

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE  
UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME  
MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
SERBIA

# NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON SUSTAINABLE HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR SERBIA



Ministry of Construction, Transport  
and Infrastructure of  
the Republic of Serbia



**UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

|  |    |
|--|----|
| FOREWORD.....  | 3  |
| ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .....  | 4  |
| LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....  | 5  |
| INTRODUCTION .....   | 6  |
| Reason for the preparation of the NAP.....   | 6  |
| Country information.....   | 6  |
| Economic development.....  | 6  |
| DEMOGRAPHY, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING.....   | 8  |
| Population and urban development .....   | 8  |
| Housing.....   | 8  |
| Housing stock.....   | 8  |
| Tenure and ownership structure.....  | 9  |
| Habitability and housing quality.....  | 9  |
| Housing costs and affordability .....  | 10 |
| Strategic and legal framework .....  | 11 |
| Institutional framework.....   | 12 |
| National level.....  | 12 |
| Local level .....  | 13 |
| KEY STAKEHOLDERS.....  | 14 |
| ACTION PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT<br>OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA ..... | 15 |

## FOREWORD

The UNECE (lead agency) in partnership with UN-Habitat (implementing partner) initiated the project “Strengthening national capacities for sustainable housing in countries with economies in transition”. This UNDA-financed project is to be implemented from 2014 to 2017 in Armenia, Moldova, Serbia and Tajikistan.

It is underpinned by the results of the survey carried out by the UNECE secretariat in 2012-2013<sup>1</sup>. This work highlighted several key issues that need addressing in countries with economies in transition, such as: energy efficiency, lack of housing affordability, reduced access to loans (for home ownership), and decreasing housing quality due to limited maintenance.

The key outputs of the project are context-adopted national action plans (NAPs) that are developed based on the results of the workshops, the establishment of the Steering Committee, and a number of other supporting activities.

This National Action Plan on Sustainable Housing, Urban Development and Land Management for Serbia resulted from the conclusions and recommendations of the three workshops held in Belgrade, on 12-13 November 2014, 9-10 November 2015 and 31 January-2 February 2017, which were organized by the UNECE, in cooperation with UN-Habitat and the Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure of the Republic of Serbia (MCTI).

The main purpose of this NAP is to explain the situation of urban and housing development in Serbia; to identify priorities for the improvement of national capacities with regards to better sustainability of the development of the housing sector; and to support the dialogue and cooperation between key actors in the sector in Serbia.

---

<sup>1</sup> ECE/HPB/2013/2.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This document was prepared by Svetlana Ristić, Head of the Department for Housing and Architectural Policy and local UNDA project coordinator, and Ana Raković, Project Assistant at the University of Belgrade - Faculty of Architecture, and was edited by Jean-Marie McAdams.

The draft of the NAP was made available to the participants of the three UNDA workshop for comments and feedback. We are grateful for their input, in particular to: *Irena Vojácková-Sollorano, Zorana Mihajlović, Virginia Cram-Martos, Gulnara Roll, Regina Khanbekova, Tatiana Khabarova, Orna Rosenfeld, Aleksandra Damjanović, Djordje Milić, Jovanka Atanacković, Ilija Gubić, Dragana Jakšić, Živko Babović, Djordje Mojović, Živorad Stanković, Milica Jovanović Popović, Dušan Ignjatović, Amie Figueiredo, Luca Rossi, Nevena Djurdjević, Emil Dimitrov, Jelena Marinković, Goran Blagojević, Ratko Rogan, Danijela Popović Roko, Goran Radulović, Boris Žerjav, Klara Danilović, Nina Malinovski, Franc Pops, Božana Lukić, Branislava Žarković, Milena Timotijević, Vladimir Macura, Zlata Vuksanović Macura, Dušan Damjanović, Ratka Čolić, Žaklina Gligorijević, Ljiljana Živković, Aleksandar Marinković, Pier Carlo Sandei, Tanja Bajić, Snježana Glumac, Marija Maruna, Dušan Janković, Lazar Divjak, Inger Vold Zapffe, Andres Jaadla, Suzana Jovičević, Dan Staniaszek, Radojko Obradović, Ana Dušmanović, Ana Zorić, Vesna Mila Čolić Damjanović, Elena Bejenaru, Abubakr Safarov, Arsen Karapetyan, Remy Sietchiping, Oleg Golubchikov, Irina Ilyina, Brian Evans, Aleksandar Keković, Goran Jovanović, Nebojša Antešević, Tijana Živanović, Siniša Trkulja, and all other participants of the three national UNDA Workshops held in the period 2014-2017.*

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

|            |   |
|------------|---|
| AHA        | Association of Housing Agencies                             |
| CRM        | Commissariat for Refugees and Migration                     |
| LSGs       | Local self-governments                                      |
| LHAs       | Local housing agencies                                      |
| LHBM       | Law on Housing and Buildings Maintenance                    |
| MCTI       | Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure      |
| MF         | Ministry of Finance   |
| MI         | Ministry of the Interior                                    |
| MJ         | Ministry of Justice   |
| MLEVS      | Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs  |
| MPALSG     | Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government |
| NAP        | National Action Plan  |
| NHOs       | Non-profit housing organizations                            |
| NMIC       | National Mortgage Insurance Corporation                     |
| OSCE       | Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe        |
| PDRS       | Property Directorate of the Republic of Serbia              |
| RGA        | Republic Geodetic Authority                                 |
| RHA        | Republic Housing Agency                                     |
| SORS       | Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia                |
| SCTM       | Standing Conference of the Town and Municipalities          |
| UNDA       | United Nations Development Account                          |
| UNECE      | United Nations Economic Commission for Europe               |
| UN-Habitat | United Nations Human Settlements Programme                  |
| UNDP       | United Nations Development Programme                        |
| UNISDR     | UN International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction       |

# INTRODUCTION

## Reason for the preparation of the NAP

One of the basic reasons for Serbia's participation in the project "Strengthening National Capacities for Sustainable Housing" is to formulate and frame a comprehensive and coherent housing policy. Namely, there is a need to consolidate a number of ad hoc activities currently being implemented in the public housing sector on an individual basis and with different principles, in order to channel the development of housing sector towards higher and more sustainable standards in the future. This cannot be achieved if activities are not carried out harmoniously.

There is also an increasing need to unite key stakeholders in the housing sector around this common theme, so as to mobilize strengths in a more sustainable way, with the aim of addressing the growing number of challenges in the sector.

These problems are largely due to increasing housing exclusion of the population, attributable to the very low purchasing ability of most households. Therefore, it is very important to pay special attention to the financial aspects in the process of housing policy formulation.

In this sense, one of the most important discussions at the workshop preceding the formulation of this NAP was dedicated to low-cost housing in Serbia. Hence, the strengthening of national capacities in terms of understanding and applying the principles of the financial sustainability of this sector is of particular importance.

## Country information

Serbia is located in the central part of the Balkan peninsula, on the most important route linking Europe and Asia, occupying an area of 88,407 square kilometres. It is referred to as the cross-roads of Europe. The international roads and railways passing down its river valleys make up the shortest links between Western and Central Europe, on the one side, and the Middle East, Asia and Africa, on the other.

The Republic of Serbia is a democratic state. Its history and achievements make it an integral part of modern civilization and the international community.

The ethnic composition of the population is very diverse, which is a result of the country's turbulent past. The majority are Serbs, but another 37 ethnicities also live there. All citizens have equal rights and responsibilities, and enjoy full ethnic equality.

In terms of administrative and territorial division, the country is divided into five regions: Belgrade; Vojvodina; Šumadija and West Serbia; South and East Serbia; and Kosovo and Metohija. The lower administrative and territorial division includes the City of Belgrade, as a special territorial unit, and 29 other administrative districts.

## Economic development

From the beginning of the 1990s, Serbia has suffered from a number of barriers to economic development, such as state disintegration, wars, sanctions, streams of refugees, and poverty. Many Serbians appear to have been living in a state of permanent economic crisis for almost a quarter of a century.

Gradual growth in GDP was recorded between 2000 and 2003 (average 3.4%) and slightly higher growth was recorded in the period 2004-2008 (average 5%). This was not sufficient to reach the level of economic development of before the 1990s.

Some of the basic macroeconomic indicators point to very unfavourable conditions for urban and housing development. The unpredictable, changeable and, sometimes, very high rate of inflation during last two decades is still not conducive to long-term investments in housing in the domestic currency (Dinar).

According to the 2011 census results, the employment rate of those aged 15 and over was 37.4%, while the unemployment rate was 22.4%.

The high unemployment rate of about 20% on average in the last five years and the low purchasing ability of the population are also signs indicating unfavourable conditions for the development of the housing sector.

The rate of inactivity, i.e. the share of the inactive population aged 15 and over in the total population, was 51.8%. The lowest rate was in the Belgrade region (49.4%), followed by the regions of Šumadija and West Serbia (51.9%), and Vojvodina (52.5%). The region of South and East Serbia had the highest rate (53.3%).

*Table 1: Macroeconomic indicators*

|  | 2001     | 2005     | 2009     | 2013     |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Population, in millions                              | 7.50     | 7.44     | 7.32     | 7.16     |
| GDP growth rate, %                                   | 5.3      | 5.4      | -3.5     | 2.6      |
| GDP, in EUR million                                  | 12,818.8 | 20,285.3 | 28,951.9 | 34,262.9 |
| GDP per capita, EUR                                  | 1,708    | 2,726    | 3,955    | 4,783    |
| EUR exchange rate, year average                      | 59.45    | 82.91    | 93.95    | 113.09   |
| Annual inflation, %                                  | NA       | 17.7     | 6.6      | 2.2      |
| Deficit, % of GDP                                    | -7.6     | -10.2    | -3.1     | -4.5     |
| External debt, % of GDP                              | 98.3     | 50.2     | 32.8     | 59.6     |
| Employment rate, %                                   | 50.3     | 42.3     | 41.2     | 47.5     |
| Unemployment rate, %                                 | 12.2     | 20.8     | 16.1     | 23.0     |
| Average net wage, EUR                                | 146      | 210      | 338      | 388      |
| Average price of dwellings of 55m <sup>2</sup> , EUR | NA       | 55,055   | 74,580   | 61,633   |
| Annual interest rate of housing loans                | NA       | 6.30     | 5.67     | 4.56     |
| Production in construction, index 2010=100           | 94.2     | 105.8    | 80.1     | 95.04    |
| Completed dwellings, number                          | 10,496   | 16,417   | 19,103   | 13,505   |

*Source: SORS and the National Bank of Serbia.*

# DEMOGRAPHY, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

## Population and urban development

In general, the basic demographic characteristics of Serbia are negative in many respects – the ageing of the population and the constant decline of the number of inhabitants, the depopulation of villages and smaller towns, and a large inflow of refugees. In the period between the last two censuses, the population increased in 25 of the total 168 municipalities/cities.

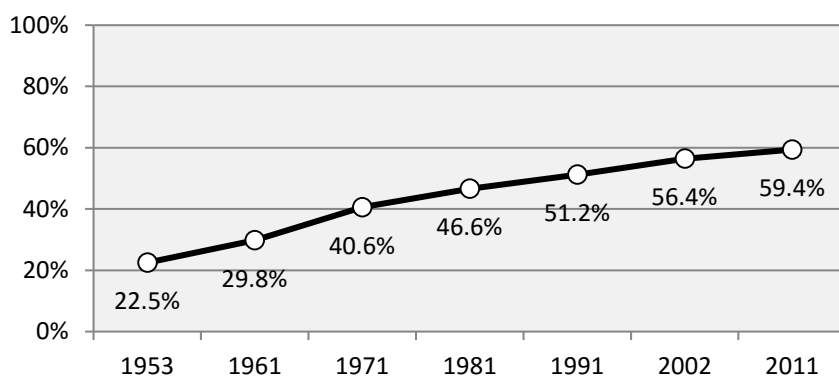
According to the SORS estimation, the population numbered 7,146,759 at the beginning of 2014. This was a drop of 0.56% compared to the 2011 census, and 4.9% compared to that of 2002.

The average population density is 92.6 inhabitants per square kilometre; however, the intraregional population distribution is rather unequal. Belgrade Region is noted for having the highest population density – 513 inhabitants per square kilometre, which is five times higher than other regions. The lowest density was recorded in the region of South and East Serbia, with 60 inhabitants per square kilometre.

According to the 2011 census results, there are 2,487,886 households in the Republic of Serbia. The most common are two-member households (25.6%), followed by one-member (22.3%), three-member (19.2%) and four-member households (18.3%). 14.6% of households had more than four members.

In 2013, there were 6,158 settlements in Serbia, of which 193 were urban. The proportion of the urban population to the total population was 46.6% in the 1981 census. This increased to 59.4% in the 2011 census.

Figure 1: Trend of the share of the urban population



Source: SORS.

According to the 1991 census results, about 500 settlements had less than 100 inhabitants. By 2011, the number of these settlements had almost doubled (more than 20% of settlements have less than 100 inhabitants). The highest concentration of these is in the region of South and East Serbia, where every third settlement has less than 100 inhabitants.

## Housing

### Housing stock

The housing stock of the Republic of Serbia is relatively new, and amortized houses, built before 1945, account for about 6.4% of the total stock. In the period from 1971 to 2011, the number of dwellings for habitation constantly increased. According to the 2011 census results, 3,231,931 dwellings were listed in Serbia, of which 3,012,923 were "dwellings for permanent residence".



The data also indicated a significant rise in the number of unoccupied dwellings. In 1971, the proportion of these was negligible, i.e. 2.2%; however, according to the last census, as many as 19.6% of all dwellings were temporarily unoccupied or abandoned.

In 2011, dwellings for permanent habitation included 2,423,208 occupied and 589,715 unoccupied ones, and did not include those for vacation, recreation or performing seasonal work in agriculture and other activities. There were more unoccupied dwellings in settlements<sup>2</sup>, and also in the oldest (before 1945) and the newest (2002-2011) housing stock. This indicates a depopulation of the villages, but also a number of unoccupied (unsold) new apartments in the last decade.

*Table 2: Dwellings for permanent habitation by occupancy*

|            | 1971      | 1981      | 1991      | 2002      | 2011      |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Total      | 2,154,340 | 2,579,845 | 2,546,469 | 2,743,996 | 3,012,923 |
| Occupied   | 2,107,877 | 2,491,188 | 2,445,937 | 2,409,002 | 2,423,208 |
| Unoccupied | 46,463    | 88,657    | 100,532   | 334,994   | 589,715   |

Source: SORS.

### *Tenure and ownership structure*

There was almost no change in the structure of tenure recorded in the 2011 census in relation to the 2002 one.

The 2011 census indicated that 87.55% of all dwellings were owner-occupied, while the remaining 12% were rented. Of the latter, 5.65% were used by owners' relatives; 5.06% were used for subtenancy; and only 1.69% were rented officially. The remaining 0.5% were treated as a "mixed ownership structure", or were undefined.

The 2011 census showed that 90.4% of dwellings were privately owned; 0.78% were publicly owned; 0.82% were listed as "other ownership"; and 8% were defined as "unknown owner".

### *Habitability and housing quality*

According to the censuses from 1971 onwards, the average number of occupants in dwellings has been decreasing, while the size of constructed dwellings has been increasing. The average floor space per occupant has also been increasing and, according to the 2011 census, it was 30.6 sq.m.

*Table 3: Dwellings for permanent habitation by occupancy*

|  | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2002 | 2011 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Average number of persons/dwelling               | 3.9  | 3.6  | 3.0  | 2.8  | 2.4  |
| Average floor space of dwelling, m <sup>2</sup>  | 48.6 | 60.1 | 66.9 | 66.0 | 72.3 |
| Average floor space per occupant, m <sup>2</sup> | 12.5 | 16.8 | 22.1 | 23.9 | 30.6 |

Source: SORS.

94.0% of dwellings in 2011 were connected to the water supply system, 88.3% had a bathroom, and 41.7% had district/central heating. The number of dwellings without these facilities was noted to be decreasing, and their share is less than 1%.

<sup>2</sup> To differentiate urban settlements from other ones, an administrative and legal principle was applied, whereby local governments define certain settlements as urban, while all others are categorized as "other". This means that the term "other settlements" includes rural settlements, and also settlements which cannot be classified as urban or rural, and which are also areas of informal settlement.

Table 4: Dwellings for permanent habitation by facilities

| Dwellings:                    | 1971    | 1981      | 1991      | 2002      | 2011      |
|-------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| with water supply system      | 620,712 | 1,674,228 | 2,141,785 | 2,423,861 | 2,831,743 |
| with district/central heating | 94,679  | 311,182   | 602,738   | 710,512   | 1,256,817 |
| with bathroom                 | 440,892 | 1,203,539 | 1,821,751 | 2,163,168 | 2,661,304 |
| without facilities            | 233,284 | 89,436    | 29,146    | 27,545    | 23,506    |

Source: SORS.

### Housing costs and affordability

Average housing costs make up 14-16% of the total consumption of a household in Serbia. The largest proportion of consumption for housing includes the costs of electricity and home heating (about 75%). Households, on average, allocate much less money for other housing services such as water supply, sewage and waste treatment.

Since most households live in houses and flats that they own, the cost of housing use (e.g. rent, maintenance, obtaining an apartment) is low and, on average, accounts for 8.1% of expenditure for housing. Relative to the total household expenditure, these costs represent only about 1%.

Housing affordability is still low, although the indicators are better than the situation in 2009, mainly due to falling real estate prices and interest rates. The ratio of average annual household income to average price of apartment of average surface in 2013 was around 1:9 for purchasing an apartment in cash, or around 1:13 for purchasing an apartment with a loan.

Table 5 below illustrates the main indicators of housing affordability in Serbia, and also in some of the major cities.

Table 5: Housing affordability indicators in 2013

|   | Serbia | Belgrade | Novi Sad | Niš    | Kragujevac |
|---|--------|----------|----------|--------|------------|
| Market rent, 55 m <sup>2</sup> flat, EUR            | 200    | 300      | 200      | 150    | 150        |
| Purchase price of a new 55 m <sup>2</sup> flat, EUR | 61,633 | 80,018   | 50,869   | 37,917 | 48,369     |
| Monthly loan instalment, EUR                        | 253    | 328      | 209      | 156    | 199        |
| Average monthly net wage, EUR                       | 388    | 478      | 442      | 340    | 380        |
| Average monthly household income, EUR               | 559    | 689      | 637      | 490    | 547        |
| Average annual household income, EUR                | 6,715  | 8,270    | 7,650    | 5,879  | 6,575      |
| Price of a flat:annual household income             | 9      | 9.7      | 6.6      | 6.4    | 7.3        |
| Market rent:household income                        | 0,36   | 0.43     | 0.32     | 0.31   | 0.27       |
| Loan instalment:household income                    | 0.45   | 0.48     | 0.33     | 0.32   | 0.36       |

Source: Based on data from SORS, the National Bank of Serbia, and imovina.net

## Strategic and legal framework

The Constitution, adopted in 2006, does not explicitly define the obligations of the Government in the area of housing, although the constitutional basis for housing is indirectly included in Article 97, which provides that the Republic of Serbia regulates and provides the system of social security, sustainable development, policies and measures for guiding and stimulating development, property and obligation issues, and other issues of national interest.

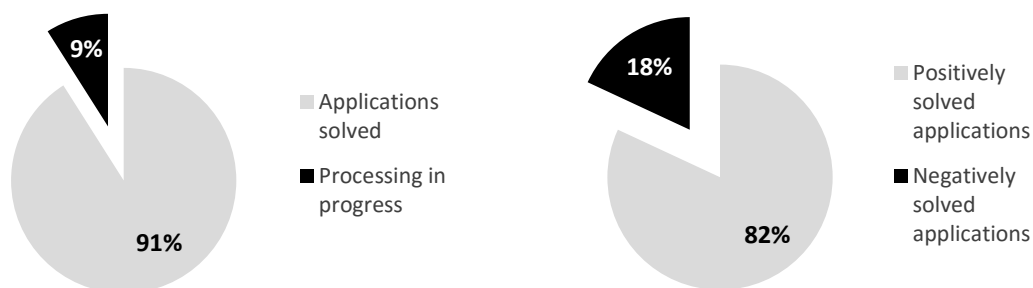
The Law on Housing and Building Maintenance was adopted in 2016 as a new legal framework replacing the outdated and non-comprehensive previous legal framework for housing which mostly dated back to the 1990s.

The Law on Housing and Building Maintenance regulates the maintenance of all buildings not only residential, which has proven to be an urgent need given that issues of ownership and other real rights and obligations are still regulated by the Law from 1980 (with numerous amendments) that does not regulate these issues properly. The new Law gradually introduces novelties in order to achieve better system of building management and registration of residential buildings owned by more individuals. In addition, an important innovation of this Law are stipulations of eviction and resettlement procedures of individuals living in illegal buildings (and often on a land owned by other entity), designed to protect basic human rights to home and adequate housing. It should be noted that this Law uniquely and transparently regulates the ways, conditions, criteria and procedures for exercising the right to housing assistance for all citizens of the Republic of Serbia that cannot solve their housing needs by their own funds and in a free market, thus fulfilling the basic principle of housing rights – non-discrimination. Following the adoption of the new Law, a new National housing strategy shall be developed to replace the currently valid one adopted in 2012.

The UNDA workshops held in the period 2014-2017 have largely contributed to the generation of a broad discussion between all stakeholders that have led to these advanced legal solutions and enhancement of the cooperation during the formulation of the Law.

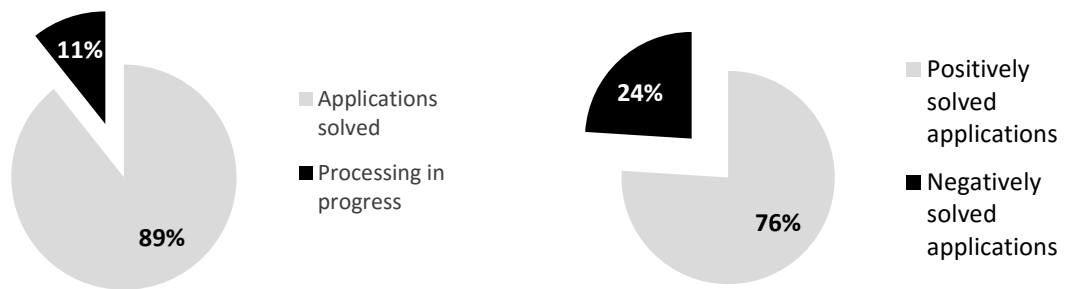
Amendments to the Law on Planning and Construction adopted in 2014 resulted with a new integrated procedure for building permits applying and issuing (based on the cooperation of public institutions and the electronic exchange of data), having that one of the most important challenge was to shorten the procedure and the time needed to obtain a building permit.

Figure 2: Statistics of issued e-permits in the municipalities in Serbia as of October 7<sup>th</sup> 2016



Source: MCTI.

Figure 3: Statistics of issued e-permits in the cities in Serbia as of October 7<sup>th</sup> 2016



Source: MCTI.

In 2015 the new Law on Legalization was adopted, and based on application of same Law provisions, we can expect list of all illegal buildings in the Republic of Serbia during 2017.

## Institutional framework

### *National level*

Since 1990, the role of the State in the housing sector has changed from that of the main investor, to that of regulating the development of this sector. The responsibility for housing, including for the provision of accommodation for vulnerable population groups, was transferred to local self-governments. As such, responsible national institutions for housing are:

- The MCTI, which is responsible for: spatial planning and urban development; land administration; construction; housing; inspection in the areas of urban planning, construction and public infrastructure. This Ministry is responsible for preparing housing policy measures, and the Department of Housing and Architectural Policy and Public Utilities, within the Sector of Housing and Architectural Policy, Public Utilities and Energy Efficiency, deals with the issues of housing.
- The Ministry of Finance, which is responsible for: the taxation system; the regulation of public property rights; the banking system; personal and property insurance; and the sale and purchase of property. This Ministry supervises the work of the NMIC, which was established in 2004 with the intention of reviving the mortgage market and of encouraging the banking sector to finance mortgages.
- The Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs, which is responsible for: the social welfare system; the exercise of the rights of refugees, displaced persons and other socially vulnerable groups; and the supervision of the work of social welfare centres, which are in charge of accommodation services for socially vulnerable people at the local level.
- The Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, which is a separate organization established by the Law on Refugees for tasks related to the care, return and integration of refugees. It is also concerned with the provision of accommodation for refugees, and with meeting the housing needs of former refugees who have opted for integration into Serbia.
- The Ministry of Justice, which is responsible for the regulation of civil rights – the right to property and other proprietary rights and contractual relationships in general.

In addition to these, there are also institutions whose activities concern certain housing issues, such as: the Republic Geodetic Authority, which undertakes work related to State surveys and land, and the registration of property rights; the Republic Directorate for Property of the Republic of Serbia, which is responsible for the acquisition, transfer and lease or rent of public/state property; and the Building Directorate of Serbia, which is engaged in managing the construction of projects of state importance, and also of large housing construction projects.

Republic Geodetic Authority has implemented the Real Estate Management Project in order to improve the environment for the development of real estate market. This Project, which is financed through the World Bank loan of 36.4 million Euros began in 2015 and runs until 2020. It consists of four components: 1) Valuation and Property Taxation, 2) E-governance for Enabling Access to Real Estate Information, 3) Institutional Development of the Geodetic Authority, and 4) Project Management and Support Activities.

The Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities is the national association of local authorities in Serbia. It is engaged in gathering and discussing the common concerns of local self-governments; advocating their interests with central government in the process of defining strategic directions and adopting regulations important for them; the cooperation of local authorities at both national and international levels; providing various services to members through training, consultations and advisory support; supporting towns and municipalities in building capacities; defining and implementing their strategic goals, preparing and implementing projects, and accessing financial resources.

### *Local level*

Local authorities are responsible for: urban planning, development and maintenance of utilities, issuing building permits, supervision in the area of maintenance of condominium property, ensuring conditions for social housing by adopting a local housing strategy and establishing a local housing agency. Local self-government exercises its authority for housing through its bodies, which most often are secretariats for urban planning, housing, property, economy and/or social protection, as well as public enterprises and agencies responsible for relevant activities.

The local directorate for both construction land and building is mainly responsible for urban plan implementation, and the development of land for construction.

Local housing agencies have been established since 2003, mainly by the transformation of solidarity housing construction funds, and from existing public housing enterprises. They have a large role in the implementation of social housing programmes at the local level and of certain elements of local housing policies. Their specific responsibilities include: providing the necessary preconditions for the formulation of local housing policy (assessment and analysis of the existing housing stock, assessment of housing needs, etc.), managing the construction of publicly owned flats, flats for sale and other non-profit housing programmes and projects, managing and maintaining the public housing stock, developing new housing finance programmes, and implementing local housing strategies and policies.

The Association of Housing Agencies is a professional body, established in 2009, whose founders are local housing agencies established by local self-governments for the implementation of local housing policies. The main task of the Association is to represent local housing agencies and non-profit housing organizations in general, as well as the development and standardization of the quality of their work. The AHA works together with the Ministry responsible for housing in the preparation of regulations for social housing, and it is expected to become a full partner in all key reform activities in the future.

There are several local non-profit and non-governmental organizations which have implemented various social housing projects in the last decade. They could be included in the social housing institutional framework with the aim of diversifying social housing providers and possible financing models. Their role would be the implementation of social housing programmes at the local level, and the implementation of certain elements of local housing policies.

## KEY STAKEHOLDERS

---

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <i>International organizations</i>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– United Nations Economic Commission for Europe</li><li>– UN-Habitat</li><li>– UN International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction</li><li>– OSCE Mission to Serbia</li><li>– Delegation of the European Union in the Republic of Serbia</li></ul>  |
| <i>Republic government bodies</i>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure</li><li>– Ministry of Finance</li><li>– Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs</li><li>– Ministry of Justice</li><li>– Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self-Government</li><li>– Ministry of the Interior</li><li>– Republic Housing Agency</li><li>– Republic Agency for Spatial Planning</li><li>– Commissariat for Refugees and Migration</li><li>– National Mortgage Insurance Corporation</li><li>– Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction Unit</li></ul> |
| <i>Local self-government and local public organizations</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Local self-governments</li><li>– Local housing agencies</li><li>– Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade</li><li>– City of Belgrade Administration</li></ul>  |
| <i>Associations</i>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities</li><li>– Association of Housing Agencies</li><li>– Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia</li></ul>  |
| <i>Academy</i>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– University of Belgrade – Faculty of Architecture</li><li>– Institute for Architecture and Urban &amp; Spatial Planning</li><li>– University of Niš – Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture</li></ul>  |
| <i>Civil sector</i>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Ecumenical Humanitarian Organization (EHO)</li><li>– Housing Centre</li><li>– Urban Development Program</li><li>– Society for the Improvement of Roma Settlements</li><li>– Condominium Association "Klub predsednika"</li><li>– Tenants Association "Velegrad"</li><li>– Alliance of Housing Cooperatives in Serbia</li><li>– National experts</li></ul>   |

---

# ACTION PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

| NO.  | ACTION   | DOCUMENT TYPE   | TERM      | ASSIGNED PERSONS   | SOURCES AND SCOPE OF FINANCING   | IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM (PHASED SCHEME OF ACTION IMPLEMENTATION)  | REQUIREMENTS TO THE RESULTS                                      | REPORTING AND CONTROL  | RELEVANT PRINCIPLE OF THE GENEVA UN CHARTER ON SUSTAINABLE HOUSING                   |
|--|--|-----------------|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <b>Global Goal: Ensure sustainable urban development and access to decent and affordable housing for all people of the Republic of Serbia.</b> |  |                 |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>1. URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY</b>   |  |                 |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Goal 1: Increased sustainability of urban development and architectural quality of built environment in the Republic of Serbia.</b>         |  |                 |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <b>Objective 1.1: Improving strategic framework for urban development and architectural policy.</b>  |  |                 |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1  | DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTEGRATED URBAN POLICY*                              | Strategy        | 2018/2019 | <i>The Minister for spatial/urban planning (MSUP)/ State Secretary (SS) / Assistant to the Minister (AM)</i> | Republic Budget 35,000 €<br>Extra budgetary sources (EBS) 115,000 €<br>Donations (GIZ) N/A | 1) National Report for Habitat III (completed)<br>2) State analysis<br>3) Strategy/ measures of the IUP            | Broad consensus on the objectives and priorities of the Strategy | Government & Ministry reports  | (A) 13.<br>(A) V.<br>(A) VI.<br>(A) VII.<br>(B) 14 XI.                               |
| 2  | DEVELOPMENT OF THE STRATEGY FOR ARCHITECTURAL POLICY*                    | Strategy        | 2018/2019 | <i>MSUP / SS / AM</i>  | Republic Budget 25,000 €<br>EBS 55,000   | 1) Guidelines for the development of the Architectural policy<br>2) State analysis<br>3) Strategy of the AP        | Broad consensus on the objectives and priorities of the Strategy | Government & Ministry reports  | (A) 13. I.<br>(A) 13. V.<br>(A) 13. VI.<br>(B) 14 VII.<br>(C) 15. III.<br>(D) 16.II. |
| 3  | REVIEW AND UPDATE OF THE SPATIAL PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA (SPRS)** | Law on the SPRS | 2019/2020 | <i>MSUP / SS / AM</i>  | Republic Budget 1.5 Mil. €   | 1) Report on the implementation of the SPRS<br>2) Preparation of studies (demography, social development, economy, | Available data and quality information to update the SPRS        | National Assembly web site<br>Government Report<br>Ministry web site | (A) 13. V.<br>(B) 14 II. XII.<br>(C) 15. III.  |

|  |  |  |           |   |   |  |               |                                    |   |
|--|--|--|-----------|---|---|--|---------------|------------------------------------|---|
|  |  |  |           |   |   | environment, infrastructure, natural resources, heritage)<br>3) Drafting of the amendment to the SPRS<br>3) Adoption process                           |               |                                    |   |
| 4  | REVIEW AND UPDATE OF THE NEW GENERATION OF SPATIAL PLANS**                                     | 4 Regional spatial plans<br><br>24 Areas of Specific Purpose Spatial Plans | 2020/2022 | MSUP / SS / AM  | Republic Budget<br>4.2 Mil. €   | 1) Decision on Plan Development<br>2) Draft plan<br>3) Decision on the adoption of the plan  | MCTI capacity | Government & Ministry reports      | (A) 13. V.<br>(B) 14 XII.<br>(C) 15. III. |
| 5  | SUPPORT TO THE LSGs TO DEVELOP/ UPDATE LEGALLY REQUIRED SPATIAL/URBAN PLANS                    | Spatial/ urban plans   | 2017/2019 | Responsible person in local administration (RPLA)<br><br>MSUP / SS / AM | LSG budgets<br>N/A<br><br>Republic budget (2017-2019)<br>2.46 Mil. €  | 1) Decision on Plan Development<br>2) Draft plan<br>3) Decision on the adoption of the plan  | LSG capacity  | LSG reports                        | (A) 13. V.<br>(B) 14 XII.<br>(C) 15. III. |
| <b>Objective 1.2: Synchronization of real and legal state of the property.</b> |  |  |           |   |   |  |               |                                    |   |
| 1  | DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGULATORY (URBAN) PLANS OF THE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS AREA                   | Spatial/ urban plans   | 2017/2022 | RPLA  | Local budgets<br>300,000. €<br><br>IPA 2013<br>1.2 Mil. €   | 1) Decision on Plan Development<br>2) Agreement on the co-finances by the RS (possibility)<br>3) Draft plan<br>4) Decision on the adoption of the plan | LSG capacity  | LSG reports<br><br>Ministry report | (B) 14 X.<br>(C) 15. I.<br>(C) 15. V.     |
| 2  | LEGALIZATION OF ILLEGAL BUILDINGS (INCLUDING DEMOLITION OF BUILDINGS THAT CANNOT BE LEGALIZED) | Act on legalization (Indicator: 70% of listed buildings are legalized)     | 2017/2022 | RPLA / Minister for urban planning and construction / SS / AM           | Private funds<br>70 Mil. € (approx.)<br><br>Local budgets<br>20 Mil. € (approx.)<br><br>Republic budget<br>270,000 € per year<br>810,000 € (for 3 | 1) Listing of illegal buildings<br>2) Issuing acts on legalization   | LSG capacity  | LSG reports<br><br>Ministry report | (B) 14 X.<br>(C) 15.V.                    |



|   |   |  |           |  |   |  |  |                                    |                                      |
|---|---|--|-----------|--|---|--|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|   |   |  |           |  | years) for the demolition of illegal buildings in protected areas |  |  |                                    |                                      |
| 3   | UPDATING EXISTING URBAN PLANS BASED ON THE RESULT OF LEGALIZATION PROCESS           | Spatial/ urban plans (updated according to the real situation) | 2018/2022 | RPLA   | Local budgets<br>10 Mil. € (approx.)                              | 1) Decision on plan amendments<br>2) Agreement on the co-finances by the RS (possibility)<br>3) Draft plan (update of the existing urban plans according to the results of the Law on Legalization)<br>4) Decision on the adoption of the plan | LSG capacity for preparation of urban plans<br><br>Funds for updating of plans | LSG reports<br><br>Ministry report | (B) 14 X.<br>(C) 15.V.               |
| <b>2. HOUSING POLICY</b>  |   |  |           |  |   |  |  |                                    |                                      |
| <i>Goal 2: Improved strategic and legal framework and institutional capacity for sustainable housing.</i> |   |  |           |  |   |  |  |                                    |                                      |
| <i>Objective 2.1: Development of the strategic and legal framework for sustainable housing.</i>           |   |  |           |  |   |  |  |                                    |                                      |
| 1   | ADOPTION OF THE BYLAWS LAID DOWN FROM THE LHBM                                      | 15 bylaws  | 2017      | <i>The Minister for housing (MH) / SS / AM</i> | Republic Budget<br>25,000 €<br><br>Donation (SDC)<br>5,000 €      | 1) Drafting the bylaws<br>2) Adoption process  | Implementation is ongoing  | Government & Ministry reports      | (C) 15.VIII.                         |
| 2   | DEVELOPMENT OF THE MANUALS/ GUIDELINES TO FACILITATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LHBM | 3-5 documents<br><br>Visual presentation of the LHBM           | 2017/2018 | <i>MH / SS / AM</i>                            | Republic Budget<br>25,000 €<br><br>Donation (SDC)<br>5,000 €      | 1) Drafting the manuals/guidelines<br>2) Presentation and distribution of the documents  | Implementation is ongoing  | Ministry report                    | (C) 15.VI.<br>(C) 15.VII.            |
| 3   | DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR                                 | Strategy   | 2017/2019 | <i>Minister for housing / SS / AM</i>          | Republic Budget<br>25,000<br><br>EBS                              | 1) Data collection and analysis<br>2) Draft NHS<br>3) Preparation and  | Local capacities for housing policy measures development                       | Government & Ministry reports      | (C) 15.I.<br>(C) 15.VI.<br>(D) 16.I. |

|  |  |  |           |  |   |  |   |                 |                           |
|--|--|--|-----------|--|---|--|---|-----------------|---------------------------|
|  | HOUSING (NATIONAL HOUSING STRATEGY (NHS) LAID DOWN FROM THE LHBM AND LOCAL HOUSING STRATEGIES/ PROGRAMMES) |  |           |  | 45,000 €<br>EU funds<br>N/A   | distribution of the guidelines on drafting the local housing strategy/ programme<br>4) Development of the local housing strategies/ programmes   |   |                 |                           |
| <b>Objective 2.2: Building capacity for implementation of the National Housing Strategy and the Law on Housing and Building Maintenance.</b> |  |  |           |  |   |  |   |                 |                           |
| 1  | TRAINING OF THE CONDOMINIUMS PROFESSIONAL MANAGERS   | CCIS internal documents<br>No. of licensed professional managers | 2017/2022 | <i>Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Serbia (CCIS)</i> | CCIS funds<br>N/A<br>Private funds<br>N/A   | 1) Preparation of the training program<br>2) Licensing exams   | Adopted bylaw regulating the licencing of professional managers   | CCIS report     | (C) 15.VIII.              |
| 2  | CAPACITY BUILDING OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED WITH HOUSING POLICY ISSUES                                  | No. of trained employees   | 2017/2019 | <i>RPLA<br/>MH / SS / AM</i>                             | Republic Budget<br>1.500 € per year<br>4.500 € (for 3 years)<br>Local budgets<br>N/A  | 1) Preparation of the training program<br>2) Workshops for employees   | Interest of the key stakeholders to participate in the training program   | LSG reports     | (C) 15.VIII.              |
| 3  | DEVELOPMENT OF THE HOUSING INFORMATION SYSTEM  | No. of reports on the housing needs at the local level           | 2018/2022 | <i>MH / SS / AM</i>                                      | Republic Budget<br>7,000 € per year<br>Local budgets<br>120,000 € per year<br>Public budgets<br>635,000 € (in 5 years)<br>EU funds<br>N/A | 1) Preparation and distribution of the form for reporting on local housing situation<br>2) Data collection and analysis and improvement of the housing data base<br>3) Preparation of reports on housing policy measures | Available and reliable data on local housing needs<br>Awareness of citizens about the LSG competence relating to the housing policy | Ministry report | (C) 15.VI.<br>(C) 15.VII. |

### 3. HOUSING AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

**Goal 3:** Increased scope and variety of housing supply.

**Objective 3.1:** Resolving the housing needs of low and middle income population.

|   |  |  |             |                      |   |   |  |   |   |
|---|--|--|-------------|----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | ADOPTION OF THE HOUSING SUPPORT PROGRAMMES (HSP) BASED ON THE LHBM AND THE NHS   | Adopted Programme<br>Agreement signed by the MCTI, LSG (or NHO where it exists)  | 2018/2022   | MH / SS / AM<br>RPLA | Republic Budget<br>30,000 € per year<br>150,000 € (5 years)   | 1) Draft HSP<br>2) Public call for the allocation of funds for local housing projects based on the HSP<br>3) Monitoring and reporting on the HSP implementation | MCTI and local administration capacity | Government & Ministry & LSG reports                               | (C) 15.I.<br>(C) 15.VI.<br>(C) 15.VIII. |
| 2 | PROVISION OF HOUSING SOLUTIONS <sup>3</sup> FOR LOW AND MIDDLE (LM) INCOME POPULATION OR POPULATION AFFECTED BY DISASTER | 285 apartments/ or other dwellings per year (LM income population)<br>360 apartments for people affected by earthquake in Kraljevo | 2018 – 2022 | RPLA<br>MH / SS / AM | Republic budget<br>6.39 Mil. € (2018)<br>6.39 Mil. € (2019)<br>8 Mil. € (CEB Loan for Kraljevo Project)<br>Local budgets<br>5 Mil. €<br>EU funds<br>17 Mil. € (approx.) | 1) Construction/ reconstruction permit<br>2) Construction/ reconstruction works<br>3) Use permit  | Identified housing needs               | European Commission report<br>Government & Ministry & LSG reports | (B) 14 IX.<br>(C) 15.I.<br>(C) 15.II.   |
| 3 | ALLOCATION OF THE HOUSING SUPPORT TO BENEFICIARIES   | Agreement on of the housing support with beneficiaries (lease/ purchase contract, contract on housing                              | 2018 – 2022 | RPLA<br>MH / SS / AM | Local budget<br>35.000 € per year   | 1) Allocation of the apartment or other housing support<br>2) Implementation process  | Issued use permit                      | LSG reports<br>Ministry report                                    | (C) 15.VIII                             |

<sup>3</sup> Law on Housing and Building Maintenance proscribes different forms of the housing support: construction or other way of obtaining apartment for rent or sale by nonprofit conditions, improving housing conditions, allocation of housing allowance for the lease of the apartment, support for the legalization procedure, etc.

|  |   |   |                           |   |   |  |                                 |   |                             |
|--|---|---|---------------------------|---|---|--|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
|  |   | allowance or other)                                 |                           |   |   |  |                                 |   |                             |
| <b>Objective 3.2: Providing dwellings for relocation tenants with occupancy right from dwellings in private ownership.</b> |   |   |                           |   |   |  |                                 |   |                             |
| 1  | PREPARATION OF THE RELOCATION PROGRAM FOR TENANTS WITH PERMANENT USING RIGHTS IN PUBLIC APARTMENTS <sup>4</sup> | Programmes  | 2018 – 2022               | RPLA<br>MH / SS / AM<br><br>Minister of finance | Republic budget<br>1,500 € per year<br>6,500 € (for 5 years)<br><br>Local budget<br>3,500 € per year<br>17,500 € (for 5 years)          | 1) Draft programme<br>2) Defining priority and budget for construction of the dwellings for relocation | Consultation with beneficiaries | LSG & Ministry reports<br><br>Law on budget of the RS<br><br>Decisions on the local budgets | (C) 15.VI.<br>(C) 15.VIII   |
| 2  | CONSTRUCTION OF APARTMENTS FOR THE RELOCATION OF THE TENANTS  | 150 apartments per year (750 apartments in 5 years) | 2018 – 2022               | RPLA  | Local budgets/<br>1.3 Mil.€ per year<br>6.5 Mil.€ (for 5 years)<br><br>Republic budget<br>1.3 Mil.€ per year<br>6.5 Mil.€ (for 5 years) | 1) Construction permit<br>2) Construction<br>3) Use permit   | Identified housing needs        | LSG & Ministry reports  | (C) 15.V                    |
| 3  | RELOCATION OF THE TENANTS WITH OCCUPANCY RIGHT IN PUBLIC APARTMENTS   | Act on the relocation                               | 2018 – 2022<br><br>Yearly | RPLA  | Local budgets<br>3,500 € per year<br>17,500 € (for 5 years)   | 1) Allocation of the apartments<br>2) Implementation of the “right to buy” contract                    | Use permit                      | LSG reports   | (C) 15.VIII                 |
| <b>4. CONSTRUCTION</b>   |   |   |                           |   |   |  |                                 |   |                             |
| <b>Goal 4: Improved quality, safety and energy performance of buildings</b>  |   |   |                           |   |   |  |                                 |   |                             |
| <b>Objective 4.1: Improving strategic framework for energy efficiency of buildings.</b>                                    |   |   |                           |   |   |  |                                 |   |                             |
| 1  | ADOPTION OF THE STRATEGY FOR BUILDINGS ENERGY EFFICIENCY  | Strategy  | 2017/2018                 | Minister for construction (MC) / SS / AM        | Republic budget<br>25,000 €<br><br>Donation   | 1) Analyse of actual situation (partially completed)<br>2) Draft Strategy                              | MCTI capacity                   | Government & Ministry reports   | (A) 13. II.<br>(B) 14 VIII. |

<sup>4</sup> Relocation of tenants with permanent using rights from apartment in private ownership to apartment in public ownership in order to equalize all tenants with permanent using rights regarding of the “right to buy” apartment in public ownership.

|   |   |  |             |              |  |  |               |                        |   |
|---|---|--|-------------|--------------|--|--|---------------|------------------------|---|
|   |   |  |             |              | N/A<br>EBS<br>45,000 €   |  |               |                        |   |
| 2   | IMPROVING THE CERTIFICATION SYSTEM OF BUILDINGS ENERGY EFFICIENCY*              | Central Register of EE Passports (CREP)  | 2017/2022   | MC / SS / AM | Republic budget<br>14.500 € (yearly)   | 1) Maintenance of the CREP<br>2) Improving the certification system through legislation  | MCTI capacity | Ministry report        | (A) 13. II.<br>(B) 14 VI.<br>(C) 15.VIII. |
| 3   | IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PILOT PROJECTS OF BUILDINGS ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT | Project documents for improvement of the EE of housing buildings<br><br>EE licence ("passports") of the public buildings | 2017 – 2022 | MC / SS / AM | Republic budget<br>81,000 € (2017)<br>486,000 € (6 years)<br><br>Local budgets<br>700,000 € (6 years)<br><br>EU funds<br>N/A | 1) Public call for allocation funds for local housing project<br>2) Monitoring implementation of the pilot projects  | MCTI capacity | Ministry & LSG reports | (A) 13. I.<br>(A) 13. II.<br>(B) 14 V.    |
| <b>Objective 4.2: Improving legal and institutional framework for building products regulation and quality control.</b> |   |  |             |              |  |  |               |                        |   |
| 1   | IMPROVING THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS*                     | Legal act<br><br>Technical regulation  | 2018/2022   | MC / SS / AM | Republic budget<br>25,000 €<br><br>EBS<br>65,000 €   | 1) Building sector compliance analysis<br>2) Draft legal act/ regulation<br>3) Adoption of the legal act/regulation<br>4) Capacity building for the implementation of legal act/regulation | MCTI capacity | Ministry report        | (A) 13. I.<br>(B) 14 VI.                  |
| 2   | IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITY CONTROL SYSTEM FOR THE CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS         | Study<br><br>Strategy  | 2019/2022   | MC / SS / AM | Republic budget<br>35.000 €<br><br>EBS<br>115.000 €  | 1) Analysis of the compliance of the construction sector with the EU legislation<br>2) Draft strategy  | MCTI capacity | Ministry report        | (A) 13. I.<br>(B) 14 VI.                  |

## 5. LAND AND PROPERTY RELATIONS

**Goal 5: Improved efficiency, transparency, availability and reliability of real estate management and property rights registration system in Serbia\*\*\*.**

**Objective 5.1: Improving the valuation system of property for tax purpose.**

|   |   |                    |              |   |  |   |                           |            |                            |
|---|---|--------------------|--------------|---|--|---|---------------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROPERTY TAX SYSTEM                      | Buildings registry | 2016 to 2020 | Republic Geodetic Authority Director (RDAD) | Republic budget (World Bank loan) 6.6 Mil. € for activities 1 and 2. | 1) Development of the registry of the real estate purchase price<br>2) Software development<br>3) Development and evaluation of the pilot program of mass valuation<br>4) Establishment of the buildings registry | Implementation is ongoing | RGA Report | (B) 14 II.<br>(C) 15.VIII. |
| 2 | IMPROVEMENT OF THE FRAMEWORK FOR MASS VALUATION OF PROPERTY | Legal act          | 2016 to 2020 | RDAD  | See 5.1.1.   | 1) Improvement of the quality of education for appraisers<br>2) Adoption of internationally accepted standards for appraisers   | See 5.1.1.                | RGA Report | (B) 14 II.                 |

**Objective 5.2: E-governance for Enabling Access to Real Estate Information.**

|   |  |   |              |      |  |  |            |                            |                            |
|---|--|---|--------------|------|--|--|------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | IMPROVEMENT OF THE INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF CADASTRE | % of territory covered by the integrated cadastre | 2016 to 2020 | RDAD | Republic budget (WBL) 16.4 Mil. € for activities 1-5 | 1) Development of the ICT strategy<br>2) Capacity building of archive management<br>3) Standardization of the business model, technical framework and networking | See 5.1.1. | RGA Report<br>RGA web site | (B) 14 II.<br>(C) 15.VIII. |
|---|--|---|--------------|------|--|--|------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|

|   |  |                    |              |      |  |   |            |                          |                            |
|---|--|--------------------|--------------|------|--|---|------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
|   |  |                    |              |      |  | 4) Improvement of the quality of data standardization   |            |                          |                            |
| 2   | IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROPERTY RIGHT REGISTRATION PROCEDURE | Legal act          | 2016 to 2020 | RDAD |  | 1) Gap analysis of existing procedures<br>2) Regulation on new procedure of property right registration   | See 5.1.1. | Government & RGA reports | (B) 14 II.<br>(C) 15.VIII. |
| <b>Objective 5.3: Capacity building of the Republic Geodetic Authority.</b> |  |                    |              |      |  |   |            |                          |                            |
| 1   | INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE RGA                     | Rules of procedure | 2016 to 2020 | RDAD | Republic budget (WBL)<br>10.4 Mil.€ for activities 1-2 | 1) Support to the sustainability of the Active Geodetic Reference Network<br>2) Development of the digital cadastre plan<br>3) Update and improve of the Cadastre Data base | See 5.1.1. | RGA web site             | (B) 14 II.<br>(C) 15.VIII. |

|   |                                  |  |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
| TOTAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES NEEDED FOR THE NAP IMPLEMENTATION | 1. Republic Budget               | 70.25 Mil. €, of which:<br>28.85 Mil. € Direct budget funds<br>8 Mil. € CEB loan for "Kraljevo" Project<br>33.4 Mil. € WB loan for Cadastre reform |
|   | 2. Local self-government budgets | 32.8 Mil. €  |
|   | 3. Extra budgetary sources       | 69.25 Mil. €   |
|   | 4. Donations                     | 19.25 Mil. €   |
|   | 5. Citizens                      | 50 Mil. €  |

\* Available at: <http://www.mgsi.gov.rs/sites/default/files/PROJECT%202015.pdf>

\*\* Available at: [http://www.mgsi.gov.rs/sites/default/files/PI%20PPRS\\_prez.pdf](http://www.mgsi.gov.rs/sites/default/files/PI%20PPRS_prez.pdf)

\*\*\* Available at: [http://www.rgz.gov.rs/template1a.asp?PageName=medj\\_projekti\\_2012&MenuID=0040063&LanguageID=3](http://www.rgz.gov.rs/template1a.asp?PageName=medj_projekti_2012&MenuID=0040063&LanguageID=3)

NOTE: Financial resources included in the NAP are based on available data where possible or approximate estimation in in respect of planned activities where not.