transmission system of landline telephone service is in Banatsko Visnjicevo, Hetin and in Medja.

Electronic communication activities in the municipality are carried out by other operators as well, like Telenor, VIP and *GIMELNET* d.o.o. Banatsko Karadjordjevo.

GIMELNET d.o.o. Banatsko Karadjordjevo has begun constructing cable network for the Internet and TV channels distribution in Banatsko Karadjordjevo, while the plans are to construct cable network in Torda and Zitiste. The construction of cable network in other places of the municipality is in the next five-year plan.

The network will be a hybrid one – combined optical and coaxial, and all the villages will be interconnected by optical cables. In all the villages there are stations for wireless Internet, which is about to be replaced by cable one.

Considering fast development of electronic communications system and the new conditions dictated by new technologies of mobile communications system, new locations of the base radio stations and radio-transmission stations will be determined in accordance with the requirements of connection system owner, with urban planning and technical documentation, providing the legislation and technical requirements have been met, concerning the concrete type of facilities in concrete location.

3.4.1.3 Water-management Infrastructure

Water supply system of population is done from public wells, micro water-supply and mini wells.

Table 37: Households connected to water-supply system

Places	Total households	Number of connected households	% of connected households
Banatski Dvor	368	292	79,35
Banatsko Visnjicevo	113	154 Water supply system and mini wells	136,28
Banatsko Karadjordjevo	770	948	123,11

Zitiste	1003	964 Water supply system and mini wells	96,11
Medja	353	517 Water supply system and mini wells	146,46
Novi and Srpski Itebej	1212	1473 Water supply system and mini wells	121,53
Ravni Topolovac	403	466 Water supply system	115,63
Torak	850	650 Water supply system and mini wells	76,47
Torda	547	309 Water supply system and mini wells	56,49
Hetin	239	54 mini wells	22,59
Cestereg	444	575 Water supply system	129,50
Municipality:	6.302	6.402	1.103,52

Source: Municipality of Zitiste

Around 6.280 households in the municipality are connected to public water supply system, while the others use mini wells. Supply through public water-supply is comparatively good (over 80% of households connected) in the villages Cestereg, Ravni Topolovac, Banatsko Karadjordjevo, Srpski and Novi Itebej, Banatski Dvor, Torda, Zitiste, Medja and Banatsko Visnjicevo. Hetin has poor supply rate from public water-supply. In the last few years water supply systems were built in Torda, Srpski and Novi Itebej and partly in Hetin, in Zitiste, Banatski Dvor and Medja. New wells were constructed in Srpski Itebej, Torda, Hetin, Banatsko Karadjordjevo and Zitiste.

The quality of waters, both surface and underground (potable) ones is a serious issue. Source water is polluted from outpouring non-canalised polluted waters, polluted by small companies and agricultural production. Physical and chemical analyses of potable water from the public water-supply system indicate large content of iron, ammonium, dyes and Arsenic.

In the whole territory of the municipality, 198.800 m of water-supply network has been constructed, of which 178.300 m is made of PE and PVC pipes, and 20.500 m are from asbestos. In the forthcoming period, as soon as possible reconstruction and replacement of asbestos pipes is required. In Medja and Ravni Topolovac there is a problem connected with water quantities in the wells from where citizens are supplied by potable water, it is necessary to plan drilling and equipping of new wells.

3.4.1.3.1 Sewerage and Waste Waters

Sewerage of waste waters has been constructed in none of the villages of the municipality and neither has the waste waters purification plant. Waste waters from the slaughter house of Agroziv are being purified daily and let out into an open canal all the way to the final recipient of the Begej canal.

Evacuation of waste waters in all villages is done via irregularly made septic tanks, absorption wells, and very often into previously dug wells for water supply, which resulted in direct endangering of environment and public health. These waste waters are partly let out into the street atmospheric sewerage.

Letting out of atmospheric waters in villages is done via open canals laid alongside street road communications with inlet into the nearest recipients, water flows, depressions on the periphery of villages or directly into melioration canals. Canals mostly do not perform their function because of lack of maintenance; they are often clogged and become absorption canals resulting in increased already high level of underground waters.

The length of open atmospheric canal network is 432 km.

3.4.1.3.2 Canal Network and Catchment Areas

In the territory of the municipality melioration canal network is constructed (cca 120 km), within the hydro-system DTD.

The area of the municipality of Zitiste spreads over a few catchment areas for de-watering, some of them being fully in the municipality, and some of them only partly:

- melioration system Itebej – Crnja
- melioration system Karadjordjevo
- melioration system Banatski Dvor.

Excessive waters are led away through a large number of pumping stations of the total capacity of over 25 m³/s.

Pumping stations in the system for dewatering in the territory of the municipality: Itebej - Crnja 8,00m³/s, Jorgovan 0,50m³/s, Jorgovan I 1,98m³/s, Bikes-most 0,50m³/s, Itebej – mlin (mill) 0,50m³/s, Medja I 1,80m³/s, Medja II 0,90m³/s, Karadjordjevo 6,61m³/s, Begejci 0,50m³/s, Cenges 0,50m³/s, Medjurecje 3,00m³/s, Banatski Dvor I and II 1,20m³/s, Zitiste - Klek 0,50m³/s, Zitiste II - Torak side 0,5 m³/s.

3.4.1.3. Protection Facilities

Flood defence in the municipality is done on water flows of the Stari Begej and *Plovni (navigable) Begej*, belonging to the sector of Banat water-flows D.20.

Defence dykes of the Stari Begej stretch along in the length of 71,73km, on the right bank, technical stretch D.20.2.1. from the state border to Jankov Most, from km 0+000 to km 37+037; on the left bank, technical stretch D.20.3.1. from the state border to Jankov Most, from km 0+000 to km 34+697. Official measuring point on the Stari Begej is Hetin, zero water gauge 76,69. Regular defence - 200, emergency defence - 300.

Defence dykes of the *Plovni (navigable) Begej* stretch along on the length 56,02 km, on the right bank, technical stretch D.20.3.2. from the state border to Klek, from km 3+300 to km 30+365, and on the left bank, technical stretch D.20.4.1 from the state border to Klek, from km 3+300 to km 32+258. Official measuring point on the Plovni Begej is the Dam Hetin, zero water gauge 76,69. Regular defence - 79,00, emergency defence – 82,20.

3.4.1.4. Waste Management

Depositing of solid wastes

Communal wastes are collected in organised manner in all 12 places and from all 15.573 inhabitants. The quantity of the communal wastes in 2017 by JKSP EKOS was 8.052m³. For individual collection there are 154 containers of the volume 1,1m³ and 4.990 baskets of 120 litres. Communal wastes are deposited in the dump in Zrenjanin.

In the territory of the municipality of Zitiste there are 17 wild dumps. These do not comply in the least with technical requirements and the first thing to do after regional dump has been opened, is to close down, rehabilitate and re-cultivate existing dumps.

By the Municipal Assembly Decision four locations were designated for depositing construction wastes in KO Srpski Itebej, Banatsko Karadjordjevo, Banatski Dvor and Hetin. The stretches are mainly on the edge of the village where communal waste use to be deposited, except

in KO Hetin, which is situated on the left side of the local road Srpski Itebej - Hetin. Reception of construction wastes has not been organised, and these dumps are neither managed nor marked.

In line with the Strategy on Waste Management of RS and signed inter-municipal agreement, the municipality will be involved in the system of regional depositing of communal wastes in regional dump in the municipality of Zrenjanin. The location for transfer station concerning the regional dump is also designated – the stretch 1280 KO Banatski Dvor).

Recycling

Separation of material from the wastes and recycling involves collection, separation, processing and production of new products from recycled goods or matters. Many waste materials may be re-used if they are collected separately. Everything that may be re-used should be recycled. Without recycling it is impossible to imagine daily life and comprehensive system of waste management. Materials that may be recycled are: glass, paper, cardboard, metal (aluminium, copper, iron) plastic, electronic and electrical wastes.

This process has only begun in the municipality of Zitiste. JKSP EKOS is entrusted with the tasks of wastes management, but they have not undertaken these tasks as yet.

3.4.1.5. Brief Review of Relevant Planning Documents

In addition to Spatial Plan of 2011, the municipality has also passed **Integral Plan of Wastes Management in the municipality of Zitiste 2010-2020**. This document is based on the national strategy of wastes management which provides for all the requirements for rational and sustainable wastes management at the level of the municipality of Zitiste. The Integral Plan of Wastes Management is the tool to the municipality to resolve the issue of managing all the wastes on the whole territory in a modern and ecological manner with minimal exploitation costs.

The principles laid down in the document are:

- Principle of optimal option for the environment,
- Principle of proximity and regional approach to waste management,
- Principle of hierarchy in waste management,
- Principle of responsibility,
- Principle „polluters shall pay” and
- Principle of sustainable development.

In addition there is a detailed analysis of current situation, with cadastre of polluters and social aspects included. This document may serve as a good basis for selecting projects in Action Plan of this Strategy.

3.4.2 SWOT analysis – Infrastructure and Communal Affairs

Working Group WG 2 -Infrastructure and communal affairs has made a SWOT analysis in their respective field.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
+ Constructed infrastructural network for oil and gas exploitation***	- Poor maintenance of road network***
+ Existing underground gas storehouse***	- Poor maintenance of canal network and country roads***
+ Constructed electrical network and public lighting in all villages**	- Poor technical equipment in public enterprises and lack of qualified personnel***
+ Existing digital telephone switchboards in all villages**	- Large number of abandoned facilities (partly municipal ownership)**
+ Constructed water-supply network in 11 villages***	- Not constructed street sewerage networks**
	- No PT documentation for working zones**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Well-connected canal network in the field** + Prepared PT documentation for watering** + Substation 110/20 kW Begejci of power 1x20 MVA with possibility of increasing the power** + Constructed gas network in 11 villages** + Existing grass areas in all local government units** + Adopted Municipal Spatial Plan** + Existing electronic communication infrastructure, network and equipment** + Well-connected state and local asphalt roads network* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unequipped working and industrial zones** - Obsolete PT documentation for street sewerage network** - Inadequate infrastructure, sewerage, electric energy transmission...** - Scattered villages** - Out-of-date ED network – underdeveloped outside villages** - Lack of parking lots* - Poorly maintained public areas*
<p style="text-align: center;">OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Appropriate geographic position for the transport of energents (oil and gas)*** ✓ Space for the construction of new (additional) underground gas storages*** ✓ Available domestic funds** ✓ foreign funds** ✓ Inter-municipal cooperation** ✓ cross-border cooperation** ✓ New potential deposits of carbohydrates** ✓ Joint investments with adjacent municipalities** ✓ Exploitation of thermal wells** 	<p style="text-align: center;">THREATS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Regulation on categorisation of roads according to which there are no Class I roads in the municipality*** ✗ Complicated and slow bureaucracy of JP at national level for issuing requirements and approvals*** ✗ Amendments and discrepancies in legislation** ✗ Frequent amendments of the Law on Planning and Construction** ✗ Decreased number of communal services users*

4 INTEGRAL ANALYSIS

After having completed sectorial analyses of the factors influencing sustainable development of the municipality, Strategic Council for the preparation of the Municipality of Zitiste Sustainable Development Strategy based on discussions and arguments listed in current state the municipality in all observed fields (Rural development, Infrastructure and communal affairs, Environment protection Human resources and socio-economic development) attentively integrated and aggregated identified factors and reached the consensus on key factors and strategic directions of the development.

Sectorial analyses of development factors were used when identifying strategic objectives of each sectorial priority, whereas integral analysis served as a basis for accurate determination of strategic directions of the Municipality of Zitiste development in the planning period.

Both levels of analysis will be used as a basis for potential interim analyses during the Strategy implementation phase, when concrete projects in all sectors are elaborated and prepared in details.

Integral SWOT analysis is given further where development factors are listed as identified in sectorial analyses, as well as factors representing integration or aggregation of individual factors of sectorial analyses.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Available natural resources (oil, sand, clay, agricultural land - 95% of plough-land, ...)*** + Dynamic social life through various organised activities*** + Underground store house of gas – Banatski Dvor *** + Constructed infrastructural network for oil and gas exploitation*** + Signed contracts on regional cooperation*** + Sectorial plan of rural development 2012-2022*** + Constructed water supply system network in 11 villages*** + Availability of health care 24 hours*** + Educational system, health and culture are available in every village also in languages of minorities** + Working zones as precondition of SME development** + Available electronic communications infrastructure, networks and equipment** + Powerful institutional mechanisms for gender equality** + Strategy of social protection** + Villages are connected by telecommunication services (telephone, Internet...)** + Expertise of employees in public sector institutions (education, social welfare, health services, judiciary, library, local administration...)** + Existing capacities for storing of agricultural cultures** + The Begej River and canal network (controlled water flows)** + Multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-confessional community** + Experience in organising entertaining and cultural events (<i>Chicken Fest, Spomenar...</i>)** + Adopted Spatial Plan of the Municipality** + Re-parcelling was completed on 50% surfaces** + There are public enterprises** + Rich library (cca 65.000 issues in the Serbian, Hungarian and Romanian language)** + Medical institution well equipped** + High share of agricultural population (around 85%)** + Active NGOs (55 citizens' associations and 35 sports clubs)** + School buildings are constructed** + Good communication between the Police and citizens** + Culture centres exist in all villages** + Prepared planning documents (local and regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traditional agricultural production*** - Lack of planning and engineering documentation or obsolete documentation in different fields*** - Small number of registered IPGs*** - Undeveloped processing capacities (except in poultry processing)*** - Undeveloped SME sector*** - Large number of the unemployed*** - Inadequate waste waters treatment*** - Omnipresence of politics in social affairs*** - Poor enforcement of regulations in the field of ZZS*** - Water does not comply with regulations of the Rulebook on hygienic quality of potable water*** - Existing wild dumps in villages – depositing not regulated*** - Poor maintenance of road network*** - Poor maintenance of filed canal network and country roads*** - Comparatively modest municipal budget*** - Unused potentials for watering of plough land** - Technically unequipped JP lacking expert personnel** - Low level of application of agro-technical measures in most husbandries due to obsolete mechanisation** - Obsolete ED network – poorly developed outside villages** - Lack of sewerage in the whole municipality - Small livestock fundus ever reducing ** - No PT documentation for working zones** - Unequipped working and industrial zones** - Undeveloped touristic offer** - Insufficient afforestation and low bio-diversity** - Poor bus lines –inter-village communication** - Out-of-date PT documentation for street sewerage network** - No street sewerage network** - Poor maintenance and bad functioning of canal network** - Inappropriate quality of the Begej water** - Scattered villages long way away from one another** - Lack of accommodation capacities and low standard of offer in existing ones** - Incomplete re-parcelling process** - Low average income** - Lack of space for social affairs** - Large number of abandoned facilities (partly owned by the municipality)** - No parking lots* - Poorly maintained public areas*

<p>feasibility studies and strategies)**</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Constructed electrical network and public lighting in all villages** + Substation 110/20 kW Begejci of power 1x20 MVA with possibility of increasing the power** + Available digital switchboards in all villages** + Existing grass areas in all local government units** + Defined working zones by spatial plan** + Well-connected canal network in the field** + Prepared PT documentation for watering canals** + High quality of services in the field of education, health and culture in the languages of ethnic minorities** + Operating cultural centres in all villages** + Constructed gas network in 11 villages** + Well solved water, electricity and gas supply** + Young educated people** + Started construction of waste waters purification system (3 villages)** + Spatial capacities available (<i>brown field</i>)* + NGO in OSI sphere* + Part of the municipality belongs to Ramsar area – natural reserve* + Well-developed asphalt road network of regional and local roads* + Medicinal bitter water* + Developed information system in tele-medicine* + Abundance in game (fawn, rabbits...)* + Villages are of condensed type of over 1.000 inhabitants almost each of them* + Local employment council* + Available information* 	
<p style="text-align: center;">OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Appropriate natural conditions for agricultural activity*** ✓ Appropriate and moderate climate*** ✓ Appropriate geographic position for the transport of energents (oil and gas)*** ✓ Natural predisposition for alternative energy sources use (wind, sun, thermal sources)*** ✓ EU integrations (laws, standards)*** ✓ Domestic funds*** ✓ Foreign funds*** ✓ More effective and available consulting and expert service*** ✓ Market demand for fish and poultry meat*** ✓ Space for the construction of new (additional) underground gas storages*** ✓ Public-private partnerships** ✓ Regulation on afforestation (far below 20%)** ✓ Anti-corruption actions of the state** ✓ International agreements (Kyoto Protocol, 	<p style="text-align: center;">THREATS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Poor demographic indicators – de-population, aging of population, abandoned villages, negative birth rate*** ✗ Negative social trends*** ✗ Market instability – non-guaranteed prices of agricultural products, low buy-off prices, pricing discrepancies, monopolies, lower prices of agricultural products than the EU ones*** ✗ Regulation on categorisation of roads, where there are no Class I road in the municipality*** ✗ Lack of political will for solving the environment protection issues*** ✗ Possible water resources pollution*** ✗ Complicated and slow bureaucracy of JP at national level concerning issuance of approvals and requirements*** ✗ Erosions** ✗ Natural disasters (floods, draughts)** ✗ High levels of underground waters***

<p>Declaration of Rio)**</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Incentives in agriculture** ✓ Diversification of agricultural production** ✓ Vicinity of Zrenjanin and comparative vicinity of NS and BG (market)** ✓ Inter-municipal and inter-regional cooperation** ✓ Cross-border cooperation** ✓ Available new deposits of carbo-hydrates** ✓ Attracting investments into processing capacities** ✓ Support measures to rural development** ✓ Improving retirement and social policy concerning farmers ** ✓ Networking of the Office for the Young* ✓ Joint appearance of OSI with LS to APV and RS* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Inappropriate geographic position** ✗ Slow turnover of capital in agriculture** ✗ Unresolved property issues – restitution** ✗ Legislation (non-alignment, not applicable, slow enforcement...)** ✗ Reduction or abolishing of subsidies in agriculture** ✗ Expensive exploitation of irrigation system** ✗ Large and coordinated bureaucracy in all fields of socio-economic development** ✗ Lack of funds in public sector for agriculture** ✗ Climate changes** ✗ competitiveness of other municipalities** ✗ Poverty of population** ✗ Law on health protection (min. 25.000 inhabitants are required for introducing emergency medical service)** ✗ Legislation is not in line with the needs of communities in the field of environment protection** ✗ Lack of political will at higher instances concerning social affairs ** ✗ Inappropriate legislation concerning primary education (number of pupils per class...)** ✗ Increasing number of chronic non-contagious diseases** ✗ Large number of people in social need** ✗ Worsening of credit policy for farmers* ✗ Municipality non-competitive for investments** ✗ Centralisation of authority** ✗ Bad retirement and social policy concerning farmers** ✗ Uncontrolled pollution by test drilling etc.** ✗ Deep economic crisis** ✗ Amendments of legislation disadvantageous to rural communities* ✗ OSI are treated by a number of laws not enforced satisfactorily* ✗ Decreasing number of communal services users* ✗ frequent amendments and discrepancies in legislation**
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4.1 Key Factors to Success

Key factors to success i.e. prosperity of the municipality of Zitiste identified in the integral SWOT analysis are:

- Stopping of negative demographic and mitigating of negative social trends
- Modernisation and fostering of agriculture
- Developing processing capacities in the municipality, and
- Construction and revitalisation of communal and road infrastructure in populated areas and in agricultural estates.

In order to select the most appropriate strategy, four approaches are possible:

- Strategy based on connection of **strengths and opportunities (SO)**, when internal strengths are used to be able to take the best of opportunities.
- Strategy based on connection of **strengths and threats (ST)**, when internal strengths are used to neutralise or minimise external threats.
- Strategy based on connection of **weaknesses and opportunities (WO)**, when one strives to overcome weaknesses using the opportunities.
- Strategy based on connection of **weaknesses and threats (WT)**, when one strives to minimise internal weaknesses and avoid external threats.

Applying the matrix of inter-connection of individual elements of integral SWOT analysis potential strategic directions have been reached for the municipality of Zitiste in the period to 2020. Among them, those that are based on realistic assumptions deserve particular attention.

The following are strategic directions for particular cases:

1. Strategic directions derived from connections of strengths and opportunities

- Continuous instigation of agricultural production as a base for raw materials;
- More rational and effective use of natural resources, as well as better use of alternative energy sources;
- Further development and fostering of production and processing of poultry and fish;
- Affirmation of NGO sector and social activism in general and
- Enhancing touristic offer and branding at least one touristic product or manifestation.

2. Strategic directions derived from connections of strengths and threats

- Establishing mechanisms to keep and attract the young and educated persons;
- Building the system and mechanisms for adequate response to situations caused by natural disasters endangering the environment and agricultural land, with simultaneous building of prevention mechanisms;
- Revitalisation of agricultural sector (cattle breeding, farming, fruit and vegetable production).

3. Strategic directions derived from connections of weaknesses and opportunities

- Affirmation of modern agro-technical application of measures and approaches in agriculture;
- Decreasing political impact on social affairs through increased professionalisation;
- Improving the existing and building of missing communal and road infrastructure (also on the terrain);
- Putting to use of large number of abandoned facilities, especially those owned by the Municipality.

4. Strategic directions derived from connections of weaknesses and threats

- Producing design and technical documentation in different fields;
- Decreasing the number of the diseased from chronic non-contagious diseases, and
- Improving the work of health services and institutions of social welfare.

5 DEFINING THE STRATEGY

Based on analyses carried out, in this part of the Strategy a few basic elements are laid down:

- Vision
- Priorities
- Strategic objectives
- Development programmes.

As far as natural conditions are concerned, the municipality of Zitiste has fairly good development potentials. There is agricultural land and labour as a basis, potentials for food processing industry development (poultry production and processing in particular) and capacities for fish-farming. In addition to all these potentials for stable economic development, the pace of economic development was not as fast as it should have been; there was even a period of stagnation.

Competitive advantages of the municipality of Zitiste are:

- Available natural resources like agricultural land, oil, sand and clay, as well as medicinal bitter water;
- Constructed infrastructure for oil and gas exploitation, and underground storage of gas in Banatski Dvor, with additional potentials for constructing new ones, and
- Comparatively large number of NGOS (55 citizens' associations and 35 sports clubs), the activities of which contribute to social development of the municipality.

5.1 Defining the Vision

From all the presented information in the document, the VISION of the development of the municipality of Zitiste has been defined to 2020:

The municipality of Zitiste is a rural, multi-ethnic, tolerant border municipality where the leaders of development and employment are highly productive agricultural enterprises and agricultural industry, while natural resources are being used in sustainable manner and the population has developed social awareness.

5.2 Defining Priorities, Strategic Objectives and Development Programmes

Table 33: Relation of priorities, strategic objectives and development programmes

Priorities	General objectives	Specific objectives
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITY	STOPPING NEGATIVE SOCIAL TRENDS	Support to vulnerable families
		Support to young talents and NGO sector
	MODERNISATION AND RAISING THE QUALITY OF SERVICES IN SOCIAL AFFAIRS	Improvement of institutions' functioning
		Sport development
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	STRENGTHENING OF AGRICULTURE COMPETITIVENESS	Education of farmers
		Increasing economic effectiveness in plant production
		Development of cattle breeding in wider sense
		Development of production and storing capacities
		Development of agricultural infrastructure
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL COMMUNITIES	Enhancing touristic potentials
		Preserving old crafts
		Enhancing and increasing the number of SMEE sector in rural areas
	INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL COMMUNITIES	Improving potable water quality
		Solving the problem of waste and atmospheric waters
		Road management
		Infrastructure in working zones
		Improving quality of electric – energy supply
		Extending capacities of detailed canal network (DKM)
ENVIRONMENT	STRENGTHENING OF ECOLOGIC AWARENESS	Actions in environment protection
		Education of various categories of population
	MANAGING WATER RESOURCES, THEIR MAINTENANCE AND USE	Current and stale waters management
		Defining the quality and capacity of thermal-mineral waters
	FOSTERING BIO-DIVERSITY	Fighting erosion, and afforestation
	USE OF RENEWABLE AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES	Defining potentials in the field of alternative and renewable energy sources
		Construction of capacities for renewable energy sources use
	ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT	Organised wastes management
		Rehabilitation and re-cultivation of neglected dumps and other degraded spaces

6 ACTION PLAN

Action plan of the Revision of the Strategy is presented here as a basis for the elaboration of *annual operation plans* with a view to implement this Revision of the Strategy successfully.

The Action Plan includes:

- 3 priorities
- 10 strategic objectives
- 25 programmes and
- 79 identified projects.

The projects identified in Action Plan are of total value of 205.390.495,000 RSD, of which the participation of the municipality in total amount is assessed to 0,39 %, which in total amount means 803.912.750 RSD. However, much realistic proportion is achieved when the Project 3.2.1.2 Thorough Cleaning of the Begej is excluded from calculation. The remaining value of other projects is 3,090,495,000 RSD, with the share of the municipality of 26,01%, i.e. 803.912.750 RSD.

Notes:

- Due to financial and generally economic influences, at both global and local levels, some predictions of impact of the Strategy on relevant indicators may not be precise, yet, improvements are expected in accordance with the situation altogether.
- In the column Amount and source of funding:
 - *Amount* is the assessed value of the projects/activities expressed in RSD – actual value of projects/activities will be more precisely determined only when each project/activity is elaborated in detail.
 - *Source of funding* is the contribution of potential financiers to support the implementation of the projects.
 - *Assessed value* of some projects is given on the basis of exchange rate 1 EUR = 118 RSD
- In columns *Projects/activities*, *Partners*, *Time frame*, and *Objectively controllable indicators*, some provisional values/titles are given, which will be determined at a later stage when elaborating concrete projects/activities.
- In order to provide faster and more effective start of the Strategy implementation, and stimulation of partners for firm cooperation, top 10 projects have been selected out of all identified ones in Action Plan, the most significant with regard to priorities, and facing the least obstacles in implementation. These projects are described in detail in a separate annex.
- **Within defined priorities, strategic objectives and development programmes, important projects have been selected concerning general social and economic development of the municipality of Zitiste. In direct communication with public enterprises *Putevi Srbije* (Roads of Serbia) the information have been collected from their multi-annual operational plans on reconstruction and improvement of infrastructure in the territory of the municipality, in their respective domains.**

1.1. Strategic objective: STOPPING NEGATIVE SOCIAL TRENDS

1.1.1 Programme: support to vulnerable families

Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
1.1.1.1	<i>Support in primary and secondary education</i>	RS Government, APV Gov. and local gov.	2018-2020	47.000.000 RSD 47.000.000 RSD LS	Per year of implementation: 200 school sets of books and accessories 200 paid meals 500 participations for monthly bus tickets 100 implemented excursions	Project under way
1.1.1.2	<i>Co-financing in daily stay</i>	RS Government, APV Gov. and local gov.	2018-2020	4.000.000 RSD Donors and 2.000.000 RSD LS	Per year of implementation: 30 users of services 1 institution providing a service 2 employed offering the service	Project under way
1.1.1.3	<i>Home assistance for persons with disorders of all age groups</i>	RS Government, APV Government, CSR and LS	2018-2020	90.000.000 RSD Donors, participation and 9.000.000 RSD LS	Per year of implementation: 100 users of services 14 employees	Project under way
1.1.1.4	<i>Support measures for population policy</i>	Cabinet of the Minister without Portfolio in charge of Demography and Population Policy and local gov.	2018-2020	5.000.000 RSD Donors, and 1.000.000 RSD LS	Number of created measures and quantitative customization	Project under way

1.1.2 Programme: Support to the young talents and NGO sector						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
1.1.2.1	<i>Modernization of educational institutions</i>	RS Government, APV Government, OS and LS	2018-2020	50.000.000 RSD Donors and 6.000.000 RSD LS	Modernized educational institutions	Conceptual phase
1.1.2.2	<i>Support to gifted children</i>	RS Government, APV Government, OS and LS	2018-2020	4.900.000 RSD 4.900.000 RSD LS	Number of talented children	Project under way
1.1.2.3	<i>Support to NGO sector</i>	RS Government, APV Gov., NGO and LS	2018-2020	10.000.000 RSD Donors and 5.000.000 RSD LS	Number of supported NGO applications	Project under way
1.1.2.4	<i>Support to the Church and religious communities</i>	RS Government, APV Gov., Religious communicates and LS	2018-2020	1.000.000 RSD Donors and 1.000.000 RSD LS	Number of approved requests	Project under way

1.2. Strategic objective: MODERNISATION AND INCREASING THE QUALITY OF SERVICES IN SOCIAL AFFAIRS

1.2.1 Programme: Improvement of the work of institutions						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
1.2.1.1	<i>The modernization of the equipment of the Health Centre Zitiste</i>	RS Government, APV Government, Health Centre and LS	2018-2020	10.000.000 RSD Donors and 1.000.000 RSD LS	Purchased equipment	Conceptual phase
1.2.1.2	<i>Completion of construction of buildings of Local community unit in Torak</i>	RS Government, APV Government, MZ Torak and LS	2018-2020	10.000.000 RSD Donors and 5.000.000 RSD LS	Constructed buildings of MZ and MK	Project under way
1.2.1.3	<i>Support to education of teachers in order to obtain licences in OS</i>	RS Government, APV Government, OS and LS	2018-2020	3.000.000 RSD Donors and 300.000 RSD LS	Number of licenced teachers	Project under way
1.2.1.4	<i>Increasing the energy efficiency of health care facilities (Zitiste Health Center and Torda Ambulance have PTDs)</i>	RS Government, APV Government, Health Centre and LS	2018-2020	8.000.000 RSD Donors and 800.000 RSD LS	Increased energy efficiency of health care facilities	Project under way
1.2.1.5	<i>Investment maintenance of Health Center Zitiste</i>	RS Government, APV Government, Health Centre and LS	2018-2020	3.000.000 RSD Donors and 300.00 RSD LS	Number of investments	Conceptual phase
1.2.1.6	<i>Re-accreditation of Health Center Zitiste</i>	RS Government, APV Government, Health Centre and LS	2018-2020	1.000.000 RSD Donors and 100.00 RSD LS	Accredited Health centre	Legal regulation

1.2.2 Programme: Sport development						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
1.2.2.1	<i>Regulating property rights for sports fields and entry into real estate cadastre</i>	LS, MZ, Sports organisations, RGZ SKN Zitiste	2018-2020	500.000 RSD 500.000 RSD LS	Number of entered sports fields in real estate's cadastre	Project under way
1.2.2.2	<i>Preparation of design and technical documentation of sports facility closed /open swimming pool</i>	RS Government, APV Government, LS and Sports Association	2018-2020	2.000.000 RSD Donors and 200.000 RSD LS	Prepared design and technical documentation	Conceptual phase
1.2.2.3	<i>Support to the work of the Sports Association</i>	MZ and LS	2018-2020	2.500.000 RSD Donors and 800.000 RSD LS	Number of sports events	Conceptual phase
1.2.2.4	<i>Equipping terrain with props, equipment and supporting infrastructure</i>	RS Government, APV Government, LS and Sports Association	2018-2020	4.000.000 RSD Donors and 400.000 RSD LS	Purchased sports equipment, props and build supporting infrastructure	Project under way

2. PROBLEM/PRIORITY: Rural Development

**Priority level
(high)**

2.1. Strategic objective: ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF AGRICULTURE

2.1.1 Programme: Education of farmers

Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
2.1.1.1	<i>Center for Agricultural Development</i>	RS Government, APV Government, RDA Banat, RPK Zrenjanin, private companies and LS	2018-2020	2.250.000 RSD Donors and 250.000 RSD LS	Established Center for Agricultural Development	Conceptual phase
2.1.1.2	<i>The Mini Agriculture Fair</i>	LS and Donors	2018-2020	300.000 RSD Donors and 100.000 RSD LS	Realised Mini Agricultural Fair	Project under way
2.1.1.3	<i>Construction of the market and equipping of places for selling goods</i>	RS Government, APV Government, LS and MZ	2018-2020	52.000.000 RSD Donors and 1.000.000 RSD LS	Built markets and places for selling goods	Conceptual phase

2.1.2 Programme: Increasing economic efficiency in plant production						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
2.1.2.1	<i>Re-parcelling of agricultural land in Banatsko Karadjordjevo and possible starting of re-parcelling in Srpski Itebej, Novi Itebej or Medja</i>	RS Government, APV Government, RGZ SKN Zitiste, MZ, owners of agricultural stretches and LS	2018-2020	20.000.000 RSD Donors, citizens 5.000.000 RSD LS	Completion of re-parcelling in Banatsko Karadjordjevo and commencement in other populated areas	Project under way

2.1.3 Programme: Development of agricultural infrastructure						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
2.1.3.1	<i>Construction and maintenance of two-purpose canals</i>	RS Government, APV Government, Vode Vojvodine and LS	2018-2020	40.000.000 RSD Donors and 4.000.000 RSD LS	30 km constructed two-purpose canals Regular maintenance of constructed two-purpose canals	Conceptual phase
2.1.3.2	<i>Construction, maintenance and improving the quality of country roads and shake-off points</i>	RS Government, APV Government, JP Razvoj , MZ and LS	2018-2020	44.000.000 RSD Donors and 22.000.000 RSD LS	Per year of implementation: 3 km constructed and maintained country roads per village 2 arranged shake-off points per village in the length of 100 m	Project under way
2.1.3.3	<i>Effective system of agricultural land and crops protection – fields watchmen and hail fighting service</i>	RS Government, APV Government, Agency for providing services of protection and security, Radar centre Samos and LS	2018-2020	35.000.000 RSD Donors and 14.000.000 RSD LS	Per year of implementation: 10 engaged people (watchmen and hail fighters) Number of rockets Number of submitted reports of fields watchmen	Project under way (Engaged fields watchmen service since 2011)

2.2. Strategic objective: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL COMMUNITIES

2.2.1 Programme: Enhancing touristic potentials						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
2.2.1.1	<i>Capacity building of the tourist organization</i>	RS Government, APV Government, TOZ and LS	2018-2020	4.000.000 RSD Donors and 1.000.000 RSD LS	Increased number and quality of events	Project under way
2.2.1.2	<i>Adaptation of the Banatski Dvor Castle</i>	RS Government, APV Government, TOZ and LS	2018-2020	20.000.000 RSD Donors and 1.000.000 RSD LS	Adapted castle Banatski Dvor	Conceptual phase
2.2.1.3	<i>Reconstruction of the museum in Torak</i>	RS Government, APV Government, MZ and LS	2018-2020	30.000.000 RSD Donors and 120.000 RSD LS	Reconstructed museum in Torak	Project under way
2.2.1.4	<i>Support to the development of hunting tourism</i>	RS Government, APV Government, MZ and LS	2018-2020	3.000.000 RSD Donors and 500.000 RSD LS	Number of participants and activities in hunting tourism	Project under way
2.2.1.5	<i>Support to the manifestation and gastronomic tourism (Bosanski lonac, Tajne bakine kuhinje, Palacinka fest, Banatska pitijada, Banatska testijada, Zimski susreti u Novom Itebeju, Visnijada, Pasuljijada, Pitijada, Tortijada, Kukuruz festival, Karadjordjevska prela...)</i>	RS Government, APV Government, MZ and LS	2018-2020	10.000.000 RSD Donors and 2.400.000 RSD LS	Number of events	Project under way
2.2.1.6	<i>Chicken fest (Pile fest)</i>	RS Government, APV Government, MZ and LS	2018-2020	5.000.000 RSD Donors and 4.000.000 RSD LS	Realised Chicken fest (Pile fest)	Project under way
2.2.2 Programme: Preserving old crafts						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
2.2.2.1	<i>Education and workshops – teaching old crafts and handicrafts</i>	RS Government, APV Government, TOZ, KPZ, NGO and LS	2018-2020	200.000 RSD Donors and 50.000 LS	Per year of implementation: Number of educations Number of workshops Number of participants	Conceptual phase
2.2.2.2	<i>Organisation of fairs and markets of old crafts (spring and autumn)</i>	RS Government, APV Government, TOZ, KPZ, NGO and LS	2018-2020	1.000.000 RSD Donors and 300.000 RSD LS	Per year of implementation: Number of participants per fair/market Number of realised fairs	Project under way

2.2.3 Programme: Increasing the number of SMEEs in rural areas						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
2.2.3.1	<i>Creating a favorable business environment, support for investments and employment (Work of the Cross-border Development Office)</i>	RS Government, APV Government, LS, Private entrepreneurs association and MZ	2018-2020	3.000.000 RSD Donors and 1.000.000 RSD LS	Increased number of employees, enterprises and investors	Project under way
2.2.3.2	<i>Implementation of the Local Action Plan for Employment</i>	RS Government, APV Government, NZS and LS	2018-2020	28.000.000 RSD 20.000.000 RSD LS	Number of employed, self-employed	Project under way
2.2.3.3	<i>Economic empowerment of women</i>	LS	2018-2020	4.000.000 RSD LS	Number of economically empowered women	Project under way

2.3. Strategic objective: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

2.3.1 Programme: Improving the quality of potable water						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
2.3.1.1	<i>Replacement of asbestos pipes in four settlements (Ravni Topolovac, Medja, Cestereg, Banatsko Karadjordjevo)</i>	RS Government, APV Government, JP Razvoj and LS	2018 – 2020	225.000.000 RSD Donors and 25.000.000 RSD LS	Length of replaced tubes	Project under way
2.3.1.2	<i>Improvement of water supply in Hetin</i>	RS Government, APV Government, JP Razvoj and LS	2018 – 2020	18.000.000 RSD Donors and 200.000 RSD LS	Improved water supply in Hetin	Project under way
2.3.1.3	<i>Construction of a water treatment plant for drinking water on the water supply system in Zitiste</i>	RS Government, APV Government and LS	2018-2020	216.000.000 RSD Donors and 24.000.000 RSD LS	Issued exploitation permit, technical acceptance	Project under way

2.3.2 Programme: Solving the problem of atmospheric and waste waters						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
2.3.2.1	<i>Construction of sewerage network in the place of Zitiste</i>	LS	2018-2020	320.000.000 RSD LS	Issued exploitation permit	Project under way
2.3.2.2	<i>Construction of the waste waters purifier in Zitiste</i>	RS Government, APV Government and LS	2018-2020	40.000.000 RSD Donors and 40.000.000 RSD LS	Constructed waste water purifier Issued exploitation permit	Project under way
2.3.2.3	<i>Preparation of engineering documentation for the development of infrastructure in rural areas</i>	RS Government, APV Government and LS	2018-2020	15.000.000 RSD Donors and 1.000.000 RSD LS	Completed engineering documentation	Conceptual phase
2.3.2.4	<i>Rehabilitation and regular maintenance of atmospheric sewerage in villages</i>	RS Government, APV Government and LS	2018-2020	43.250.000 RSD Donors and 43.250.000 LS	Length of constructed atmospheric sewerage	Project under way

2.3.3 Programme: Management of traffic communications						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
2.3.3.1	<i>Preparation of Feasibility Study for establishing/renewal of inland waterway transport</i>	Vodevojvodine, LS Zitiste, LS Nova Crnja, LS Secanj, Zrenjanin	2018 – 2020	24.000.000 RSD Donors and 1.200.000 RSD LS	Prepared Feasibility Study	Conceptual phase
2.3.3.2	<i>Maintenance of streets and sidewalks</i>	RS Government, APV Government, LS and JP Razvoj	2018-2020	135.000.000 RSD Donors and 16.000.000 RSD LS	Length of maintained streets and sidewalks	Conceptual phase

2.3.4 Programme: Providing infrastructure in working zones						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
2.3.4.1	<i>Equipping of working zone locality 6 in Zitiste</i>	RS Government, APV Government, JP and LS	2018-2020	12.000.000 RSD Donors and 3.000.000 RSD LS	Equipped working zone, green areas formed within the boundaries of the plan as well as the unique functional unit	Project under way

2.3.5 Programme: Improving the quality of electrical energy supply						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
2.3.5.1	<i>Construction of overhead transmission 20 kV in Municipality of Zitiste</i>	Elektro Vojvodina doo Novi Sad - ED Zrenjanin, Zrenjanin and LS	2018-2020	41.070.000 RSD Elektro Vojvodina 26.500.000 RSD , and 14.500.000 RSD LS	Constructed length of overhead transmission of 20 kV.	Mid-term plan of Elektro Vojvodina
2.3.5.2	<i>Laying of underground cable of medium Voltage duct, removal of TRS-5 Zitiste by constructing new assembly-concrete TS 20/0,4 kV and laying of Laying of underground cable of low voltage network for public lighting in the centre of Zitiste</i>	Elektro Vojvodina doo Novi Sad -ED Zrenjanin, Zrenjanin and LS	2018-2020	10.000.000 RSD Elektro Vojvodina 3.000.000 RSD , and 7.000.000 RSD LS	Laid 0,02 km cable 20 kV, construction of MBTS 20/0,4 kV and laying of 0,5km cable 0,4 kV and cable network of public lighting	The Plan of the Municipality of Zitiste
2.3.5.3	<i>Construction of overhead transmission and pillar TS20/0,4 kV in Agricultural zone for irrigation system in Zitiste</i>	Elektro Vojvodina doo Novi Sad -ED Zrenjanin, Zrenjanin and LS	2018-2020	4.000.000 RSD 4.000.000 RSD LS	Constructed 0,5km overhead transmission of 20 kV, construction of STS 20/0,4 kV	The Plan of the Municipality of Zitiste
2.3.5.4	<i>Construction of pillar TS 20/0,4 kV in settlements in Municipality of Zitiste</i>	Elektro Vojvodina doo Novi Sad - ED Zrenjanin, Zrenjanin and LS	2018-2020	11.500.000 RSD Elektro Vojvodina 800.000 RSD , and 700.000 RSD LS	Constructed TS 20/0,4 kV.	The Plan of the Municipality of Zitiste
2.3.5.5	<i>Reconstruction of mixed network in settlements in Municipality of Zitiste</i>	Elektro Vojvodina doo Novi Sad - ED Zrenjanin, Zrenjanin , APV and LS	2018-2020	13.400.000 RSD Elektro Vojvodina 6.500.000 RSD , and 6.800.000 RSD LS	Reconstructed mixed network	Mid-term plan of Elektro Vojvodina
2.3.5.6	<i>Reconstruction of low voltage network in settlements in Municipality of Zitiste</i>	Elektro Vojvodina doo Novi Sad - ED Zrenjanin, Zrenjanin , APV and LS	2018-2020	30.820.000 RSD Elektro Vojvodina 15.140.000 RSD , and 15.680.000 RSD LS	Reconstructed low voltage network	Mid-term plan of Elektro Vojvodina
2.3.5.7	<i>Lighting of the roundabout in Zitiste</i>	Elektro Vojvodina doo Novi Sad - ED Zrenjanin, Zrenjanin , APV and LS	2018-2020	1.000.000 RSD 1.000.000 RSD LS	Laid 0,2 km cable 0,4kV and cable network of public lighting	The Plan of the Municipality of Zitiste
2.3.5.8	<i>Improving of public lighting in villages of the municipality of Zitiste (replacing street bulbs by light saving bulbs, adjusting the regulators)</i>	Elektro Vojvodina doo Novi Sad - ED Zrenjanin, Zrenjanin , APV and LS	2018-2020	11.000.000 RSD Elektro Vojvodina 1.000.000 RSD , and 10.000.000 RSD LS	Reconstructed of public lighting network	The plan of the Municipality of Zitiste

2.3.6 Programme: Expanding capacities of detailed canal network facilities (DKM)						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
2.3.6.1	<i>Intensive maintenance (rehabilitation) of drainage system Karadjordjevo Molin I in order to provide double purpose of watering of the system in K.O. Karadjordjevo</i>	RS Government, APV Government, VDP Srednji Banat, JVP Vode Vojvodine and LS	2018-2020	30.000.000 RSD Donors and 1.500.000 RSD LS	Verified Final report by the Investor and Supervisor	Prepared design and technical documentation
2.3.6.2	<i>Excavation of canal – filling in K.O. Karadjordjevo, in line with the design of the drainage system Karadjordjevo Molin</i>	RS Government, APV Government, VDP Srednji Banat, JVP Vode Vojvodine and LS	2018-2020	20.000.000 RSD Donors and 1.000.000 RSD LS	Verified Final report by the Investor and Supervisor	Prepared design and technical documentation
2.3.6.3	<i>Works on CS Klanica – Klanicki canal (termination of works)</i>	RS Government, APV Government, VDP Srednji Banat, JVP Vode Vojvodine and LS	2018-2020	10.000.000 RSD Donors and 500.000 RSD LS	Verified Final report by the Investor and Supervisor	Prepared design and technical documentation
2.3.6.4	<i>Electrification of CS Bikis most and CS Itebej mlin</i>	RS Government, APV Government, VDP Srednji Banat, JVP Vode Vojvodine and LS	2018-2020	20.000.000 RSD Donors and 1.000.000 RSD LS	Verified Final report by the Investor and Supervisor	Conceptual phase
2.3.6.5	<i>Construction of CS Slajz, canal Medja, the Plovni (navigable) Begej</i>	RS Government, APV Government, VDP Srednji Banat, JVP Vode Vojvodine and LS	2018-2020	15.000.000 RSD Donors and 750.000 RSD LS	Verified Final report by the Investor and Supervisor	Conceptual phase
2.3.6.6	<i>Revitalisation of drainage system Medja - Tamišac</i>	RS Government, APV Government, VDP Srednji Banat, JVP Vode Vojvodine and LS	2018-2020	15.000.000 RSD Donors and 750.000 RSD LS	Verified Final report by the Investor and Supervisor	Prepared design and technical documentation
2.3.6.7	<i>Co-financing programme APV – JVP – Municipality for the works on canals within the drainage system in the municipality of Zitiste</i>	RS Government, APV Government, VDP Srednji Banat, JVP Vode Vojvodine and LS	2018-2020	350.000.000 RSD Donors and 17.500.000 RSD LS	Verified Final report by the Investor and Supervisor	Prepared design and technical documentation
2.3.6.8	<i>Works on the second lake of the fish farm Linjak, Torak</i>	RS Government, APV Government, VDP Srednji Banat, JVP Vode Vojvodine and LS	2018-2020	5.000.000 RSD Donors and 250.000 RSD LS	Verified Final report by the Investor and Supervisor	Conceptual phase
2.3.6.9	<i>Removal of the dumps away from canals: Karadjordjevo Molin and Glavni kanala (Main Canal) Itebej Crnja</i>	RS Government, APV Government, VDP Srednji Banat, JVP Vode Vojvodine and LS	2018-2020	70.000.000 RSD Donors and 3.500.000 RSD LS	Verified Final report by the Investor and Supervisor	Prepared design and technical documentation

3 . PROBLEM/PRIORITY: Environment
**Priority level
(high)**
3.1. Strategic objective: ENHANCING ECOLOGICAL AWARENESS
3.1.1 Programme: Actions of environment protection

Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
3.1.1.1	<i>Re-cultivation and re-amidation of polluted soil</i>	RS Government, APV Gov., JKSP Ekos, RGZ SKN Zitiste and LS	2018-2020	6.700.000 RSD Donors and 1.700.000 RSD LS	Re-cultivated and re-amidated polluted soil	Conceptual phase

3.1.2 Programme: Education of different categories of population

Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
3.1.2.1	<i>Organising educations on adequate application of pesticides and fertilisers</i>	APV Government, IPG, NGO, Expert consulting service Zrenjanin and LS	2018-2020	300.000 RSD Donors and 100.000 RSD LS	Number of participants in actions, video presentations, clips on TV and Internet web sites of LS	Conceptual phase
3.1.2.2	<i>Organising panels on importance of various aspects of environment protection</i>	RS Government, APV Government, JP, OS, PU, NGO and LS	2018-2020	500.000 RSD Donors and 100.000 RSD LS	Number of participants, Number of brochures and radio broadcasts	Conceptual phase

3.2. Strategic objective: WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND THEIR SUSTAINABLE USE

3.2.1 Programme: Management of current and still water resources						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
3.2.1.1	<i>Arranging ponds</i>	RS Government, APV Government, JP, NGO and LS	2018-2020	2.000.000 RSD Donors and 200.000 RSD LS	Number of arranged locations	Conceptual phase
3.2.1.2	<i>Thorough cleaning of the Begej</i>	RS Government, APV Government, JP, international partners, City of Zrenjanin, RDA Banat and LS	2018-2020	202.300.000.000 RSD Donors	Thoroughly cleaned Begej River	Conceptual phase (Feasibility study for thorough cleaning of the Begej from 2004)
3.2.2 Programme: Defining the quality and capacities of thermo-mineral waters						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
3.2.2.1.	<i>Activation of medicinal and thermo-mineral wells in the territory of the municipality of Zitiste</i>	APV Government, JP, Public Health Protection Office, adjacent countries EU member states, RDA Banat and LS	2018-2020	48.000.000 RSD Donors and 6.000.000 RSD LS	Number of activated medicinal and thermo-mineral wells	Conceptual phase (Feasibility study for mineral waters)

3.3. Strategic objective: INSTIGATING BIODIVERSITY

3.3.1 Programme: Afforestation and Fighting the Erosion						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
3.3.1.1.	<i>Expanding existing tree nursery by introducing sorts which prevent land erosion</i>	APV Government, JKSP Ekos and LS	2018-2020	21.000.000 RSD Donors and 3.000.000 RSD LS	Expanded tree nursery	Project under way
3.3.1.2	<i>Erection of field protection belt</i>	APV Government, JP, IPG, NGO and LS	2018-2020	52.000.000 RSD Donors and 1.000.000 RSD LS	Formed field protection belt	Project under way
3.3.1.3	<i>Arrangement of parks</i>	APV Government, JKSP Ekos, NGO and LS	2018-2020	5.000.000 RSD Donors and 500.000 RSD LS	Number of renewed parks	3 Design and technical documentations

3.4. Strategic objective: ALTERNATIVE AND RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES USE

3.4.1 Programme: Defining potentials of alternative and renewable energy sources						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
3.4.1.1	<i>Preparing Feasibility Study on possible use of plant remains</i>	APV Government, IPG, JP and LS	2018-2020	3.000.000 RSD Donors and 300.000 RSD LS	Prepared study	Conceptual phase
3.4.1.2	<i>Preparing the Local Energy Plan</i>	APV Government and LS	2018-2019	752.250 RSD Donors and 132.750 RSD LS	Prepared Plan	Project under way
3.4.2 Programme: Increasing capacity for the use of renewable energy sources						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
3.4.2.1	<i>Increasing energy efficiency by reconstruction of boiler houses in public facilities</i>	APV Government, JP, public institutions and LS	2018-2020	2.500.000 RSD Donors and 500.000 RSD LS	Reconstructed boiler houses in public facilities	Completed design and technical documentation
3.4.2.2	<i>Increasing the use of green energy for the needs of public institutions</i>	RS Government, APV Government, JP, public institutions and LS	2018-2020	20.000.000 RSD Donors and 3.500.000 RSD LS	Installed photovoltaic solar cells on public institutions	Preliminary design completed

3.5. Strategic objective: ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

3.5.1 Programme: Organised wastes management						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
3.5.1.1	<i>Modernisation and equipping of JP</i>	RS Government, APV Government, JP and LS	2018-2020	15.000.000 RSD Donors and 5.000.000 RSD LS	Car lift, bulldozer, Dredger, trench excavator, tank, keeper, vibro compaction hammer, equipment for 30 workers for terrain work	Project under way
3.5.1.2	<i>Construction of transfer station with recycling yard</i>	RS Government, APV Government, JP, adjacent LS and LS	2018-2020	190.000.000 RSD Donors and 10.000.000 RSD LS	Constructed transfer station with recycling yard	Design and technical documentation in progress of preparation
3.5.2 Programme: Rehabilitation and re-cultivation of unmanaged dumps and other degraded areas						
Number (code)	Project/Activities	Partners	Time frame	Amount and source of funding	Indicators	Status
3.5.2.1	<i>Arranging of landfills and dumpsites</i>	RS Government, APV Government, JP and LS	2018-2020	10.000.000 RSD Donors and 2.000.000 RSD LS	Number of arranged landfills and dumpsites	Conceptual phase

Table 34: Activities of large (public) enterprises in the municipality of Zitiste

Title	Activity	Period	Amount
JP Putevi Srbije	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of state road Class II Zitiste-Banatsko Karadjordjevo 	2012-2020	850.000.000 RSD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of state road Class II Torak - Novi Itebej and Banatsko Karadjordjevo – Torda 	2012-2020	525.000.000 RSD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of local road Hetin – Vojvoda Stepa in the territory of Zitiste municipality 	2012-2020	125.000.000 RSD
Subtotal:			1.500.000.000 RSD
Total:			1.500.000.000 RSD

7 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

Implementation of the Strategy is the key part, the purpose of entire strategic planning. That is why the Team for the preparation of the Strategy devoted special attention to the precise definition of the implementation of the Strategy.

The Strategy implementation phase is based on the realization of its Action Plan. The Municipality passed the decision concerning the initiation of strategic process planning, so certain formal steps by the Municipality are required for the Strategy implementation phase:

1. Appointing people and/or bodies to be responsible for the implementation;
2. Defining the position of the body responsible for the implementation within municipal administration;
3. Defining persons and responsibilities on the projects where the Municipality is Lead Partner;
4. Defining persons and responsibilities on the projects where the Municipality is Project Partner.

Before the very implementation of the Strategy, the Municipality defined Top 10 projects, as mentioned in the Action Plan introduction. Budgets of these projects should be included in the Municipal budget for 2014.

Besides Top 10 projects another, more complex instrument is Operational Plan of the Strategy implementation process for each year of the plan. In this document, formally adopted by the Municipal Council, at least the following list has to be defined:

1. List of projects foreseen for the implementation in the following year. Supplemented by elements of Action plan;
2. List of partners involved in implementation of projects and the formalisation of mutual relations;
3. Determined total required funds for project implementation;
4. Determined funds required from the municipality for project implementation, at least with quarterly projection;
5. Project implementation monitoring, and
6. Reporting.

8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Considering the fact that every strategy and its action plan are liable to control and evaluation, the municipality is paying special attention to this part.

The Decision of Municipal Assembly No.: I-020-4/2013 of 29/01/2013 nominates members of the Working body for monitoring and evaluation:

1. Jelena Travar-Miljevic,
2. Igor Salak and
3. Jovan Mandic

In addition to the Working body, for the purpose of Strategy monitoring and evaluation, the LED Office will carry out a part of the workload, which will use their existing capacities and provide higher authority to the municipality.

Working body and the LED Office will primarily deal with the following:

- Preparation of the schedule of project monitoring and Strategy evaluation
- Preparation of reports (at least annually)
- Preparation of corrective measures proposals

For the purpose of monitoring and evaluation special evaluation questionnaires will be prepared based on which periodical evaluation reports will be made and submitted to competent authorities.

LED Office will analyse implemented projects and their effects, with special attention paid to potential obstacles in implementation, and in cooperation with the working body they will devise guidelines for certain interventions in the implementation of action Plan.

If appropriate, reports (quarterly, annual, final) on implementation of projects and Strategy Action Plan will be submitted to the LED Office by lead Partners of the projects.

In order to provide effective and efficient Strategy implementation, special attention will be paid to reporting to the highest organs of the Municipality.

It is foreseen in the Strategy that the working body reports to Municipal Council annually. Annual report on Strategy implementation will be submitted to the Municipal Assembly by the Municipal Council.

All these reports should timely intervene in case that the intervention is required and certain measures need to be undertaken, in order to provide successful implementation of the Strategy Action Plan.

The following Image shows a wider frame of functioning of the Strategy monitoring and evaluation, i.e. of the projects defined in its Action Plan.

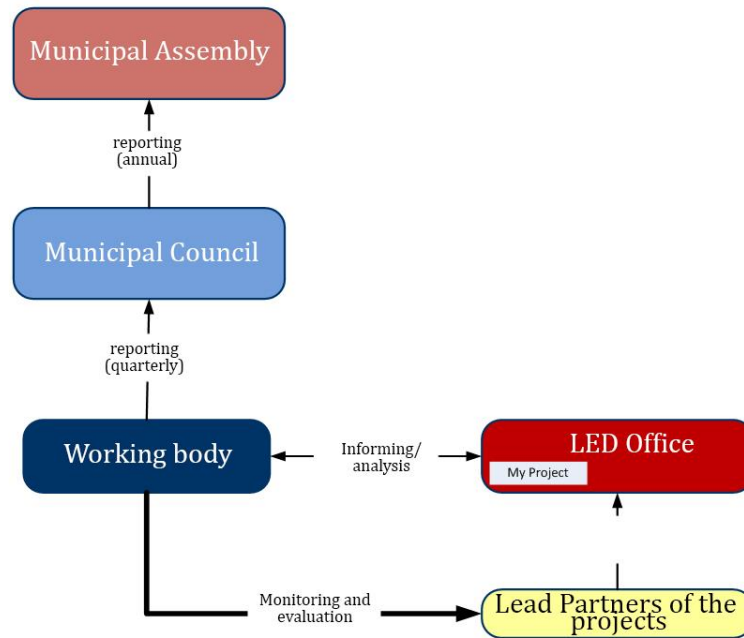


Figure 5 Wider scope of functioning of monitoring and evaluation process

Project management system *My Project* has been developed and improved by RDA Banat, in the Department for Projects and IT, and will be set up in the Municipality of Zitiste.

The project management application enables quick review of all projects, entry of projects, alteration of data on the projects, history of all projects, scanning of project security copies, review of projects per established criteria, monitoring of projects through different phases, project documentation management, monitoring and evaluation.

Special module has been developed for **project monitoring**, enabling monitoring of project activities in all implementation phases, and monitoring of the budget per project activities.

The application makes possible creating a number of **report** types to be used for evaluation, analysis and monitoring of achieved objectives.

sistem za
 upravljanje projektima
MY PROJECT

početna | kreirajte novi korisnički nalog

PRIJAVA KORISNIKA

Korisničko ime:

Šifra:

NEMATE KORISNIČKI NALOG?

Kreirajte korisnički nalog.

Figure 6. Interface of the application – logging in

Osnovni podaci |
 Budzet i datumi |
 Opisni podaci |
 Dokumentacija |
 Grupe aktivnosti |
 Plan aktivnosti

Time table za projekat Establishment of Anticorruption Student's Kernel

trajanje projekta: 12

MESEC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Project management and coordination												
Project management and coordination												
2. "Establishment of Anticorruption Students' Kernel (ASK)"												
Establishment of Anticorruption Students' Kernel (ASK)												
3. Equipment purchase												
Equipment purchase												
4. Educational activities												
Educational activities												
5. Promotional activities and publications												
Promotional activities and publications												
6. Monitoring and evaluation												
Monitoring and evaluation												

Figure 7. Interface of the application – monitoring project activities

ANNEXES

1. Indicators
2. Decision on preparation of Local Economic development Strategy - SLOR
3. Decision on appointment of Strategic Council
4. Decision on appointment of Working Group for Rural Development
5. Decision on appointment of Working Group for Infrastructure and Communal Services
6. Decision on appointment of Working Group for Environment Protection and Energy
7. Decision on appointment of Working Group for Human Resources and Socio-economic Development
8. *Project fiche* for TOP 10 projects
9. Profile of local community/municipality

Annex 1: Indicators of LED Strategy RDA BANAT for Sustainable Development Strategy for the period 2014-2020

Indicator No. 1	TOPIC: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR: Level of development
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Source of information:

Regulation on establishing unique list of development level of regions and units of local government for 2012

Comment:

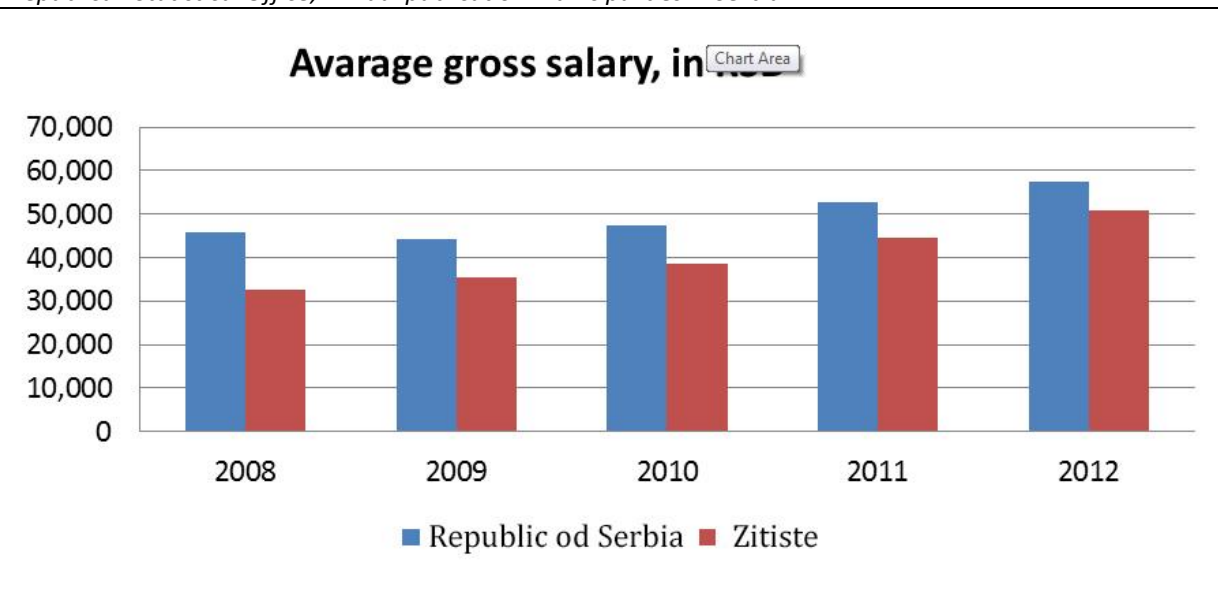
According to the Regulation on establishing unique list of development level of regions and units of local government for 2012, the Municipality of Zitiste was categorised in Group IV based on gross domestic product per capita in reference to national average. This indicates the level of GDP is lower than 60% of national average, classifying the municipality among the most undeveloped municipalities in Serbia. Another 45 local governments belong to this group besides Zitiste.

Indicator No. 2.	TOPIC: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR: Average gross salary
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Average gross salary, RSD	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Republic of Serbia	45.674	44.147	47.450	52.733	57.430
Zitiste	32.610	35.560	38.630	44.474	50.842

Source of information:

Republican Statistical Office, Annual publication Municipalities in Serbia



Comment:

Average gross salaries in the municipality were increasing in 2006-2012. Similar trend existed in RS. Salaries were in this period increased for 72%, while the increase in RS was 49%. Average salaries in Zitiste are still substantially lower than average of RS.

In the period from 2006 up to 2013 average gross salary in the municipality of Zitiste was lower than national level, though the discrepancy is becoming smaller.

Indicator No. 3

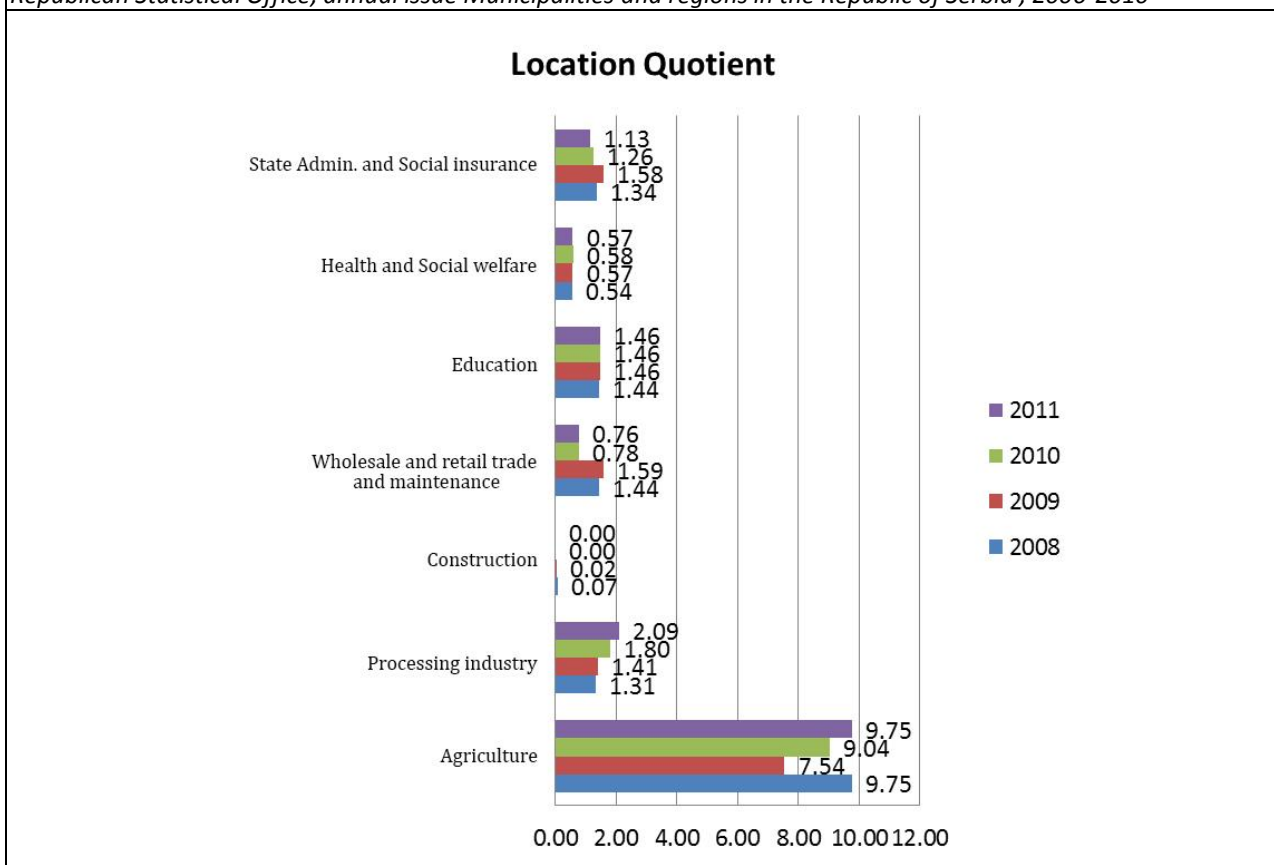
TOPIC: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INDICATOR: Employment location quotient

Year	Agriculture	Processing industry	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade and maintenance	Education	Health and Social welfare	State Admin. and Social insurance
2008	9,75	1,31	0,07	1,44	1,44	0,54	1,34
2009	7,54	1,41	0,02	1,59	1,46	0,57	1,58
2010	9,04	1,80	0,00	0,78	1,46	0,58	1,26
2011	9,75	2,09	0,00	0,76	1,46	0,57	1,13

Source:

Republican Statistical Office, annual issue Municipalities and regions in the Republic of Serbia , 2006-2010



Comment:

The highest location employment quotient in Zitiste is in agriculture. The highest rate of the employed in 2011 in Zitiste Municipality was in processing industry (35,3%), in agriculture (19,5%) and education (11,5%). All these rates are higher than the average for Serbia.

Indicator No. 4

TOPIC: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - AGRICULTURE

INDICATOR: Share of agricultural population in working contingent

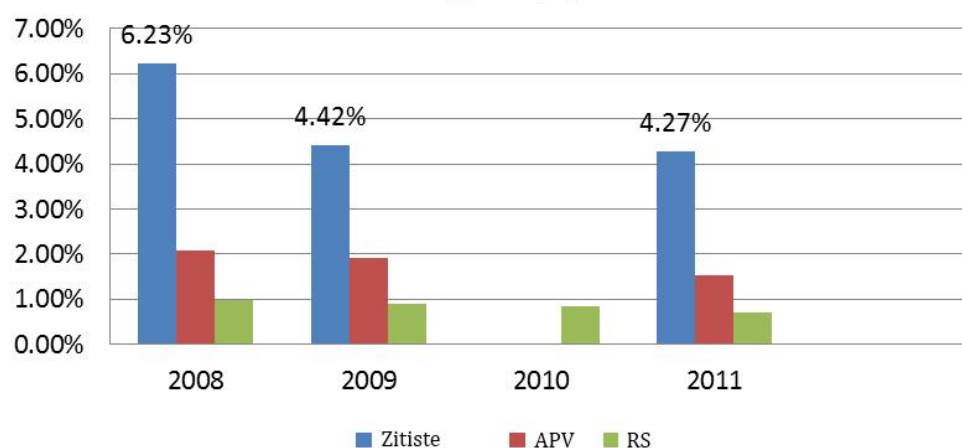
Year	Total working contingent			Total agricultural population			Share of agricultural population in working contingent (%)		
	Zitiste	APV	RS	Zitiste	APV	RS	Zitiste	APV	RS
2008	12.227	1.356.028	4.959.456	762	28.079	48.505	6,23	2,07	0,98
2009	11.829	1.353.010	4.954.984	523	25.836	45.091	4,42	1,91	0,91
2010	11.706	1.351.573	4.955.764	/	/	42.339	/	/	0,85
2011	11.538	1.346.350	4.947.477	493	20.663	34.815	4,27	1,53	0,70
2012	/	/	/	495	/	33.002	/	/	/

Source: RSZ

Note:

Required information were not available

Share of agricultural population in working contingent (%)



Comment:

Share of agricultural population in working contingent (%) in Zitiste Municipality is extremely high, compared to RS and also to Vojvodina. This is in line with other indicators of the municipality level of development

Indicator No. 5

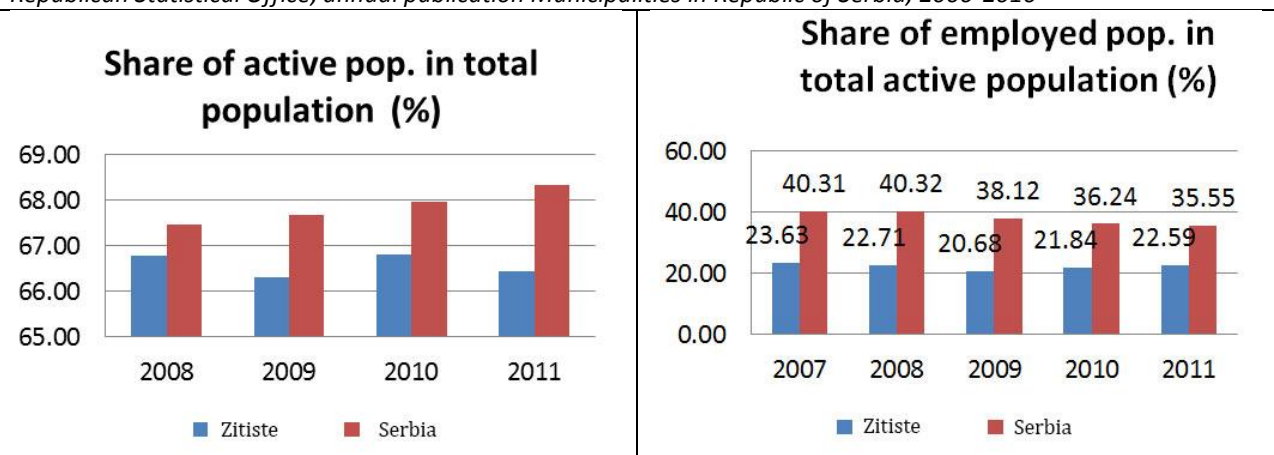
TOPIC: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INDICATOR: Total activity and rate of employment

Year / status 31/06	Total population		Total active population		Annual average employed population		Share of active pop. in total population (%)		Share of employed pop. in total active population (%)	
	Zitiste	RS	Zitiste	RS	Zitiste	RS	Zitiste	RS	Zitiste	RS
2007	18.661	7.381.579	12.407	4.967.517	2.932	2.002.344	66,49	67,30	23,63	40,31
2008	18.307	7.350.222	12.227	4.959.456	2.777	1.999.476	66,79	67,47	22,71	40,32
2009	18.005	7.320.807	11.939	4.954.984	2.469	1.889.085	66,31	67,68	20,68	38,12
2010	17.708	7.291.436	11.829	4.955.764	2.583	1.795.775	66,80	67,97	21,84	36,24
2011	16.841	7.186.862	11.191	4.911.268	2.528	1.746.138	66,45	68,34	22,59	35,55

Source

Republican Statistical Office, annual publication *Municipalities in Republic of Serbia, 2006-2010*



Comment:

The population was substantially reduced between two censuses from 20.399 to 16.841. The share of the employed in total active population is also relatively stable, between 22% and 23%, lower than Serbian average (40% - 35%). Contrary to Serbia that records negative trend, Zitiste does not have it.

Indicator No. 6

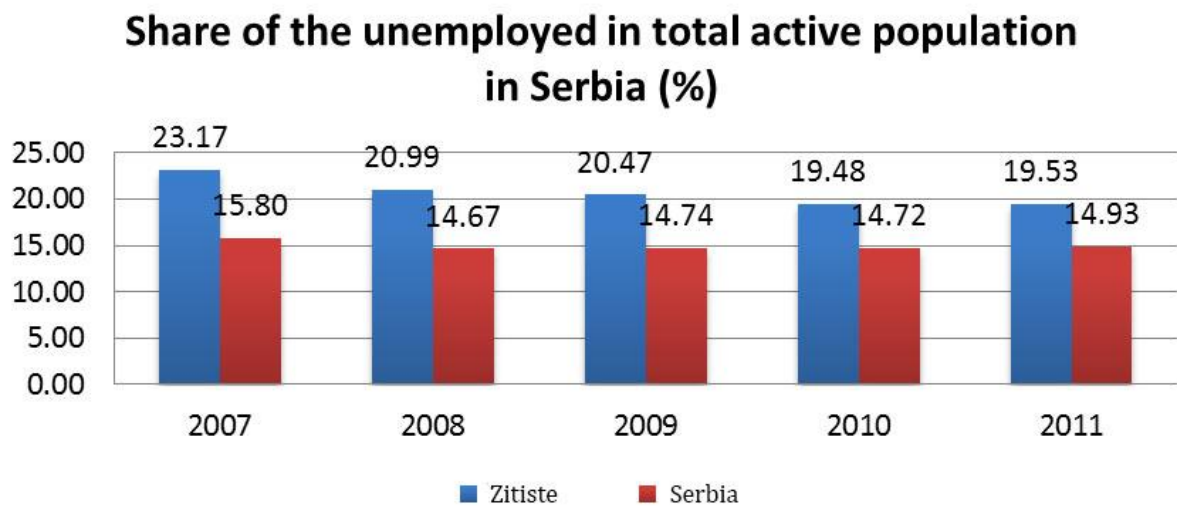
TOPIC: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INDICATOR: Unemployment rate

Unemployment rate (%)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Republic of Serbia	15,80	14,67	14,74	14,72	14,93
Zitiste	23,17	20,99	20,47	19,48	19,53

Source:

Republican Statistical Office, annual publication Municipalities in Republic of Serbia



Comment:

Share of the unemployed in total active population is above the level of RS and in the period 2007 to 2011 it dropped from 23,17% to 19,53%.

Indicator No. 7

TOPIC: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

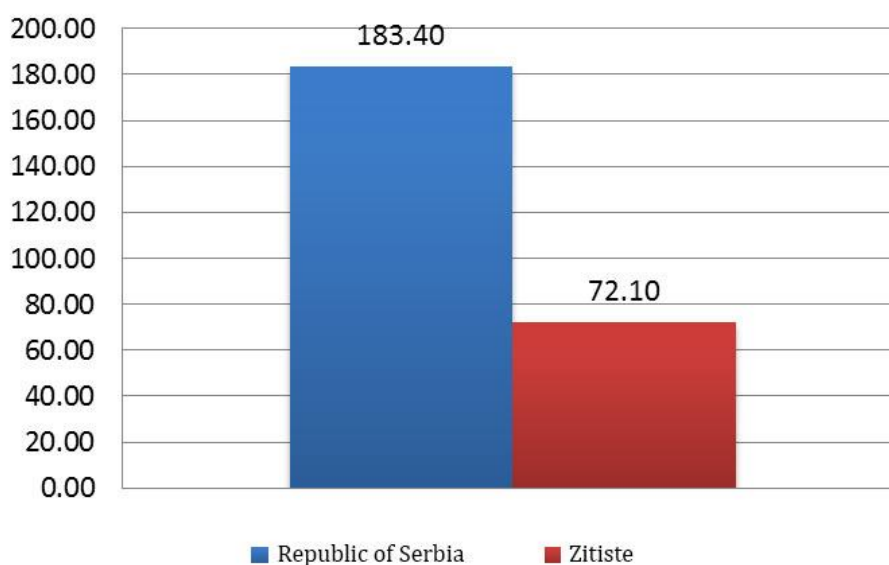
INDICATOR: Business space

Area of business space per 1000 inhabitants constructed in 2008	Total area of (newly) constructed business space in certain year/ m ²	Number of inhabitants in thousands per census in 2011	Area of business space per 1000 inhabitants constructed in the previous year
Republic of Serbia	1.348.059	7.350,222	183,40
Zitiste	1.320	18.307	72,10

Source:

Republican Statistical Office

Area of business space per 1000 inhabitants constructed in 2008 (in m²)



Comment:

Area of business space per 1000 inhabitants in the Municipality of Zitiste is lower than in Serbia. Considering economic trends in the country in the given period, conclusions are not to be made before the insight in the trend, and the spaces that are not being used, while they should be. This indicator does not consider this category.

Indicator No. 8

TOPIC: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INDICATOR: Number of registered companies and entrepreneurs

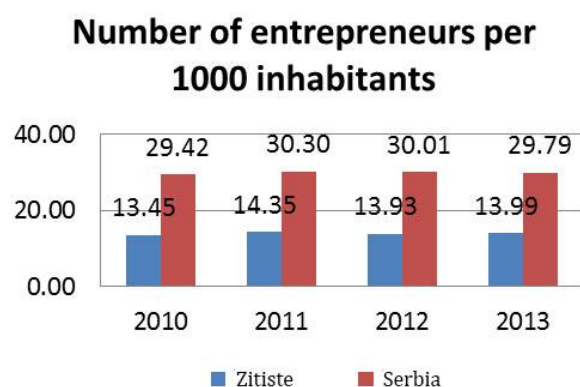
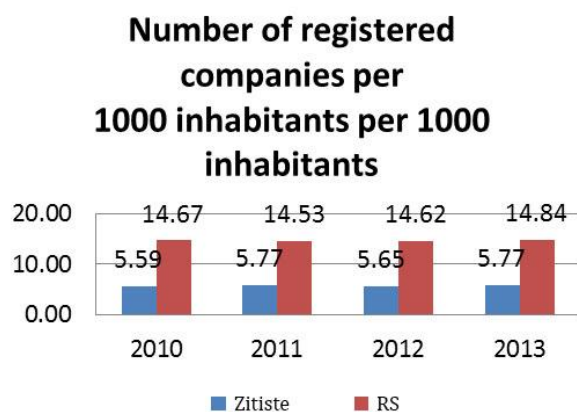
	Number of companies		Number of entrepreneurs		Number of inhabitants (in 000)		Number of registered companies per 1000 inhabitants		Number of entrepreneurs per 1000 inhabitants	
	Zitiste	RS	Zitiste	RS	Zitiste	RS	Zitiste	RS	Zitiste	RS
2010	99	109961	238	220619	17.7	7498	5.59	14.67	13.45	29.42
2011	97	104394	241	217703	16.8	718.6	5.77	145.27	14.35	302.95
2012	95	105066	234	215658	16.8	718.6	5.65	146.21	13.93	300.11
2013	97	106638	235	214095	16.8	718.6	5.77	148.40	13.99	297.93

Source :

Business Register Agency

Note:

The population for 2010 is assessed on 30/06, while the information for 2011 were obtained in the census; for 2012 and 2013 the most recent information were used based on the data for 2011.



Comment:

The number of companies per 1.000 of inhabitants is stable, ranging from 5,59 (in 2010) to 5,77 (in 2013) according to the information of Business Register Agency. Similar is the case with number of entrepreneurs per 1.000 inhabitants, ranging from 13,45 (2010) to 13,99 (2013). The number in both categories is a great deal lower than at the level of RS.

Indicator No. 9

TOPIC: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INDICATOR: Number of companies and entrepreneurs per years

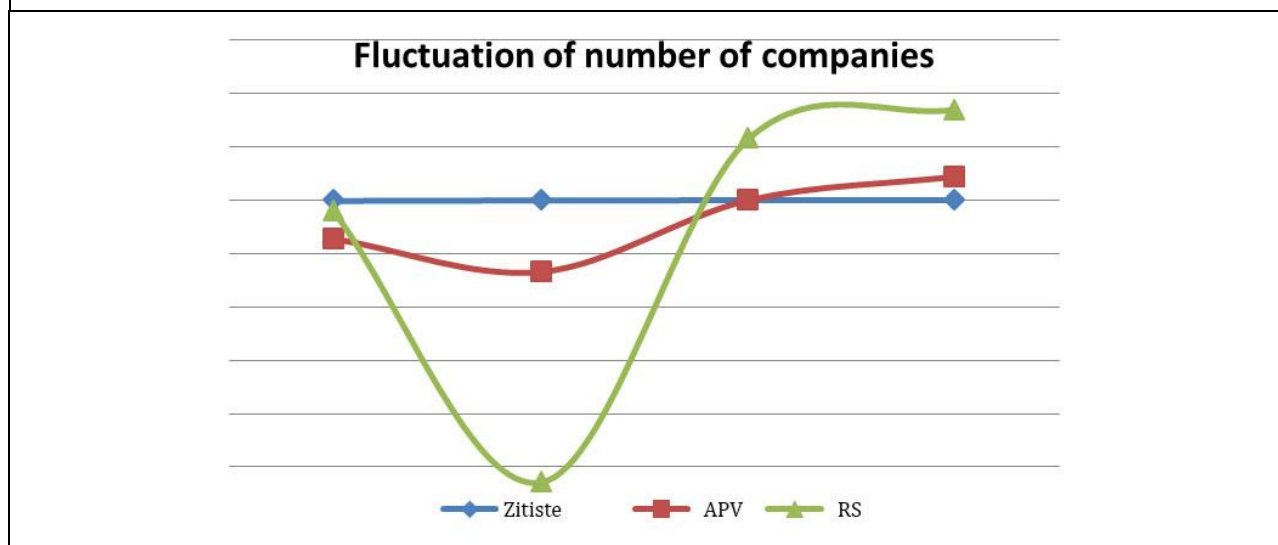
Year	Number of active companies			Number of newly formed companies			Number of closed companies			Fluctuation of number of companies		
	Zitiste	APV	RS	Zitiste	APV	RS	Zitiste	APV	RS	Zitiste	APV	RS
2010	99	27.779	109.961	8	2.253	9.153	20	2.975	9.366	-12	-722	-213
2011	97	26.361	104.394	4	2.012	8.305	7	3.355	13.596	-3	-1.343	-5.291
2012	95	/	105.066	5	/	8.489	4	/	7.341	1	0	1.148
2013	97	26.780	106.638	2	608	2.376	1	164	677	1	444	1.699

Source:

Business register Agency

Note:

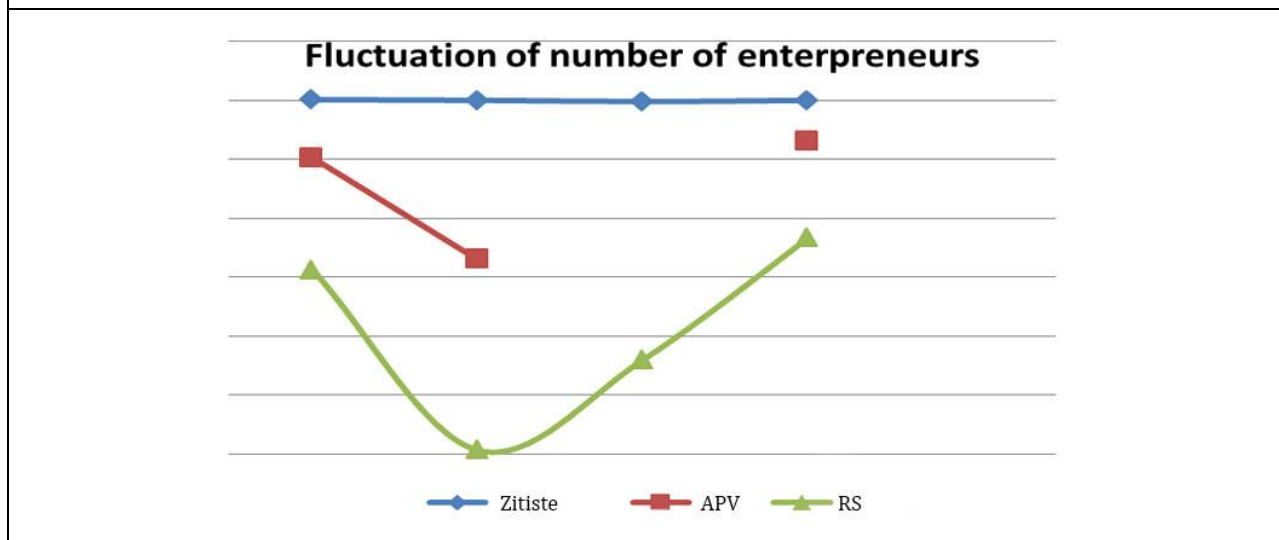
There are no information for Vojvodina for 2012.



Year	Number of active entrepreneurs			Number of newly formed entrepreneurs			Number of closed entrepreneurs			Fluctuation of number of entrepreneurs		
	Zitiste	APV	RS	Zitiste	APV	Zitiste	APV	RS	Zitiste	Zitiste	APV	RS
2010	238	58.049	220.619	45	9.499	35.797	37	9.982	37.229	8	-483	-1.432
2011	241	56.707	217.703	38	8.610	32.360	36	9.959	35.328	2	-1349	-2.968
2012	234		215.658	27		30.160	35		32.363	-8	0	-2.203
2013	235	55.364	214.095	15	2.174	8.258	14	2.519	9.426	1	-345	-1.168

Source:

Business Register Agency



Comment:

Fluctuation of number of companies / entrepreneurs was measured as the difference between newly established and closed companies/entrepreneurs. It is established that the trend from 2010 to 2013 does not show discrepancies from the trend of the same indicator at the level of Vojvodina and Serbia.

Indicator No. 10

TOPIC: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT – Tourism

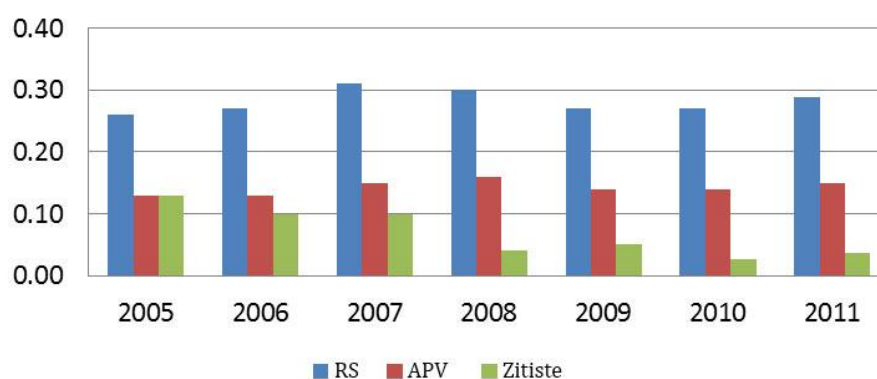
INDICATOR: Number of tourists with reference to number of inhabitants

Administrative unit	2007.	2008.	2009.	2010.	2011.
Republic of Serbia	0,31	0,30	0,27	0,27	0,29
Vojvodina	0,15	0,16	0,14	0,14	0,15
Zitiste	0,10	0,04	0,05	0,03	0,04

Source:

Republican Statistical Office, annual publication *Municipalities in Republic of Serbia, 2007-2012*

Number of tourists with reference to number of inhabitants



Comment:

Index value dropped in the period 2007-2010 in RS, with moderate increase in 2011. The number of tourists per number of inhabitants is lower in Vojvodina than in Serbia.

In Zitiste the highest index is recorded in 2007, dropping in 2008 (0,04), and increasing in 2009.

Indicator No. 11

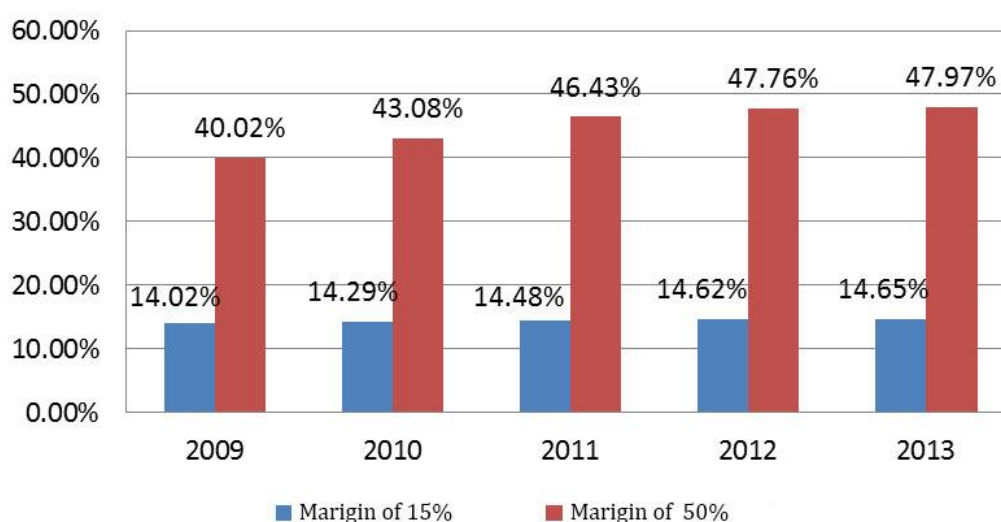
TOPIC: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INDICATOR: Level of indebtedness of the municipality

Level of indebtedness of the municipality		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Realisation or assessment of realisation of current budget revenues for the given year	274.216.713,69	378.111.000,00	520.580.753,88	680.948.000,00	707.264.117,00
2.1	15 % of (1)	41.132.507,05	56.716.650,00	78.087.113,08	102.142.200,00	106.089.617,55
2.2	Amount of principal and interest rate due in given year	2.700.000,00	2.700.000,00	2.700.000,00	2.600.000,00	2.500.000,00
2.3	Available funds in absolute amount (2.1) – (2.2)	38.432.507,05	54.016.650,00	75.387.113,08	99.542.200,00	103.589.617,55
2.4	Available funds in relative amount - % of total current budget revenues ((2.3) / (1)) x 100	14,02%	14,29%	14,48%	14,62%	14,65%
3.1	50% of (1)	137.108.356,85	189.055.500,00	260.290.376,94	340.474.000,00	353.632.058,50
3.2	Total amount of unpaid long term budget dues of municipality for capital investments	27.354.800,00	26.154.731,45	18.578.742,11	15.283.739,52	14.385.609,00
3.3	Available funds in absolute amount (3.1) – (3.2)	109.753.556,85	162.900.708,85	241.711.634,83	325.190.260,48	339.246.449,50
3.4	Available funds in relative amount - % of total current budget revenues((3.3) / (1)) x 100	40,02%	43,08%	46,43%	47,76%	47,97%

Source:*Decisions on budget 2010-2013*

Share of available funds (%)



Comment:

Major funds are obtained through income taxes, 52-54 million of RSD/annum. Important revenue is received from property taxes, amounting to 8 -13 million RSD/annum.

The amount of voluntary tax in the period 2008-2010 was 50% lower, from 16 to 8 million RSD/annum, as did the income tax from agriculture, which dropped from 7 to 3 million RSD/annum..

Other items of revenues were mainly stable in the period 2008-2010.

Based on revenues of the Municipality, considering the fiscal capacity of the Municipality of Zitiste, the conclusion is that without non-allocated transfers from national budget the Municipality could not function in line with the Law on Local Government and other legislative acts.

Indicator No. 12**TOPIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT****INDICATOR: Fiscal capacity of the Municipality – Realisation of primary revenues (fiscal forms) per capita**

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Total realisation of fiscal forms of primary revenues in 000 RSD	8.100	9.170	10.805	21.100	33.700
2	Number of inhabitants	20.322	20.322	20.322	17.387	17.387
3	Income per capita in 000 RSD	398,58	451,24	531,69	1213,55	1938,23

Source:

Decisions on budget 2009 – 2013

Note:

The number of inhabitants (2009.-2010) is the result of assessment on 30/06, while the data for 2011 and 2012 are obtained from the Census of Population in 2011 – preliminary version.

Comment:

Major funds are obtained from income taxes, ranging from 52-54 million RSD /year. Relevant revenues are received through property taxes, from 8-13 million RSD /year.

Amount of voluntary tax in 2008-2010 was reduced from 16 to 8 million RSD /year, which resembles the tax on income from agriculture which dropped from 7 to 3 million. RSD.

Other revenue items remained mostly stable in the period 2008-2010.

Considering fiscal capacity of the Municipality of Zitiste, based on revenues belonging to the Municipality the conclusion is that without non-allocated transfers from national budget the Municipality could not function in line with the Law on Local Government and other legislative acts.

Indicator No. 13

TOPIC: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INDICATOR: Incentives for the development of local governments

				In 000 RSD
Incentive purpose–investing in	2010	2011	2012	2013
Fostering of employment	3.328	16.093	18.192	892
Fostering of export		480	366	
Fostering of production	1.800			
Fostering of agriculture	386.415	290.195	498.684	717
Spatial planning and building construction		537	7.015	
Environment protection	786	51.254		
Traffic infrastructure	307.128	129.990	252.943	
Communal infrastructure			400	
Energy infrastructure	71.588			7.162
Other infrastructure	2.800	10.381		
Health, education, science and sport	2.878	21.379	3598	
Building and strengthening of institutions			192	
Other purposes	33.000		54.261	
TOTAL	809.933	520.308	835.651	8.771

Source:*Business Register Agency***Comment:**

In the period 2010 to 2013 incentives of regional development were mainly dedicated to fostering agriculture (total 1.176 million RSD) and road infrastructure (totally around 690 million RSD). According to years, the Municipality of Zitiste received the largest incentives in 2012 (totally around 835 million RSD).

Concerning total municipal budget in the years observed, received incentives were substantial, so that they exceeded established municipal budget for about 24,62%.

Indicator No. 14

TOPIC: POPULATION, EDUCATION, QUALITY OF LIVING

INDICATOR: Working contingent

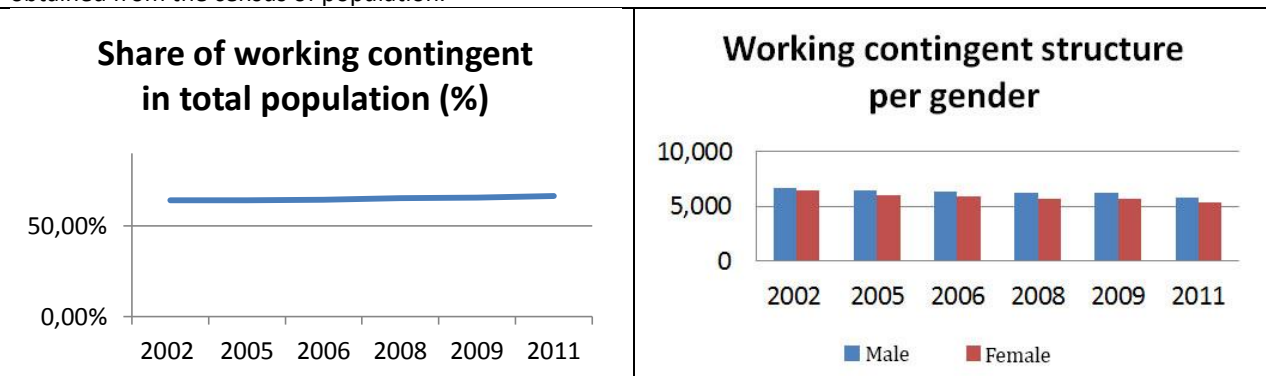
Description	Total population	Male	Female	Total working contingent	Share of working contingent in total population (%)
		15 to 64 years of age			
2002	20.399	6.656	6.399	13.055	64,00%
2005	19.383	6.410	5.997	12.407	64,01%
2006	19.014	6.321	5.906	12.227	64,31%
2008	18.307	6.214	5.725	11.939	65,22%
2009	18.005	6.177	5.652	11.829	65,70%
2011	16.841	5.808	5.383	11.191	66,45%

Source:

Republican Statistical Office Annual publication Municipalities in Serbia

Note:

The period 2005-2009 shows assessed number of inhabitants, on 30/06, while the data for 2002 and 2011 are obtained from the census of population.



Comment:

Share of working contingent in total population is relatively stable, ranging from 64% (in 2002) to 66,45% (in 2011). Share of male population is a little higher in working contingent. The total population between two censuses substantially dropped from 20.399 to 16.841.

Indicator No. 15

TOPIC: POPULATION, EDUCATION, QUALITY OF LIVING

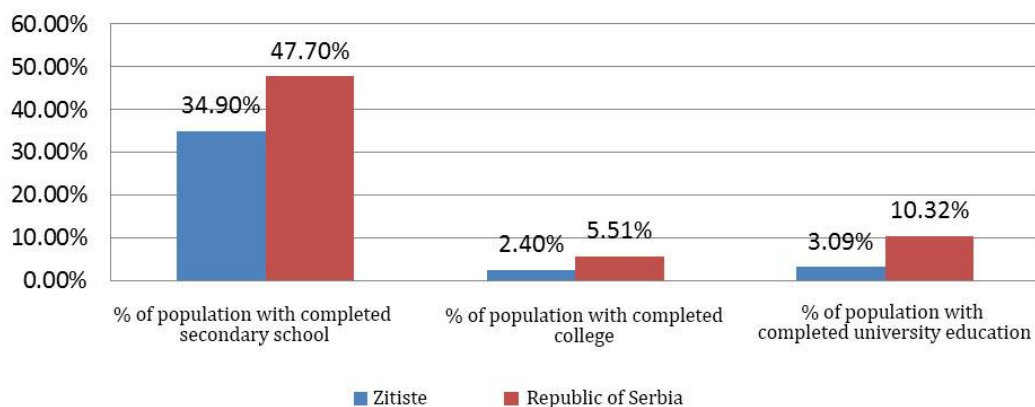
INDICATOR: Share of population with completed secondary school, college and university education

Category	Zitiste Municipality		Republic of Serbia	
	2002	2011	2002	2011
Total population older than 15	17.098	14.559	6.321.231	6.161.584
Population with completed secondary education	5.355	5.968	2.596.348	3.015.092
Population with completed college	447	410	285.056	348.335
Population with completed university education	355	528	411.944	652.234
% of population with completed secondary school	31,32%	34,90%	41,07%	47,70%
% of population with completed college	2,61%	2,40%	4,51%	5,51%
% of population with completed university education	2,08%	3,09%	6,52%	10,32%

Source:

Republican Statistical Office Annual publication Municipalities in Serbia

Share of population with completed secondary, college and university education (%)



Comment:

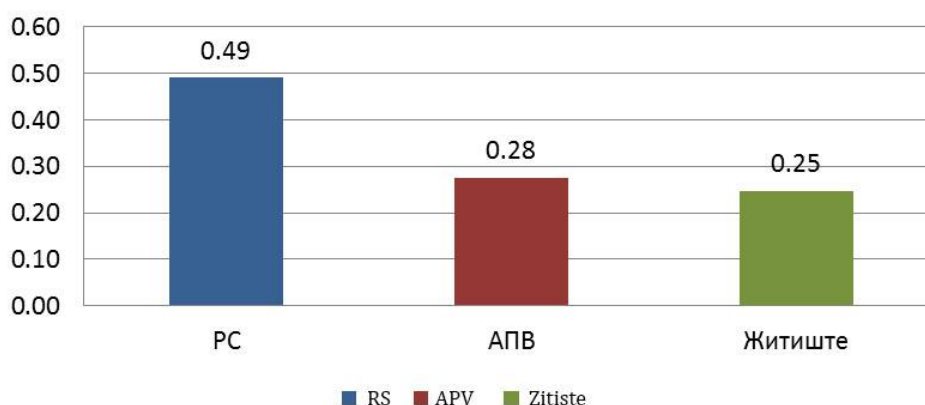
When it comes to education, Zitiste displays lower share of population with completed secondary, college and university education compared to Serbia. Secondary education records a ratio of 47,7% compared to 34,9% of Serbia, according to the last Census. The number of inhabitants with secondary school and university between two censuses increased, while the number of college educated people dropped. Total number of inhabitants older than 15 in the territory of the Municipality decreased from 17.098 to 14.559. The largest increase is recorded in the category of highly educated person, from 355 to 528.

Description	Length of roads (km)	Area (km^2)	Length of roads (km/km^2)
Republic of Serbia	43.344	88.361	0,49
AP Vojvodina	5.923	21.506	0,28
Zitiste	130	525	0,25

Source:

Republican Statistical Office Annual publication Municipalities and Regions in Serbia, 2010

Length of roads (km/km^2), 2009

**Comment:**

Only 121 km of roads have been constructed in Zitiste. Of these, 22 km are magistral roads, and 72 km regional roads. Magistral and regional roads are covered with modern pavement layer. In the municipality there are 36 km of local roads, of which 27 km are covered with modern pavement. Total length of the roads in index value km/km^2 is considerably lower than RS average. The main reason is the large area that the municipality occupies ($525 km^2$), and only 12 (aggregated) villages.

In spite of this, it is necessary to work on improvement of the roads quality and on construction of additional roads in the forthcoming period.

Country roads have great importance in the municipality.

Indicator No. 17

TOPIC: POPULATION, EDUCATION, QUALITY OF LIVING

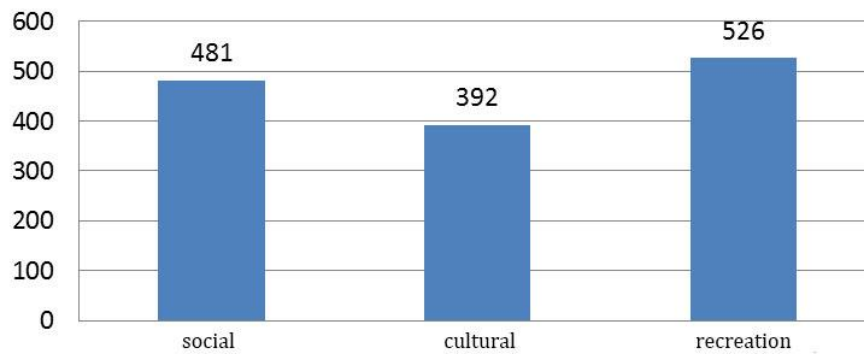
INDICATOR: Number of inhabitants per one facility of social, cultural and recreational activities

Municipality	Total population	Number of social facilities	Number of cultural facilities	Number of recreational facilities	Number of inhabitants per one social facility	Number of inhabitants per one cultural facility	Number of inhabitants per one recreation facility
2011	16.841	35	43	32	481	392	526

Source:

Zitiste Municipality

Number of inhabitants per one facility in 2011



Comment:

In the municipality there are numerous social, cultural and sports facilities.

Indicator No. 18

TOPIC: POPULATION, EDUCATION, QUALITY OF LIVING

INDICATOR: Number of inhabitants per one physician

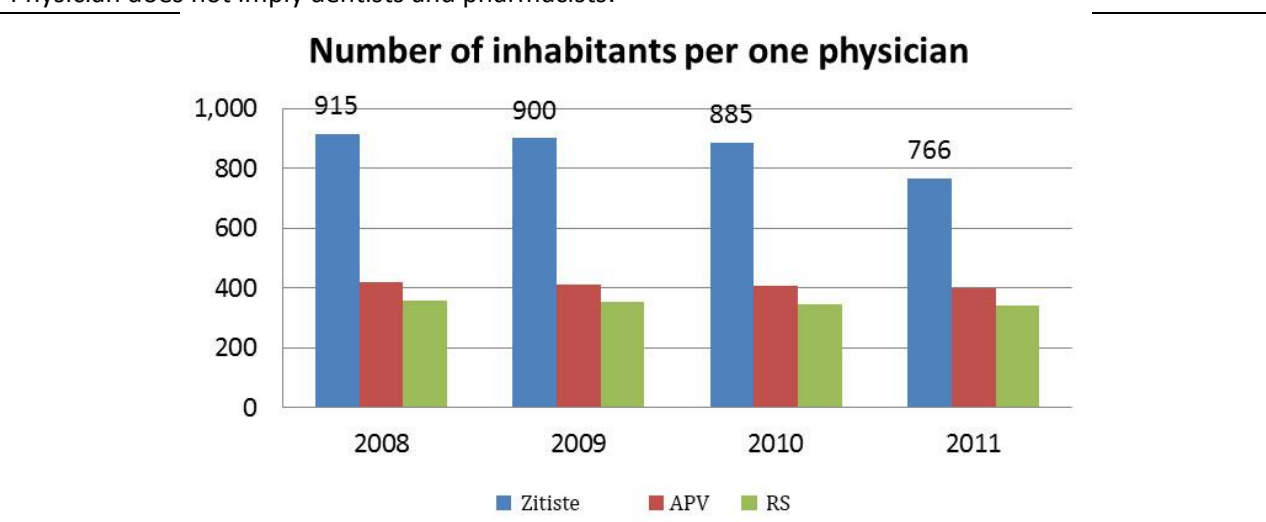
Year	Total population			Total number of physicians			Total number of inhabitants per one physician		
	Zitiste	APV	RS	Zitiste	APV	RS	Zitiste	APV	RS
2008	18.307	1.979.389	7.350.222	20	4.735	20.668	915	418	356
2009	18.005	1.968.356	7.320.807	20	4.804	20.825	900	410	352
2010	17.708	1.957.585	7.291.436	20	4.832	21.103	885	405	346
2011	16.841	1.931.809	7.186.862	22	4.859	21.067	766	398	341

Source:

Republican Statistical Office, annual issue Municipalities and regions in the Republic of Serbia

Note:

Physician does not imply dentists and pharmacists.



Comment:

Municipality of Zitiste has larger number of inhabitants per 1 physician than APV level, and particularly larger than RS. Still, the trend has been recorded since 2008 of reduction of this rate.

Indicator No. 19

TOPIC: POPULATION, EDUCATION, QUALITY OF LIVING

INDICATOR: Share of users of social welfare in total population

Year	Total population			Total number of users of social welfare			Share of social welfare users in total population		
	Zitiste	APV	RS	Zitiste	APV	RS	Zitiste	APV	RS
2008	18.307	1.979.389	7.350.222	6.349	131.837	400.388	34,68%	6,66%	5,45%
2009	18.005	1.968.356	7.320.807	5.142	135.112	417.335	28,56%	6,86%	5,70%
2010	17.708	1.957.585	7.291.436	3290	155.852	490.060	18,58%	7,96%	6,72%
2011	16.841	1.931.809	7.186.862	2321	168.447	584.828	13,78%	8,72%	8,06%

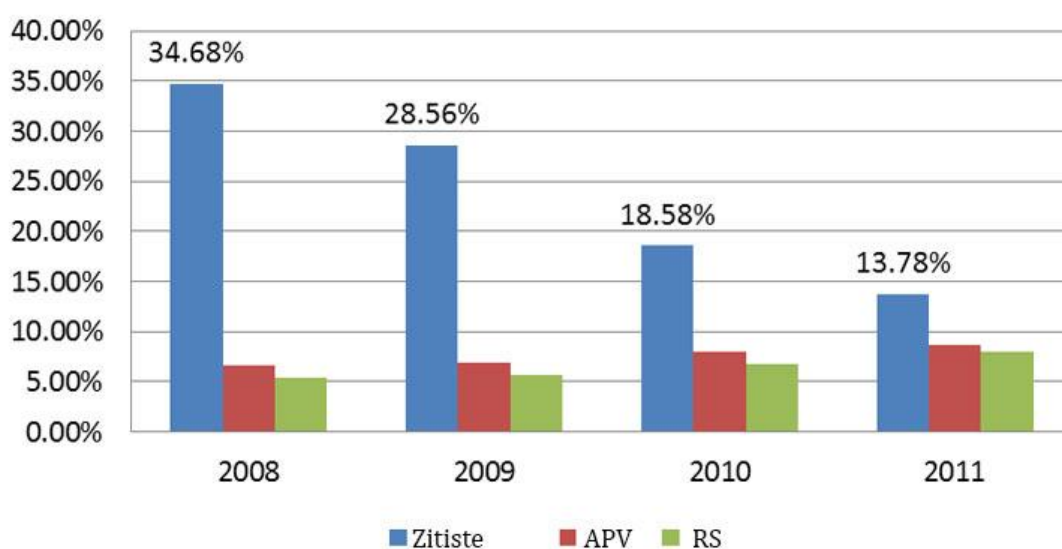
Source:

Republican Statistical Office, annual issue Municipalities Serbia

Note:

Number of inhabitants in 2008 – 2010 is the assessment made on 30/06, while the data for 2011 are obtained from the Census of population.

Share of social welfare users in total population



Comment:

In Zitiste, the share of social welfare users in total population is a great deal higher than in Vojvodina and in Serbia (34,68% compared to 6,66% in APV and 5,45% in Serbia). The share of social welfare users in total population records a drop from 34,68% (2008) to 13,78% (2011).

Indicator No. 20		TOPIC: ENVIRONMENT – WATER				
		INDICATOR: Quality of surface waters				
Water flow	Stretch	Quality /year				
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
The Stari Begej	Hetin	IV	IV	Not meeting the criteria	III/IV	IV
The Navigable Begej	Srpski ltebej	Does not meet the criteria of classif.	Does not meet the criteria of classif.	Does not meet the criteria of classif.	Does not meet the criteria of classif.	Does not meet the criteria of classif.
Source: <i>Republican Hydro-Meteorological Office, Annual issue 2007-11</i>						
Note:						
Assessment of quality of waters in Serbia is not done on the basis of EBI index, but on the basis of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rulebook on dangerous goods in the waters Off. gazette of RS 31/82 and 46/91 - Regulation on Classification of waters Off. Gazette 6/78 						
Comment:						
<p>The waters of the navigable Begej do not meet the criteria of classification, i.e. they belong to totally degraded water flows.</p> <p>The waters of the Stari Begej used to belong to Category IV in 2007 and 2008, i.e. to the class of waters allowed to be used for other purposes only after appropriate processing. In 2009 they are also in the group that does not meet any criteria of classification.</p> <p>According to the Regulation on Categorisation of waters, the water flow Navigable Begej on the stretch from Romanian border to the Stari Begej has been categorised as Category III, while the Stari Begej has not been included in the Regulation on Classification.</p> <p>The reason of poor quality of waters is uncontrolled pollution of water flows in Romania. There are efforts to have the problem solved, but the major obstacle is the lack of funds.</p>						

Indicator No. 21		TOPIC: ENVIRONMENT – WATER				
		INDICATOR: Households with safe potable water				
Households with safe potable water	Number of households		Number of households connected to water supply system		% of households with safe potable water	
Year	Zitiste	RS	Zitiste	RS	Zitiste	RS
2002	7.415	2.521.190	2.410	/	/	/
2011	6.386	2.497.187	3.012	2.161.182	47%	87%

Source:
Institute for Public Health, RZS

Note:
No information available on number of households connected to water supply system for 2002

% of households with safe potable water, 2011

Municipality	Percentage
Zitiste	47%
RS	87%

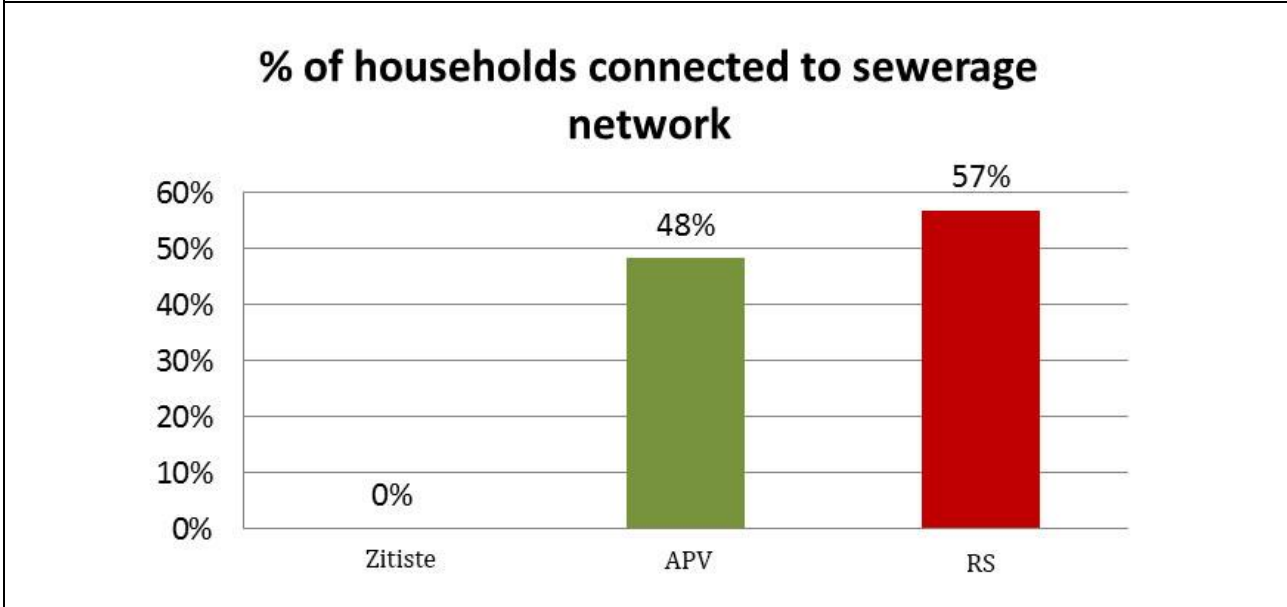
Comment:
In the Municipality of Zitiste according to the data for 2011, there were 3.012 households connected, i.e. 47% of total number of households. It is substantially lower rate than RS, which is 87%.

Indicator No. 22	TOPIC: ENVIRONMENT –WATER								
	INDICATOR: Households connected to sewerage network								

Year	Number of households			Number of households connected to sewerage network			% of households connected to sewerage network		
	Zitiste	APV	RS	Zitiste	APV	RS	Zitiste	APV	RS
2011	6.386	697.437	2.497.187	0	336.703	1.419.482	0%	48%	57%

Source:
Institute for Public Health, RZS

Note:
Data on total number of households are taken from the publication of RS – preliminary results of the Census 2011.



Comment:
In Zitiste Municipality there is neither sewerage network for waste waters, nor the waste waters purification plant.

Indicator No. 23	TOPIC: ENVIRONMENT – AIR	
	INDICATOR: Number of days with poor air quality	
	2006	2012
Number of days with poor air quality	5	/
Source: <i>AD, Bio-ecological centre, Zrenjanin, 2006.</i>		
Note: The last measuring was done in 2006 at the measuring point M-1, Zitiste Motel. The measuring took place throughout the year and the levels of NH ₃ , H ₂ S and acrolein were checked.		
Comment: In total, 5 days were found with higher concentration of NH ₃ in the air. Measuring did not find higher concentrations of either H ₂ S or acrolein. Considering the absence of potential pollutants, regular measuring of air quality is not taken.		

Indicator No. 24	TOPIC: ENVIRONMENT – USE OF THE LAND	
	INDICATOR: ABANDONED AND POLLUTED LAND	
	ha	%
Republic of Serbia		
Abandoned land	-	-
Polluted land	-	-
Municipality of Zitiste		
Abandoned land	210	
Polluted land	17	
Source: <i>Municipal Administration, 2013.</i>		
Comment: Polluted land: In the municipality there are 19 registered dumps and places for depositing wastes. These take up 171.210 m ² , i.e. 542.180 m ³ . Potentially polluted land is municipal dump in the area of local by-pass around Zitiste. This dump has been used for waste depositing since 1994. The Plan and the Design envisage its closing down, rehabilitation and re-cultivation. Large dumps in the municipality are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ravni Topolovac – 41.600 m², 100.000 m³; - Torda – 32.000 m², 96.000 m³; - Torak - 13.200 m², 39.600 m³; - Srpski Itebej 2 - 12.000 m², 36.000 m³; - Srpski and Novi Itebej - 12.000 m², 36.000 m³; - Medja – 10.500 m², 42.000 m³, - Banatsko Karadjordjevo - 10.500 m², 31.500 m³, Uncultivated/abandoned land takes up around 210 ha (Treasury Administration), of which 80 ha are abandoned farms.		

Indicator No. 25

TOPIC: ENVIRONMENT – WASTE

INDICATOR: Communal wastes per type of depositing

Values					
Admin. unit	Dump, t	Incinerated wastes, t	Recycled, t	Assessed quantity of wastes not liable to any management, t	Total, t
Republic of Serbia, 2010	850.000	837.000	12.550	1.601.000	3.300.550
Zitiste, 2010	2.283	0	0	3.799	6.082

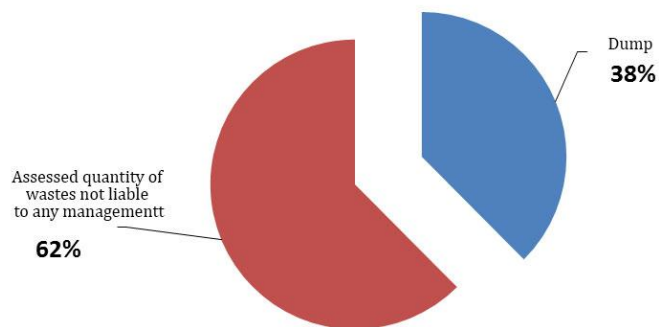
Source:

Integral plan of wastes management of the Municipality of Zitiste 2010, Local Administration Zitiste.

Note:

The data cover five villages

Communal wastes per type of depositing, 2010



Comment:

Waste collecting is done in twelve villages, once a week, indicating that a lot more wastes are produced. There are two private companies in the municipality dealing with recycling, such as metal and ceramic catalisators and there is private buying-off of pet packaging and plastic bags taking place. Wastes incineration is forbidden by the law and municipal decisions, but there is still practice of uncontrolled burning of bio-mass in the fields after the harvest.

Indicator No. 26		TOPIC: ENVIRONMENT – WASTES INDICATOR: Recycled wastes per types			
	Total (t)	Glass (t)	Paper (t)	Plastic (t)	Other (t)
2008		450			
2009					
2010					
2011	4				4
2012	5				5
2013	5				5
Source: <i>Templates: reported quantities and flow of wastes</i>					
Note: The data cover five villages Pursuant to the Law on Waste Management, the companies dealing with wastes report on quantities and flow of wastes.					
Comment: Collecting of wastes is done from five villages, once a week. There is no wastes incineration in the municipality. Incineration practice is spread in individual households and it is completely uncontrolled.					

Indicator No. 27

TOPIC: ENVIRONMENT – ENERGY

INDICATOR: Total energy consumption divided per types of energents

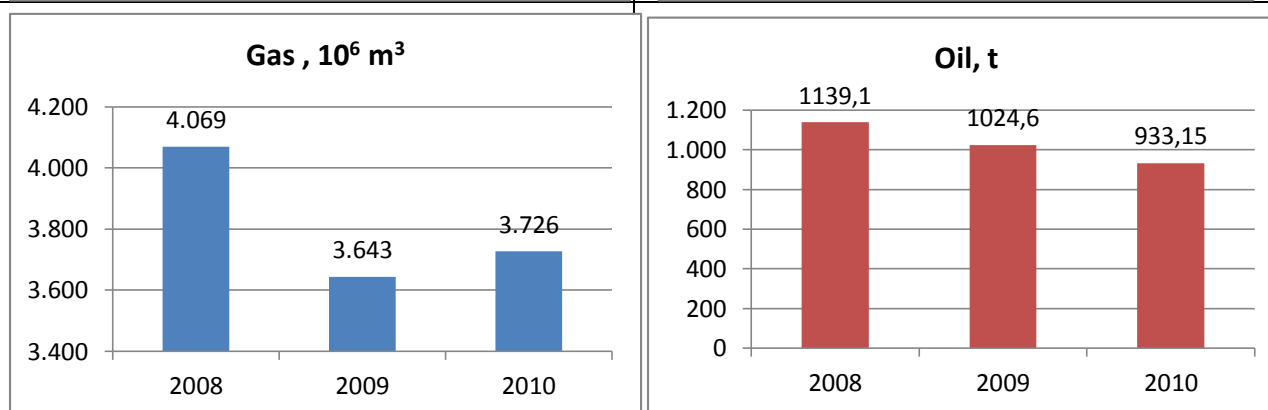
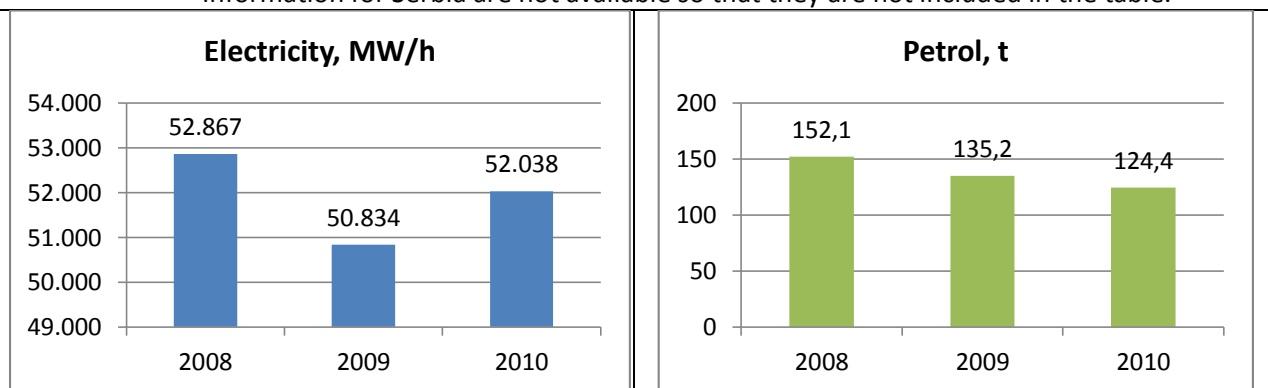
Total energy consumption divided per types of energents	Electricity MW/h	Petrol, t	Gas, 10 ⁶ m ³	Oil, t	Wood, m ³	Crude oil, t
2008	52.867	152.1	4.068,910	1.139,1	-	
2009	50.834	135,2	3.643,036	1.024,6	-	
2010	52.038	124,4	3.726,471	933,15	-	

Source:

- Petrol and oil – Private petrol pumps in the municipality: Mrksicevi salasi, Gutesa gas and Raca d.o.o.
- Electricity – Elektro-Vojvodina
- Gas – JKS PEKOS

Note:

- NIS has not submitted the information on consumption of petrol and oil
- It was not possible to obtain information on consumption of wood and crude oil since such data are not recorded officially.
- Information for Serbia are not available so that they are not included in the table.



Comment:

The largest consumption of energents was recorded in 2008. The consumption of electricity and gas was recorded in 2010 compared to 2009; the dropping trend of consumption of petrol and crude oil is recorded again in 2010. The information on consumption of petrol and oil should be taken with reserve, considering the fact that the largest producer, NIS, has not submitted the information from their petrol station.

Wood was used only for heating of two schools and ordered quantity was 50 m³/year. Wood and coal are essentially used for heating of households, though it is not possible to trace and assess such consumption.

Indicator No. 28		TOPIC: ENVIRONMENT – GAS PIPELINE								
		INDICATOR: Rate of connections to gas pipeline								
	Project		Built		Active		Other		Households	
Location	2006	2012	2006	2012	2006	2012	2006	2012	2006	2012
Torak	800		770		365		19		346	
Banatsko Karadjordjevo	900		760		651		24		627	
S. Itebej	700		640		576		27		549	
N. Itebej	550		450		344		14		330	
Zitiste	1000		860		743		29		714	
Cestereg	500		450		436		17		419	
R. Topolovac	450		437		433		13		420	
Banatski Dvor	400		300		307		21		286	
Medja	500		209		186		11		175	
B. Visnjicevo	150		150		0		0		0	
Source: Municipality data, JKSP EKOS Zitiste , February 2007										
Comment: The information for 2012 are not available										

Annex 2: Decision on Preparation of LED Strategy

На основу члана 32. Закона о локалној самоуправи („Службени лист Републике Србије“, број 129/07) и члана 42. Статута Општине Житише (Службени лист Општине Житише, број 16/2008), Скупштина општине Житише на седници 29.1.2013. донела је

ОДЛУКУ О ПРИСТУПАЊУ ИЗРАДИ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ ОДРЖИВОГ РАЗВОЈА ОПШТИНЕ ЖИТИШТЕ

Члан 1.

Општина Житише приступа изради Стратегије одрживог развоја општине Житише за период од 2014. до 2020. године (у даљем тексту: Стратегија), која ће имати четири тематске области: област руралног развоја, област инфраструктуре и комуналних делатности, област заштите животне средине и енергетике, област људских ресурса и друштвено-економског развоја.

Члан 2.

Циљ израде Стратегије је да се обезбеди одржив друштвено – економски развој општине Житише, кроз континуитет процеса стратешког планирања усмереног на уједначавање развоја и ангажовање локалних ресурса, широке грађанске партиципације и укључења свих релевантних чинилаца, а тиме унапређујући квалитет живота свих грађана.

Члан 3.

Именује се тим за израду Стратегије:

- Душан Милићев – председник општине
- Драган Миленковић – председник скупштине
- Јене Лазар – заменик председника општине
- Јелена Сиј – заменица председника Скупштине
- Далибор Голубовић – помоћник председника општине
- Светлана Маја Бабић – руководилац одељења за друштвене делатности
- Свјетлана Марковић – руководилац одељења за инспекцијске послове
- Данијела Марков – руководилац одељења за финансије
- Љубо Петковић – технички директор ЈП „Развој“
- Калина Рајовић – начелница Општинске управе
- Биљана Зубац – секретарка Скупштине општине
- Бојан Марчета – члан општинског већа
- Снежана Вучуревић – одборница у Скупштини општине
- Владимир Стајковић – члан општинског већа
- Дејан Мелар – помоћник председника општине
- Дијана Барис – координатор канцеларије за локални развој
- Снежана Лакић – стручни сарадник за послове заштите животне средине
- Маја Грујић – чланица општинског већа
- Слободанка Радојчић – инспекторка за заштиту животне средине
- Виорел Герету – члан општинског већа

За координатора израде Стратегије одређује се Дејан Мелар , за заменицу координатора Дијана Барис , а за послове административног асистента Снежна Лакић.

Члан 5.

У циљу спровођења ове одлуке биће формиране четири Радне групе, као и стратешки савет.

Члан 6.

За мониторинг и евалуацију израде Стратегије именује се радно тело у саставу : Јелена Травар-Миљевић, Игор Салак и Јован Мандић.

Члан 7.

Техничку подршку у процесу израде Стратегије ће пружити Регионални центар за друштвено-економски развој – Банат.

Члан 8.

Рок за израду предлога Стратегије јесте 1.октобар 2013, а рок за усвајање Стратегије је 31.12.2013.године.

Члан 9.

Ова одлука ступа на снагу осмог дана од дана објављивања у „Службеном листу општине Житиште“. Одлуку објавити у „Службеном листу општине Житиште.“

Република Србија
Аутономна Покрајина Војводина
Општина Житиште
Скупштина Општине Житиште
Житиште, Цара Душана 15
Број: 1-020-4/2013
Датум: 29.1. 2013.

Председник скупштине општине Житиште
Драган Миленковић





Република Србија
Аутономна Покрајина Војводина
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Тел: 023/821-306, факс: 023/821-308
e-mail: zitiste.predsednik@gmail.com

Број: П 02-18/2013-6
Датум: 16.04.2013. год.

На основу члана 44. Закона о локалној самоуправи („Службени гласник Републике Србије“ бр.129/2007), члана 58. Статута општине Житиште („Службени лист општине Житиште бр.16/2008) и на основу одлуке о приступању изради Стратегије одрживог развоја општине Житиште број 1-020-4/2013, Председник општине Житиште донео је:

РЕШЕЊЕ О ДОПУНИ ТИМА ЗА ИЗРАДУ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ

Члан 1.

На основу одлуке о приступању изради Стратегије одрживог развоја Општине Житиште број 1-020-4/2013 допуњује се тим за израду стратегије и у тим за израду Стратегије се именују:

1. Вукосава Триковић – члан пројектног тима
2. Милоје Илић – комунални инспектор
3. Светлана Милenkовић – грађевински инспектор
4. Митар Видаховић – службеник за јавне набавке
5. Андреј Амжжић – шеф рачуноводства

Члан 2.

Ово решење ступа на снагу вредног дана од дана доношења.

ПРЕДСЕДНИК ОПШТИНЕ ЖИТИШТЕ



Dusan Mijalic
Душан Мијалић

Annex 3: Decision on Appointment of Strategic Council



ОПШТИНА ЖИТИШТЕ

Република Србија
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e-mail: opstina.zitiste@gmail.com

Број: П-02-18/2013-5
Датум: 12.08.2013. год.

На основу члана 44. Закона о локалној самоуправи ("Службени гласник Републике Србије" бр. 129/2007), члана 58. Статута општине Житиште ("Службени лист општине Житиште бр.16/2008) и на основу одлуке о приступању израде Стратегије одрживог развоја општине Житиште број I-020-4/2013, Председник општине Житиште донео је:

РЕШЕЊЕ О ИМЕНОВАЊУ СТРАТЕШКОГ САВЕТА ЗА ИЗРАДУ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ ОДРЖИВОГ РАЗВОЈА ОПШТИНЕ ЖИТИШТЕ

Члан 1.

За чланове стратешког савета за израду стратегије одрживог развоја општине Житиште именују се:

1. Митар Вучуревић
2. Драган Миленковић
3. Јенс Лазар
4. Душан Кузмап
5. Јелена Сиј
6. Далибор Голубовић
7. Гереу Виорел
8. Александар Менг
9. Добан Јанош

Члан 2.

Ово решење ступа на снагу од дана доношења.

ПРЕДСЕДНИК

Митар Вучуревић

Annex 4: Decision on Appointment of Working Group for Rural Development



Република Србија
Аутономна Покрајина Војводина
Општина Житиште
ПРЕДСЕДНИК
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e-mail: zitiste.predsednik@gmail.com

Број: П-02-18/2013-1
Датум: 27.03.2013. год.

На основу члана 44. Закона о локалној самоуправи („Службени гласник Републике Србије“ бр.129/2007), члана 58. Статута општине Житиште („Службени лист општине Житиште бр.16/2008) и на основу одлуке о приступању израде Стратегије одрживог развоја општине Житиште број 1-020-4/2013, Председник општине Житиште донео је:

РЕШЕЊЕ О ИМЕНОВАЊУ ЧЛАНОВА РАДНЕ ГРУПЕ ЗА ИЗРАДУ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ ОДРЖИВОГ РАЗВОЈА ОПШТИНЕ ЖИТИШТЕ ЗА ОБЛАСТ РУРАЛНОГ РАЗВОЈА

Члан 1.

За чланове радне групе за израду стратегије одрживог развоја општине Житиште за област руралног развоја именују се:

1. Свјетлана Марковић – координаторка радне групе
2. Јелена Сиј – замјеница координаторке радне групе
3. Вукосава Трновац – замјеница координаторке радне групе
4. Виорел Гереу – члан радне групе
5. Ранко Узелац – члан радне групе
6. Миленко Чолић – члан радне групе
7. Алекса Кузман – члан радне групе
8. Ненад Стајковић – члан радне групе
9. Биљана Катић – члан радне групе
10. Каћинка Нинковић – члан радне групе
11. Марин Кпежевић – члан радне групе
12. Рожи Адриен – члан радне групе
13. Едит Сарка – члан радне групе
14. Миладин Илџагов – члан радне групе
15. Смиљка Јакшић – члан радне групе
16. Срђан Марчета – члан радне групе
17. Мирџа Јелса – члан радне групе
18. Уна Петровић – члан радне групе
19. Јефта Живков – члан радне групе
20. Иштван Денеш – члан радне групе
21. Радојица Иванчевић – члан радне групе

Члан 2.

Ово решење ступа на снагу наредног дана од дана доношења.



ПРЕДСЕДНИК ОПШТИНЕ ЖИТИШТЕ

Душан Милићев

Annex 5: Decision on appointment of Working Group for Infrastructure and Communal Activities



Република Србија
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Број: П-02-18/2013-2
Датум: 27.03.2013. год.

На основу члана 44. Закона о локалној самоуправи („Службени гласник Републике Србије“ бр.129/2007), члана 58. Статута општине Житиште („Службени лист општине Житиште бр.16/2008) и на основу одлуке о приступању израде Стратегије одрживог развоја општине Житиште број I-020-4/2013, Председник општине Житиште донео је:

РЕШЕЊЕ О ИМЕНОВАЊУ ЧЛАНОВА РАДНЕ ГРУПЕ ЗА ИЗРАДУ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ ОДРЖИВОГ РАЗВОЈА ОПШТИНЕ ЖИТИШТЕ ЗА ОБЛАСТ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРЕ И КОМУНАЛНИХ ДЕЛАТНОСТИ

Члан 1.

За чланове радне групе за израду стратегије одрживог развоја општине Житиште за област инфраструктуре и комуналних делатности именују се:

1. Љубинко Петковић – координатор радне групе
2. Светлана Милековић – заменица координатора радне групе
3. Милоје Илић – заменик координатора радне групе
4. Саша Божићевић – члан радне групе
5. Шандор Хевеши – члан радне групе
6. Мило Прибишић – члан радне групе
7. Виорел Гереу – члан радне групе
8. Данијела Ђурчија – члан радне групе
9. Марко Грче – члан радне групе
10. Мирко Бјелица – члан радне групе
11. Звездан Цимбаљевић – члан радне групе
12. Витомир Ђурчин – члан радне групе

Члан 2.

Ово решење ступа на снагу наредног дана од дана доношења.

ПРЕДСЕДНИК ОПШТИНЕ ЖИТИШТЕ

Душан Милићев

Annex 6: Decision on appointment of Working Group for Environment Protection and Energy



Република Србија
Аутономна Покрајина Војводина
Општина Житиште
ПРЕДСЕДНИК
Житиште, Цара Душана 15
Тел: 023/821-306, факс: 023/821-308
e-mail: zitiste.predsednik@gmail.com

Број: П-02-18/2013-3
Датум: 27.03.2013. год.

На основу члана 44. Закона о локалној самоуправи („Службени гласник Републике Србије“ бр.129/2007), члана 58. Статута општине Житиште („Службени лист општине Житиште бр.16/2008) и на основу одлуке о приступању израде Стратегије одрживог развоја општине Житиште број I-020-4/2013, Председник општине Житиште донео је:

РЕШЕЊЕ О ИМЕНОВАЊУ ЧЛАНОВА РАДНЕ ГРУПЕ ЗА ИЗРАДУ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ ОДРЖИВОГ РАЗВОЈА ОПШТИНЕ ЖИТИШТЕ ЗА ОБЛАСТ ЗАШТИТЕ ЖИВОТНЕ СРЕДИНЕ И ЕНЕРГЕТИКЕ

Члан 1.

За чланове радне групе за израду стратегије одрживог развоја општине Житиште за област заштите животне средине и енергетике именују се:

1. Снежана Лакић – координаторка радне групе
2. Слободанка Радојчић – заменица координаторке радне групе
3. Ања Пантелић – члан радне групе
4. Снежана Вучуревић – члан радне групе
5. Радојица Иванчевић – члан радне групе
6. Филип Јонел – члан радне групе
7. Драгана Мркишић – члан радне групе
8. Саво Иванчевић – члан радне групе
9. Верица Миљевић – члан радне групе
10. Зоранка Грбић – члан радне групе
11. Гордана Нинковић – члан радне групе
12. Шандор Хевеши – члан радне групе
13. Роберт Кочиш – члан радне групе
14. Норика Рапа – члан радне групе
15. Сташко Влаисављевић – члан радне групе
16. Данијела Флутур – члан радне групе
17. Маја Грујић – члан радне групе
18. Гордана Гаврић – члан радне групе
19. Ивана Ђурић – члан радне групе

Члан 2.

Ово решење ступа на снагу наредног дана од дана доношења.



ПРЕДСЕДНИК ОПШТИНЕ ЖИТИШТЕ

Душан Милићев

РЕШЕЊЕ О ИМПУБЛИКАЦИЈИ ПРОЈЕКТА ЗАШТИТЕ КОМУНИКАЦИОНЕ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРЕ
ОПШТИНЕ ЖИТИШТЕ ЗА КОМУНИКАЦИОНЕ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРЕ

На основу решења Општинског већа Општине Житиште од 14. јуна 2017. године, а у складу са чланом 10. ставом 1. Закона о комуникацијској инфраструктури, Општина Житиште донела је следеће решење:

1. Снежана Пекић – извршилац послова градоначелника
2. Јелена Радојевић – извршилац послова градоначелника
3. Драгољуб Радојевић – извршилац послова градоначелника
4. Јелена Радојевић – извршилац послова градоначелника
5. Јелена Радојевић – извршилац послова градоначелника
6. Јелена Радојевић – извршилац послова градоначелника
7. Јелена Радојевић – извршилац послова градоначелника
8. Јелена Радојевић – извршилац послова градоначелника
9. Јелена Радојевић – извршилац послова градоначелника
10. Јелена Радојевић – извршилац послова градоначелника
11. Јелена Радојевић – извршилац послова градоначелника
12. Јелена Радојевић – извршилац послова градоначелника
13. Јелена Радојевић – извршилац послова градоначелника
14. Јелена Радојевић – извршилац послова градоначелника
15. Јелена Радојевић – извршилац послова градоначелника
16. Јелена Радојевић – извршилац послова градоначелника
17. Јелена Радојевић – извршилац послова градоначелника
18. Јелена Радојевић – извршилац послова градоначелника
19. Јелена Радојевић – извршилац послова градоначелника
20. Јелена Радојевић – извршилац послова градоначелника

Annex 7: Decision on appointment of Working Group for Human Resources and Socio-economic Development



Република Србија
Аутономна Покрајина Војводина
Општина Житиште
ПРЕДСЕДНИК
Житиште, Цара Душана 15
Тел: 023/821-306, факс: 023/821-308
e-mail: zitiste.predscdnik@gmail.com

Број: П-02-18/2013-4
Датум: 27.03.2013. год.

На основу члана 44. Закона о локалној самоуправи („Службени гласник Републике Србије“ бр.129/2007), члана 58. Статута општине Житиште („Службени лист општине Житиште бр.16/2008) и на основу одлуке о приступању израде Стратегије одрживог развоја општине Житиште број 1-020-4/2013, Председник општине Житиште донео је:

РЕШЕЊЕ О ИМЕНОВАЊУ ЧЛАНОВА РАДНЕ ГРУПЕ ЗА ИЗРАДУ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ ОДРЖИВОГ РАЗВОЈА ОПШТИНЕ ЖИТИШТЕ ЗА ОБЛАСТ ЉУДСКИХ РЕСУРСА И ДРУШТВЕНО-ЕКОНОМСКИ РАЗВОЈ

Члан 1.

За чланове радне групе за израду стратегије одрживог развоја општине Житиште за област људских ресурса и друштвено-економски развој именују се:

1. Светлана Маја Бабић – координаторка радне групе
2. Калина Рајовић – заменица координаторке радне групе
3. Јене Лазар – заменик координатора радне групе
4. Габор др. Лоди – члан радне групе
5. Тања Миленковић – члан радне групе
6. Славица Михаић – члан радне групе
7. Ружица Трипић – члан радне групе
8. Зоран Веселипов – члан радне групе
9. Едит Сарка – члан радне групе
10. Биљана Зубац – члан радне групе
11. Весна Ђук – члан радне групе
12. Александар Менг – члан радне групе
13. Спежана Вучуревић – члан радне групе
14. Нсмања Ковачев – члан радне групе
15. Миленко Станић – члан радне групе
16. Смиљка Јакшић – члан радне групе
17. Владимир Стајковић – члан радне групе
18. Станко Влаисављевић – члан радне групе
19. Митар Видаковић – члан радне групе
20. Рапа Тодорел – члан радне групе

21. Драган Пушара – члан радне групе
22. Миљана Николи – члан радне групе
23. Славица Мрђа – члан радне групе
24. Данијела Марков – члан радне групе
25. Бојан Марчета – члан радне групе

Члап 2.

Ово решење ступа на снагу наредног дана од дана доношења.



ПРЕДСЕДНИК ОПШТИНЕ ЖИТИШТЕ

Душан Милићев

Annex 8: Decision on Preparation of the Revision of Sustainable Development Strategy with the Action Plan for the period 2018-2020

Република Србија
АП Војводина
Општина Житиште
Скупштина општине Житиште
Број:1-020-58 /2017-2
Дана:22.12. 2017.
Житиште

Заменик Председника
Скупштине Општине Житиште
Јонел Филип с.р.



На основу члана 20. став 1. тачка 5. Закона о локалној самоуправи („Сл.гласник РС“, бр. 129/2007 и 83/2014), члана 42. Статута Општине Житиште („Службени лист Општине Житиште“, бр. 34/2013 – пречишћен текст) и одредби Одлуке о приступању изради стратегије одрживог развоја Општине Житиште Житиште („Службени лист Општине Житиште“, бр. 3/2013) Скупштина Општине Житиште на седници одржаној дана 22.12.2017. године донела је

ОДЛУКУ О ПРИСТУПАЊУ ИЗРАДИ РЕВИЗИЈЕ СТРАТЕГИЈЕ ОДРЖИВОГ РАЗВОЈА ОД 2014. ДО 2020. ГОДИНЕ И ИЗРАДЕ АКЦИОНОГ ПЛАНА ЗА 2018 - 2020. ГОДИНУ

Члан 1.

На основу Уговора о додели финансијских средстава по Конкурсу за суфинансирање пројеката ЈЛС за унапређење израде и спровођење ефикасних регионалних и локалних јавних политика закљученог дана 23.11.2017. године, између Општине Житиште и Покрајинског секретаријата за регионални развој, међународну сарадњу и локалну самоуправу, образује се Радна група за спровођење „Ревизије постојеће Стратегије одрживог развоја од 2014. до 2020. године и израду Акционог плана за 2018. – 2020. годину“ (у даљем тексту: Радна група).

Члан 2.

За координаторку израде Ревизије стратегије одређује се Јелена Травар – Миљевић, за заменицу координаторке Дијана Барнес, а за послове административних асистената Зоран Радиновић, Ана Бијелић и Наташа Јефтић.

Члан 3.

Радна група је дужна да посао из става 1. овог члана спроведе до 23.04.2018. године.

Члан 4.

Председник Општине Житиште може Решењем утврдити висину новчане накнаде за рад административних асистената Радне групе који су наведени у члану 2. ове Одлуке. Новчана средства ће бити додељена по Уговору који је наведен у члану 1. ове Одлуке.

Члан 5.

Радна група за ревизију ће организовати састанке са свим Радним групама које су учествовале у изради Стратегије одрживог развоја од 2014. до 2020. године.

Члан 6.

Ова одлука ступа на снагу осмог дана од дана објављивања у „Службеном листу Општине Житиште“. Одлуку објавити у „Службеном листу Општине Житиште.“

Република Србија
Аутономна Покрајина Војводина
Општина Житиште
Скупштина Општине Житиште
Број: I -020- 50/2017
Датум: 22.12. 2017.
Житиште

Заменик Председника
Скупштине Општине Житиште

Јонел Филип с.р.

Annex 9: Brief descriptions of top 10 Projects

Project – 01	
Strategic objective	2.3. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL COMMUNITIES
Programme	2.3.1 Improving the quality of potable water
Project	2.3.1.3. Construction of a water treatment plant for drinking water on the water supply system in Zitiste
Project description	<p>The area of the Municipality is rich in underground waters. The artworks released are already moving from a depth of 50 meters to the next. The Arterian edition is mainly used for the supply of drinking water, and these waters in their chemical composition generally contain a higher amount of ammonia and have increased potassium manganate consumption. Waters are poorly mineralized with excess iron, depending on the site.</p> <p>From this it can be concluded that the population uses drinking water of extremely poor quality in the chemical and mineral composition.</p> <p>The Municipality of Zitiste is in the process of preparation of technical documentation as well as of all approvals for the work on the construction of a water treatment plant for drinking water on the water supply system in Zitiste.</p> <p>The plan of general regulation of the settlement of Zitiste for water supply defined the cadastral plots number 1392 and 1382 within block 44 for water supply system. With its wells and equipment, along with the provision of the sanitary protection zone, it has relatively good conditions to meet the current and future needs of the inhabitants of the village for drinking water. The inhabited place Zitiste has about 2.900 inhabitants. The total number of connections is 956. The number of business entities is 126. The water supply system in Zitiste consists of two wells, of which one is functional and the other one is only drilled and needs to be equipped. The capacity of these two wells is 25 l / s. The length of the water supply network is 16,5 km. The water supply network is made of PE pipes and PVC pipes, diameter D 200, D 160, D 110, D 90, D 60. The water system has no pumping stations and water tower. The arrangement and construction will be carried out based on the conditions of the General Regulation Plan of the Zitiste settlement.</p> <p>The construction of the mentioned plant creates the opportunity for supplying the Municipality with quality drinking water.</p>
Objectives	The aim of construction of a drinking water treatment plant on the water supply system in Zitiste is supplying citizens with quality drinking water and technical water with appropriate chemical and mineral composition.
Expected results	Water factory built Equal opportunities created for all citizens
Indicators	Issued exploitation permit, technical acceptance
Project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of project documentation • Announcement of public procurement for the selection of the most favorable bidder • Choice of the most favorable bidder • Construction of a water factory
Background information	Supply of water in the inhabited town of Zitiste takes place through wells that capture the underground waters of the basic aquifer complex, through the existing distribution network. The Arterian edition is mainly used for the supply of drinking water, and these waters in their chemical composition generally contain a higher amount of ammonia and have increased potassium manganate consumption. Waters

	are poorly mineralized with excess iron, depending on the site. From this it can be concluded that the population uses drinking water of extremely poor quality in the chemical and mineral composition.					
Duration (beginning-ending)	2018		2019		2020	
	x	x	x	x	x	x
Expenditure assessment/ Project value (RSD)	240.000.000 RSD		Amount and sources of financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 216.000.000 RSD donors and • 24.000.000 RSD LS 		
Partners	RS Government, APV Government and LS					
Status of the project	Provision of initial funds on the basis of the APV competition, pre-calculation and calculation of works and preparation of technical documentation.					

Project – 02						
Strategic objective	2.3. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL COMMUNITIES					
Programme	2.3.1 Improving the quality of potable water					
Project	2.3.1.1 Replacement of asbestos pipes in four settlements					
Project description	<p>In the territory of the whole municipality of Zitiste, 198.800 m of water supply network is made, out of which 178.300 m from PE and PVC pipes, and 20.500 m from asbestos pipes. In the following period, it is planned to reconstruct and replace asbestos pipes.</p> <p>It is estimated that the existing water supply network is made 25 and 50 years ago of unfavorable composition of the material, with the possibility of occurring a considerable amount of water losses in the system, which calls into question the reliable, efficient and safe water supply of all consumers in Cestereg, Ravni Topolovac, Medja and Banatsko Karadjordjevo.</p>					
Objectives	Improving the water distribution in four populated areas					
Expected results	Technical documentation created Existing pipes replaced with new ones					
Indicators	Length of replaced tubes Issued exploitation permit					
Project activities	In the inhabited places of Banatsko Karadjordjevo, Medja, Ravni Topolovac and Cestereg, the existing water supply network was built in the period 1970-1980, from asbestos-cement (AC) pipes, class "C", diameter Ø80-150 mm. The project plan is to replace 40 km of AC pipes with PVC pipes.					
Background information	The inhabited places Ravni Topolovac, Banatsko Karadjordjevo, Cestereg and Medja have a built water network that has not been completed, the asbestos pipes from which this water supply network is made are outdated and often malfunctions, thus creating unfavorable conditions for the development of the economy. The Zitiste municipality aims to ensure the equal development of all settlements that make up the creation of approximately the same conditions for the development of the economy.					
Duration (beginning-ending)	2018		2019		2020	
	x	x	x	x	x	x
Expenditure assessment/ Project value (RSD)	249.000.000 RSD	Amount and sources of financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 224.000.000 RSD donors • 25.000.000 RSD LS 			
Partners	RS Government, APV Government, JP Razvoj and LS					
Status of the project	Project under way					

Project – 03						
Strategic objective	2.1 ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF AGRICULTURE					
Programme	2.1.1 Modernization of agriculture					
Project	2.1.1.1 Center for Agricultural Development					
Project description	Preparation of technical documentation for the establishment and equipping of the Center for Agricultural Development.					
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of technical documentation • Equipping the Center for Agricultural Development 					
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepared technical documentation for the establishment and equipping of the Center for Agricultural Development 					
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical documentation prepared • Equipped Center 					
Project activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtaining documents - proof of ownership 2. Resolving farmer's property 3. Obtaining the conditions from the competent enterprises 4. Obtaining a location permit and preparing the technical documentation 5. Obtaining consents from the competent enterprises 6. Issuing a building permit 7. Establishment of the Center for Agricultural Development 8. Storage center 					
Background information	Agriculture is the dominant economic activity in the municipality of Zitiste. The municipality is characterized by good natural conditions for agricultural production, such as quality land, presence of water resources, favorable climate, etc. which along with a long tradition resulted in the specialization of agricultural production in the municipality. In 2018, there was an increase in the number of registered agricultural holdings. About 11,500 ha are in the possession of small farms that are not registered, and which basic income is realized outside agriculture.					
Duration (beginning-ending)	2018		2019		2020	
	x	x	x	x	x	x
Expenditure assessment/ Project value (RSD)	2.500.000 RSD	Amount and sources of financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.250.000 RSD donors • 250.000 RSD LS 			
Partners	RS Government, APV Government, RDA Banat, RPK Zrenjanin , private companies and LS					
Status of the project	A feasibility study for the establishment and equipping of a regional center for support of the development of fruit and vegetable production in Central Banat was prepared. Defined space for the Center for Agricultural Development					

Project – 04						
Strategic objective	3.4 ALTERNATIVE AND RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES USE					
Programme	3.4.2 Increasing capacity for the use of renewable energy sources					
Project	3.4.2.2 Increasing energy efficiency by reconstruction of boiler houses in public facilities					
Project description	The key project activity envisages the installation of photovoltaic solar cells on the public institutions in the municipality of Zitiste. With this move, the representatives of the municipality of Zitiste Municipality, together with their partners, are approaching EU standards in the field of environmental protection. A modern approach to the use of renewable energy sources contributes to reducing the cost of electricity consumption, reducing pollution and raising the awareness of the need for environmental protection.					
Objectives	Increasing the energy efficiency of public institutions					
Expected results	Increased energy efficiency Reducing the costs of other energy sources					
Indicators	Installed photovoltaic solar cells on public institutions					
Project activities	Preparation of technical documentation Installation of photovoltaic cells					
Background information	Today in the most massive use are the so-called photovoltaic solar systems. Photovoltaic systems work on the principle of photovoltaic conversion of solar radiation carried out on solar cells that are made of semiconductor materials. Based on data on average irradiance it can be concluded that the potentials of solar energy in Serbia are very favorable and that is a significant number of sunny days throughout the territory. The most favorable areas in our country record a large number of sunny hours (over 2000 h), and the annual ratio of actual irradiance and total possible irradiance is approximately 50%.					
Duration (beginning-ending)	2018		2019		2020	
	x	x	x	x	x	x
Expenditure assessment/ Project value (RSD)	23.500.000 RSD	Amount sources and of financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20.000.000 RSD donors и • 3.500.000 RSD LS 			
Partners	RS Government , APV Government, JP, public institutions and LS					
Status of the project	Preliminary design completed					

Project – 05	
Strategic objective	3.5. ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT
Programme	3.5.1. Organised wastes management
Project	3.5.1.2 Construction of transfer station with recycling yard
Project description	Transfer station with recycling yard is a technological unit for reception, classification, pressing, baling of dry packing and primarily selected waste, and temporary storing of treated selected wastes. Such plant is situated in Banatski Dvor according to Spatial Plan of the Municipality of Zitiste.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer station with recycling yard is a part of local, integral and regional system of wastes management • Created conditions for introduction of the system of primary and secondary wastes separation in the municipality; reduced quantities of wastes deposited in non-hygienic dump currently in use • Created conditions for the whole municipality for depositing only non-recycleable materials in future hygienic dump in Zrenjanin • Improved effectiveness and efficiency of work of JKP.
Expected results	<p>This system of municipal waste management will provide maximum protection for the health of the population.</p> <p>Waste that can be disposed in recycling yards is: paper, cardboard, plastic, metal packaging, styrofoam, old batteries, glass waste, flat glass, PET bottles, PE foil, cans, old medicines, scrap tires (up to 4 pieces), metal bulk waste, electronic waste, bulky waste, accumulators, fluorescent tubes, green waste.</p> <p>The urban project of the transfer station complex with the communal park in Zitiste contains the unit A. Within Transfer station with a recycling yard the following facilities are envisaged: - facilities for controlled access and dispatch of waste (gates, access ramps, scale, premises for controlling the entrance and exit, premises for sanitary block and other accompanying premises in the building at the entrance to the complex); - loading and unloading station with access ramp, covered platform with suction part and hydraulic stationary press and space for rolling containers; - collecting station with recycling yard for securing the disposal of primarily selected waste, baling and storage of secondary raw materials (paper, plastic and PET, colored metal, glass, textiles, household waste and other non-hazardous waste) as well as partial disposal of hazardous household waste (electrical and electronic waste, automotive tires, used batteries, waste oils, fluo tubes, paints and house chemicals) in the form of plateaus with roofs and boxes / containers. Entrance and exit from the complex is planned in one place, which is strictly controlled. The area of the transfer station is surrounded by a fence of 2,20 m height. The parking space for employees, official vehicles and passenger vehicles is provided near the entrance to the gate of the transfer station, in front of the enclosed area of the complex. The basis for the future realization of the transfer of the station is the main project of the "Multi-purpose Recyclable yard and the transfer station of the communal waste of the municipality of Zitiste" (December, 2010).</p>
Indicators	A multipurpose recycling yard and the transfer station for the municipal waste built
Project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of project technical documentation - Equipping of the unit A

Background information	Location, necessary decisions and permissions Provided					
Duration (beginning-ending)	2018		2019		2020	
	x	x	x	x	x	x
Expenditure assessment/ Project value (RSD)	200.000.000 RSD		Amount sources and of financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 190.000.000 RSD donors и • 10.000.000 RSD LS 		
Partners	RS Government, APV Government, JP, adjacent LS and LS					
Status of the project	Urban project					

Project – 06						
Strategic objective	2.3 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL COMMUNITIES					
Programme	2.3.4 Providing infrastructure in working zones					
Project	2.3.4.1 Equipping of working zone locality 6 in Zitiste					
Project description	The planned working zone - locality 6 in Zitiste, in the south-eastern part, includes the section of the state road I-B of the line no.12 (Zrenjanin - Zitiste.) In the northwestern zone covered with plan, there is a country road, about 400 meters in length. This zone doesn't have high-voltage facilities, water or sewerage infrastructure built, there is no built atmospheric sewerage network and no gas installations. Detailed regulation plan has been created.					
Objectives	The goal of equipping the locality 6 is the development of the industry and the formation of an agro-industrial complex.					
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipped working zone 					
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipped working zone A protective green belt is formed as well as green areas within the boundaries of the plan A unified functional entity has been formed 					
Project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipping the working zone with the necessary infrastructure (direct connection to the road, connection to the electricity, water, gas and TT infrastructure network) Forming a protective green belt as well as a green surface within the boundaries of the plan Formation of a unified functional unity with several geometric constructional blocks with the goal of creating proper and functional constructional plots of working complexes. 					
Background information	<p>There are significant potentials of rural settlements, as well as insufficiently engaged labor force, which should be activated. By providing conditions for the development of production capacities (processing of agricultural products, service activities and other smaller industrial capacities for which there are interested investors), most of the contingent of the working population will be engaged, which would also provide faster transfer of the population from primary activities.</p> <p>It is also necessary to provide spatial conditions for the future development of economic capacities, not only by the construction and arrangement of working zones in settlements, but outside the settlements too. Therefore, it is planned to expand existing zones in the area of the Zitiste municipality and create new working zones in almost all settlements.</p>					
Duration (beginning-ending)	2018		2019		2020	
	x	x	x	x	x	x
Expenditure assessment/ Project value (RSD)	15.000.000 RSD	Amount sources and financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.000.000 RSD donors and 3.000.000 RSD LS 			
Partners	RS Government, APV Government, JP Razvoj and LS					
Status of the project	Technical documentation in preparation					


Project – 07						
Strategic objective	2.3. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL COMMUNITIES					
Programme	2.3.2 Solving the problem of atmospheric and waste waters					
Project	2.3.2.2. Construction of the waste water purifier in Zitiste with connections for Ravni Topolovac and Torak					
Project description	The Municipality of Zitiste has prepared the documentation and obtained the approval for the works on construction of purifying plant for waste waters, of diameter of 250, the length of 144 m. Before digging ditches, the underground installations will be located and secured. It is foreseen that purifying plant will be normally connected to the sewerage.					
Objectives	By Construction of waste waters purifier plant the pollution of land and waters will be reduced, as well as the levels of underground waters and flooding, and the quality of ground (potable) waters and surface waters increased. Improvement of communal infrastructure					
Expected results	Waste waters purifier in Zitiste constructed, with connections to Ravni Topolovac and Torak					
Indicators	Constructed waste water purifier Issued exploitation permit					
Project activities	Finalisation of works on the construction of waste waters purifier in the place Zitiste					
Background information	Faecal sewerage has not been constructed. The quality and regime of underground waters are affected by the quality and quantity of non-purified used waters flowing into the ground waters through the wells, which became septic tanks after construction of micro-water supply networks. Such problem ``solving`` of used waters directly damages the health of population due to spilling over of septic tanks around in gardens.					
Duration (beginning-ending)	2018		2019		2020	
	x	x	x	x	x	x
Expenditure assessment/ Project value (RSD)	80.000.000 RSD	Amount and sources of financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40.000.000 RSD donors, • 40.000.000 RSD LS 			
Partners	RS Government, APV Government and LS					
Status of the project	Project under way					

Project – 08			
Стратешки циљ	2.1 ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS OF AGRICULTURE		
Strategic objective	2.1.2. Increasing economic efficiency in plant production		
Programme	2.1.2.1. Re-parcelling of agricultural land in Banatsko Karadjordjevo		
Project description	Cadastral stretches encompassed in the process in KO Banatsko Karadjordjevo will be listed as they are so as to enable the aggregation process, easier planning of agricultural production, restoring and construction of country roads and implementation of protection measures.		
Objectives	Resolved property issues Aggregation of cadastral stretches Aligning cadastral land classes		
Expected results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolved property issues Aggregation of cadastral stretches Aligning cadastral land classes 		
Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Real estate's list Number of stretches included in the re-parcelling process 		
Project activities	Decision on starting the re-parcelling process Formed re-parcelling commission		
Background information	Existing cadastral stretches are small and numerous which makes agricultural production difficult, and canal and road networks are not completed as a result.		
Duration (beginning-ending)	2018		2019
	x	x	x
Expenditure assessment/ Project value (RSD)	25.000.000 RSD	Amount and sources of financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20.000.000 RSD donors и 5.000.000 RSD LS
Partners	RGZ SKN Zitiste, MZ, owners of agricultural stretches and LS		
Status of the project	Program of re-parcelling is passed for KO Banatsko Karadjordjevo Municipal decision was passed on implementation in B. Karadjordjevo Decision on principles of re-parcelling is passed Decision on appointment of commissions Rulebook on labour is passed		

Project - 09						
Strategic objective	2.3. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL COMMUNITIES					
Programme	2.3.2 Solving the problem of atmospheric and waste waters					
Project	2.3.2.1. Construction of sewerage network in the settlement Zitiste					
Project description	The Municipality of Zitiste prepared the design and technical documentation and obtained approval for the execution of works on the construction of the sewerage network in Zitiste settlement. In the settlement will be installed pipelines for wastewater discharge of 90, 110, 160, 200, 225 and 250 diameters. When excavating the trenches, the existing underground installations will be located and secured.					
Objectives	Construction of sewerage network to prevent further pollution of the land as required by citizens of the Municipality. Improvement of communal infrastructure. Prevention of occurrence of contagious diseases.					
Expected results	With the construction of sewerage network levels of underground waters and flooding will be reduced, and the quality of ground (potable) waters will improve.					
Indicators	Exploitation permit, technical reception					
Project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public procurement procedure for selection of the best tenderer • Selection of the best tenderer • Construction of the sewage network 					
Background information	Faecal sewerage has not been constructed. The quality and regime of underground waters are affected by the quality and quantity of non-purified used waters flowing into the ground waters through the wells, which became septic tanks after construction of micro-water supply networks. Such problem "solving" of used waters directly damages the health of population due to spilling over of septic tanks around in gardens.					
Duration (beginning-ending)	2018		2019		2020	
	x	x	x	x	x	x
Expenditure assessment/ Project value (RSD)	25.000.000 RSD	Amount and sources of financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20.000.000 RSD donors и • 5.000.000 RSD LS 			
Partners	Government APV, PC Razvoj, JLS					
Status of the project	Provision of initial funds on the basis of the APV competition, Premises and budget works					

Project - 10						
Strategic objective	2.3. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL COMMUNITIES					
Programme	2.3.2 Solving the problem of atmospheric and waste waters					
Project	2.3.2. Rehabilitation and regular maintenance of atmospheric sewerage in villages					
Project description	Works on rehabilitation and regular maintenance of existing atmospheric canal network in the length of 432,5 km					
Objectives	Maintenance of the system to obtain adequate functioning of the existing canal network, and taking off atmospheric waters from villages and mitigate consequences of abundant precipitations.					
Expected results	Rehabilitated and maintained 432,5 km of atmospheric canals					
Indicators	Rehabilitated and maintained 432,5 km of atmospheric canals					
Project activities	Carrying out of works					
Background information	The Municipality of Zitiste has prepared documentation and provided the approval for carrying out works on construction and maintenance of double-purpose canals.					
Duration (beginning-ending)	2018		2019		2020	
	x	x	x	x	x	x
Expenditure assessment/ Project value (RSD)	86.500.000 RSD	Amount and sources of financing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43.250.000 RSD donors и • 43.250.000 RSD LS 		
Partners	JP Razvoj and LS					
Status of the project	Completed design and technical documentation					

Annex 10: ID Card of Local Community

Municipality: ZITISTE					
The Municipality of Zitiste lies in Central Banat County. To the south it borders with Zrenjanin, to the East with Secanj, to the west with Kikinda and to the north with Nova Crnja Municipality and the state border with Romania. The seat of the Municipality since 1960 has been Zitiste. The Municipality consists of 12 places. Communication-wise the Municipality of Zitiste has very good position, since the international road to Romania, connecting Zrenjanin with Timisoara runs across the Municipality. The area taken by the Municipality is the 16 th largest in Vojvodina, with 525 km ² .					
Address of the Municipality: Cara Dusana15, 23210 Zitiste					
Telephone: 023/821-050, 821-306					
Electronic mail: opstina.zitiste@gmail.com					
Web site: www.zitiste.org					
Population (Census from 2011):	Number of inhabitants		Ethnical composition		Places
	16.841		Serbs: cca 62% Hungarians: cca 20% Romanians: cca 8,4% Roma: cca 5% Others: cca 4,6%		12 places: Banatski Dvor, Banatsko Visnjicevo, Banatsko Karadjordjevo, Zitiste , Medja, Novi Itebej, Ravni Topolovac, Srpski Itebej, Torak, Torda, Hetin and Cestereg
Municipality Budget (in RSD):	2008		2009		2010
	306.049.000,00		297.180.000,00		358.400.000,00
Size of the Municipality:	Territory			Agricultural area	
	525 km ²			47.507 hectares	
Strategic documents:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Municipality of Zitiste Sustainable Development Strategy (2008-2013)</i> • <i>Action Plan of the Municipality of Zitiste Sustainable Development Strategy 2010-2013 (draft)</i> • <i>Sectorial Plan of Rural Development of the Municipality of Zitiste 2012-2022.</i> • <i>Local Action Plan of Roma Education in the Municipality of Zitiste 2011 – 2013.</i> • <i>Strategic Plan of Social Welfare Development of the Municipality of Zitiste 2010 to 2014 with Action Plan</i> • <i>Local Action Plan for the Young 2010-2013.</i> • <i>Integral Wastes Management Plan of the Municipality of Zitiste 2010-2020.</i> • <i>Spatial Plan of the Municipality of Zitiste (of 2011)</i> 				
Infrastructure:	The Municipality of Zitiste is well positioned in relation to main communications. Magistral road M-7 runs across the Municipality from Croatian border (Backa Palanka), via Novi Sad, across the Tisa connecting Banat, Zrenjanin, Zitiste running to Srpska Crnja border crossing with Romania and running on to Timisoara. This is the road connecting this region with Croatia and Romania, and then with the international road E-75. Magistral road M-7, Novi Sad – Zrenjanin – Timisoara used to be a macadam road, covered with asphalt at a later stage. In 1975 it was reconstructed and extended in width.				
Important projects:	Funded by the Republic of Serbia				
	Number of projects		Total value (in RSD)		Period
	15		130.000.000,00		2008 - 2013
	Funded by AP Vojvodina				
	Number of projects		Total value (in RSD)		Period
	40		482.000.000,00		2008 – 2013
Twin cities/ municipalities:	Funded by EU Funds				
	Number of projects		Total value (in EUR)		Period
	8		510.000		2008 - 2013
Kosjeric /Serbia; Borovo /Croatia; Sakalaz /Romania; Dumbrovia/Romania					



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