



# ŠABAC

COMMUNITY PROFILE

2008

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# 1 Introduction

**Table 1. Comparison of the municipality and the district (area and population), 2006.**

	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Share in total area (%)			Number of population*	Share in total population (%)			Population density (inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup> )
		Municipality	District	Serbia		Municipality	District	Serbia	
Urban zone	190,01	23,90	27,18	0,63	97.569	79,39	29,60	1,30	513,49
Rural zone	604,99	76,09	23,58	1,03	25.324	20,60	7,68	0,33	41,85
Municipality	795	100	24,35	0,89	122.893	100	37,28	1,63	154,58
District	3.264	/	100	3,69	329.625	/	100	4,39	100,98
Serbia	88.361	/	/	100	7.498.001	/	/	100	84,85

\*Estimate by the Republic Statistics Office (RSO)

**The city of Šabac** is located in the northern part of north-west Serbia. Its geographical position is very favorable as it is located on the major highways, railroads and rivers and near big cities such as Belgrade and Novi Sad.

The Šabac economy is very vital and versatile. Significant capacities exist in industries such as chemical, metal and wood processing, upholstering, food-processing, construction, pharmaceutical, water management, leather processing, textile, and other industries. Sabac has a long tradition in arts and crafts. The private sector, popularly called “the small economy” has long ago ceased to be small.. Some of the private enterprises that, until a few years ago, employed one or two people, have grown into significant economic entities with large volume of production of goods and services. Today in Sabac there are big overhaul services, furniture factories, meat factories, cosmetics, chemical products companies, paper stationary factories and many more. Sabac is best known for its trade and catering services.

Within a USAID program, carried out through IRD international organization, the city of Sabac is elaborating a strategy for economic development of the municipality for the period 2005-2010. The strategy was elaborated according to the World Bank methodology – *Cities of Change*, according to which the process is divided into five phases. The MSI, consultancy house from Washington D.C. provided the technical and expert assistance.

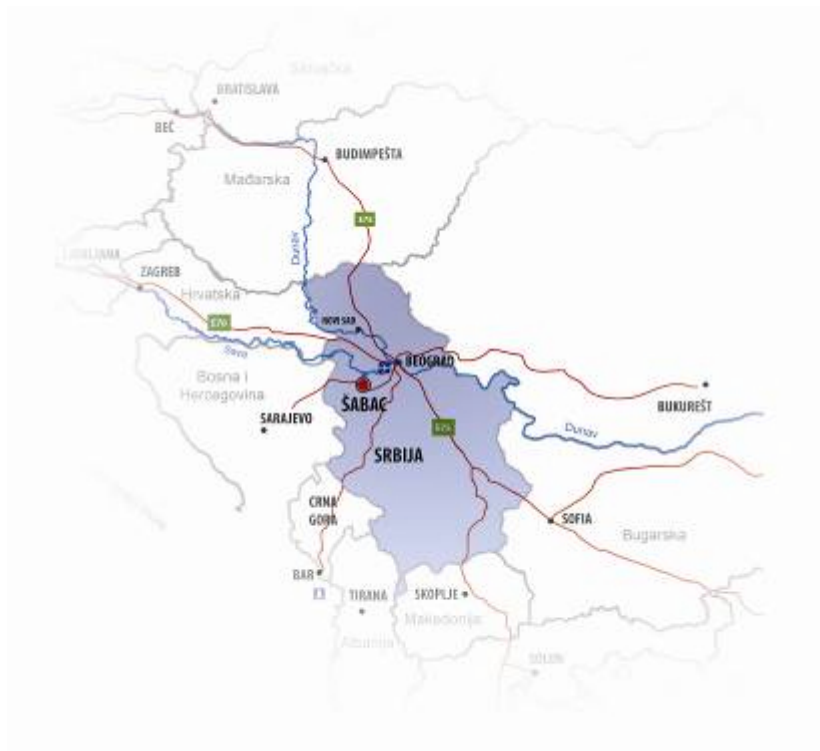
There is obviously a need to apply strategic management of development, as well as to define development perspectives through determining strategic goals and priority projects. There is a general consensus over the fact that the implementation of local development means direct strengthening of local economy with a view to improving its economic future and quality of life of its citizens. The success will depend on the ability to adapt to speedy changes both in the national and international market environments.

The strategic plan for economic development is a key component of the planning process in Sabac. The purpose of this document is to put in one place the changes and improvements that are to take place in the period of five years with a view to creating a business environment favorable for economic developments.

## 2 Background information

### 2.1 Location (geography)

Šabac is located at the 44° 46' of the northern geographical latitude and 19° 46' of eastern geographical stretch at 80 meters above the sea level. It is located on the right bank of the Sava River, 103 kilometers from Belgrade. There are three micro-regions that represent its agricultural land, in the west there is Macva and Posavina towards the east.



### 2.2 General information

**Table 2. Basic information about neighborhoods and cadastral municipalities, 2006**

	Municipality	District
Number of neighborhoods	52	228
Average size of neighborhood (km <sup>2</sup> )	15,3	14,3
Number of urban neighborhoods	1	
Number of non-urban neighborhoods	51	
Number of cadastral municipalities	49	218
Average area of cadastral municipality (km <sup>2</sup> )		

**Table 3. Information about neighborhoods (type, number of population, area) 2002,**

No.	Neighborhood	Type of neighborhood (urban/other)	Number of population	Share in total population of the municipality (%)
1	Bela Reka	Other	917	0,74
2	Bogosavac	Other	1.159	0,94
3	Bojić	Other	382	0,31
4	Bukor	Other	818	0,66
5	Varna	Other	1.720	1,39
6	Volujac	Other	382	0,31
7	Gornja Vranjska	Other	1.582	1,28
8	Grušić	Other	874	0,71
9	Dvorište	Other	282	0,22
10	Desić	Other	302	0,24
11	Dobrić	Other	1.205	0,98
12	Drenovac	Other	2.345	1,90
13	Duvanište	Other	610	0,49
14	Žabar	Other	683	0,55
15	Zablaće	Other	674	0,54
16	Zminjak	Other	1.467	1,19
17	Jevremovac	Other	3.310	2,69
18	Jelenča	Other	1.803	1,46
19	Korman	Other	393	0,31
20	Krivaja	Other	952	0,77
21	Lipolist	Other	2.582	2,10
22	Mala Vranjska	Other	801	0,65
23	Majur	Other	6.854	5,57
24	Mačvanski Pričinović	Other	1.976	1,60
25	Miloševac	Other	95	0,07
26	Metlić	Other	1.190	0,96
27	Miokus	Other	406	0,33
28	Mišar	Other	2.217	1,80
29	Mrđenovac	Other	697	0,56
30	Maovi	Other	717	0,58
31	Pocerski Metković	Other	857	0,69
32	Nakučani	Other	640	0,52
33	Orašac	Other	404	0,32
34	Orid	Other	192	0,15
35	Petkovic	Other	967	0,78
36	Petlovača	Other	1.521	1,23
37	Pocerski Pričinović	Other	5.992	4,87
38	Predvorica	Other	469	0,38
39	Prnjavor	Other	4.464	3,63
40	Radovašnica	Other	238	0,19
41	Ribari	Other	2.131	1,73
42	Rumska	Other	911	0,74
43	Sinošević	Other	918	0,74
44	Slatina	Other	251	0,20
45	Slepčević	Other	1.714	1,39
46	Skrađani	Other	454	0,36
47	Tabanović	Other	1.420	1,15
48	Cerovac	Other	479	0,38
49	Culjković	Other	720	0,58
50	Šabac	Urban	55.163 r	44,88
51	Štitar	Other	2.285	1,85
52	Ševarice	Other	1.308	1,06

**Table 4. List of neighborhoods and related cadastral municipalities**

No.	Neighborhood	Cadastral municipality
1	Bela Reka	Bela Reka
2	Bogosavac	Bogosavac
3	Bojić	Bojić
4	Bukor	Bukor
5	Varna	Varna
6	Volujac	Volujac
7	Gornja Vranjska	Gornja Vranjska
8	Grušić	Grušić
9	Dvorište	Dvorište
10	Desić	Desić
11	Dobrić	Dobrić
12	Drenovac	Drenovac
13	Duvanište	Duvanište
14	Žabar	Žabar
15	Zablaće	Zablaće
16	Zminjak	Zminjak
17	Jevremovac	Jevremovac
18	Jelenča	Jelenča
19	Korman	Korman
20	Krivaja	Krivaja
21	Lipolist	Lipolist
22	Mala Vranjska	Mala Vranjska
23	Majur	Majur
24	Mačvanski Pričinović	Mačvanski Pričinović
25	Miloševac	Miloševac
26	Metlić	Metlić
27	Miokus	Miokus
28	Mišar	Mišar
29	Mrđenovac	Mrđenovac
30	Maovi	Maovi
31	Pocerski Metković	Pocerski Metković
32	Nakučani	Nakučani
33	Orašac	Orašac
34	Orid	Orid
35	Petkovic	Petkovic
36	Petlovača	Petlovača
37	Pocerski Pričinović	Pocerski Pričinović
38	Predvorica	Predvorica
39	Prnjavor	Prnjavor
40	Radovašnica	Radovašnica
41	Ribari	Ribari
42	Rumska	Rumska
43	Sinošević	Sinošević
44	Slatina	Varna
45	Slepčević	Slepčević
46	Skrađani	Zminjak
47	Tabanović	Tabanović
48	Cerovac	Cerovac
49	Culjković	Culjković
50	Šabac	Šabac
51	Štitar	Štitar
52	Ševarice	Ševarice

**Table 5. List of local communities (MZ)**

Redni broj	Mesna zajednica	Naselje kojem pripada MZ	Broj stanovnika	Udeo u ukupnom broju stanovnika u opštini (%)
1	Bair	Šabac	7.870	6,40
2	Šipurske livade	Šabac	3.685	2,99
3	Preki Šor	Šabac	2.870	2,33
4	Letnjikovac	Šabac	4.647	3,78
5	Kamenjak	Šabac	5.220	4,24
6	Kamičak	Šabac	7.270	5,91
7	Jevremova	Šabac	6.370	5,18
8	Žika Popović	Šabac	6.270	5,10
9	Donji Šor	Šabac	10.370	8,43
10	Kasarske livade	Šabac	2.870	2,33
11	Mišar	Mišar	2.217	1,80
12	Pocerski Pričinović	Pocerski Pričinović	5.992	4,87
13	Jevremovac	Jevremovac	3.310	2,69
14	Jelenča	Jelenča	1.803	1,46
15	Majur	Majur	6.854	5,57
16	Pocerski Metković	Pocerski Metković	857	0,69
17	Nakučani	Nakučani	640	0,52
18	Mrđenovac	Mrđenovac	697	0,56
19	Miokus	Miokus	406	0,33
20	Miloševac	Miloševac	95	0,07
21	Metlić	Metlić	1.190	0,96
22	Maovi	Maovi	717	0,58
23	Mala Vranjska	Mala Vranjska	801	0,65
24	Lipolist	Lipolist	2.582	2,10
25	Krivaja	Krivaja	952	0,77
26	Orašac	Orašac	404	0,32
27	Orid	Orid	192	0,15
28	Štitar	Štitar	2.285	1,85
29	Ševarice	Ševarice	1.308	1,06
30	Culjković	Culjković	720	0,58
31	Cerovac	Cerovac	479	0,38
32	Slepčević	Slepčević	1.714	1,39
33	Slatina	Slatina	251	0,20
34	Sinošević	Sinošević	918	0,74
35	Radovašnica	Radovašnica	238	0,19
36	Prnjavor	Prnjavor	4.464	3,63
37	Predvorica	Predvorica	469	0,38
38	Korman	Korman	393	0,31
39	Zminjak	Zminjak	1.467	1,19
40	Bela Reka	Bela Reka	917	0,74
41	Bogosavac	Bogosavac	1.159	0,94
42	Varna	Varna	1.720	1,39
43	Drenovac	Drenovac	2.345	1,90
44	Duvanište	Duvanište	610	0,49
45	Mačvanski Pričinović	Mačvanski Pričinović	1.976	1,60
46	Petkovića	Petkovića	967	0,78
47	Petlovača	Petlovača	1.521	1,23
48	Ribari	Ribari	2.131	1,73
49	Bojić	Bojić	382	0,31
50	Bukor	Bukor	818	0,66
51	Volujac	Volujac	382	0,31
52	Zablaće	Zablaće	674	0,54
53	Žabar	Žabar	683	0,55
54	Gornja Rumska i Donja	Rumska	911	0,74

	Rumska			
55	Dobrić	Dobrić	1.205	0,98
56	Desić	Desić	302	0,24
57	Dvorište	Dvorište	282	0,22
58	Grušić	Grušić	874	0,71
59	Gornja Vranjska	Gornja Vranjska	1.582	1,28
60	Tabanović	Tabanović	1.420	1,15

## 2.3 Climate

The climate in the region of Šabac is moderately continental. As it is open towards the Panoninan plain, its lowlands in the north are under the influence of Panonian continental climate, whereas as its hilly south and south-west up to 700 meters above the sea level are under the influence of mountainous climate. Precipitation is an important climate element. Apart from its influence on air temperature it is important for the flora. The amounts, the territorial and annual schedule of rain and snow fall are different. There is more rain and snow in the south-east than elsewhere.

Šabac is connected with roads with Belgrade, Novi Sad, Loznica, Valjevo, Bijeljina (Bosnia) and is in the center of the region.

**Table 6. Climate indicators**

	Municipality
<b>TEMPERATURE</b>	
Average air temperature – January (°C)	-0,2
Average air temperature – July (°C)	20,7
Average air temperature – per year (°C)	11,0
Average number of frosty days – per year	76,6
Average number of days with tropical temperature – per year	27,9
<b>AIR HUMIDITY</b>	
Average humidity of air – per year (%)	76,0
<b>SUNNY DAYS</b>	
Average number of bright days – per year	67,1
Average number of cloudy days – per year	121,8
<b>FALLS</b>	
Average falls – per year (mm)	820,3
<b>FALLS by TYPE</b>	
Average number of snowy days – per year	30,2
Average number of days with snow cover – per year	46,5
Average number of foggy days – per year	32,5
Average number of days with hale – per year	0,7

## 2.4 Local government (administration)

**Table 7. Structure of representatives in the municipal assembly, 2008**

	Number of representatives in the municipality	Share in total number of representatives in the municipality (%)
TOTAL	69	100
DS	28	40,57
SRS	21	30,43
DSS	2	2,89
NS	2	2,89
SPS	5	7,24
G17+	4	5,79
PSS		

SPO	4	5,79
Citizens' groups		
Minority parties		
Others	3	4,45

## 2.5 History, tradition and cultural heritage

Archaeological sites in the city and surrounding area confirm that this area be more settlements in the younger Stone Age, and that from the beginning of a new era in this area were the Romans. During the Nemanjić state, in the XIII and XIV century, Sabac was in its composition and belonged to the Mačva district. In the second half of the fifteenth century, after the fall of the former Serbia under Turkish rule, the Turks rule these areas. 1470. at the right place, where the bank of the Sava river rises slightly, the Turks built the castle. Turks new - constructed castle and the town that was generated about it gave a name of Bejerdelen, which in translation from Turkish means "he who strikes from side". So located and established the city was significant Turkish branch, which could easily break in the Hungarian territory. During the long Turkish rule in Sabac, conducted a live trade between the western part of the end of Turkish empire and its central and eastern parts. From that period certainly encouraged roots trade spirit which will celebrate Sabac later times. The first rise in the development of the city of Sabac supplied by the end of the war operations in Second serbian uprising. This period coincides with the time the administration of enlightened Jevrem Obrenovic, brother of prince Milos, a man of broad and advanced opinions. He managed 15 years of Sabac, and the time was much more radically changed and improved the overall life of its original Turkish kasabe. What is most valuable, which was established in Sabac during Jevrem rule are:

- District and city hospital and pharmacy, 1826. , the first in Serbia;
- Primary School 1826. , the first in Serbia after the Turkish authorities;
- "Home School", or high school, which occurs 1837. year;
- The first theatrical performances given to 1840. year;
- Established a music society as a forerunner developed musical life in Serbia - quarters, pub, etc..

And by the end of era Jevrem Obrenovic development of Sabac dynamicly continues. Now he has a great significance as the border city of the principality of Serbia to Hungaria. Completely liberation from the Turkish government welcomed Sabac, as well as the whole of Serbia, in 1867.

The second half of the nineteenth century in the development of Sabac flagged his very accelerated development. It is developed trade, there are initial forms of industrial production, as well as traditional agriculture. Due to its rapid development, as well as the development of bohemian life, earned the name "Little Paris". This almost idyllic picture stops terrible disaster personified in the First World War. After his great suffering Sabac was called, as a match famous French city, "Serbian Verdun". Before the end of the period between the First and Second World War, 1938. , in Sabac has been moved chemical industry "Zorka", which had so far worked in Subotica. In the period that includes the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century, Sabac provided several important personalities in the field of cultural and scientific creativity, like Stojan Novakovic, Dr. Laza K. Lazarevic, Janko Veselinovic, Milorad Popovic - Šapčanin and others.

Period after the Second World War was marked by great enthusiasm in the construction and reconstruction of war destroyed goods. Bearer of the modern development of Šabac was chemical "Zorka". Seventieth years take several venture capital that completely change the look of the town.

At the end of the twentieth century Sabac with its peripherals reaches number about 80,000 inhabitants, in which the local conditions is a very important city.



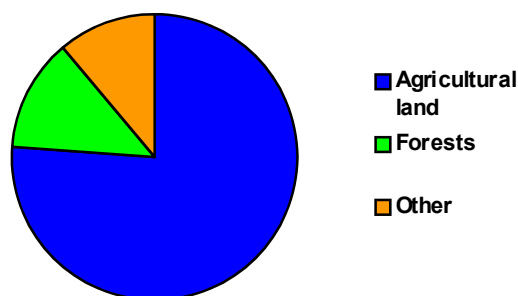
The district of Macva has huge economic potentials in agricultural production, owing to, primarily, rich and quality land which is favorable for all varieties of vegetable and farming cultures, good climate and natural water potential which has not been fully exhausted.

**Table 8. Structure of land, 2006**

	Municipality (km <sup>2</sup> )	Share in total area of the municipality (%)	Share of municipality in the same type land in the district (%)	District (km <sup>2</sup> )	Share of the district in the same type land in Serbia (%)	Serbia (km <sup>2</sup> )
Total area	795	100	24,35	3. 264	3,69	88.361
Agricultural land	604,99	76,1	27,41	2.206,46	3,78	58.229,89
Arable land*	589,82	74,19	29,15	2.022,83	4,78	42.277,76
Forests	99,81	12,55	13,12	760,31	3,83	19.845,13

\* 2006 data

**Structure of land, 2006**



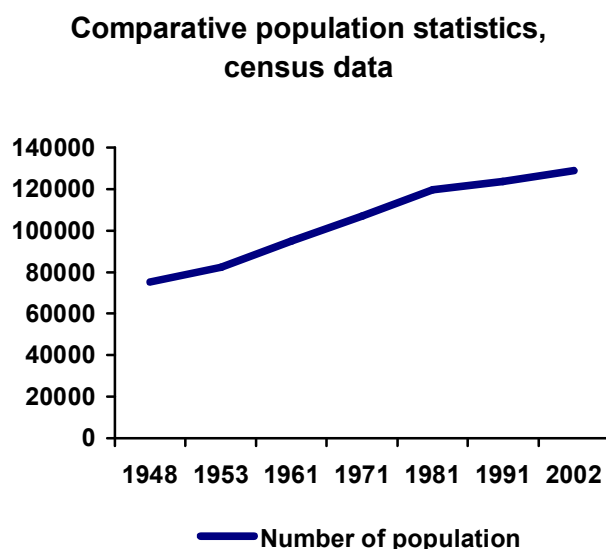
## Human resources

In developed societies the major human capital is the main developmental resource. Education determines the quality of human resources. The modern strategies of educational development are based on „learning societies“. Such strategies do not include only education and schooling of children and young persons, but also informal adult education and self-education. Studies have shown that neither education in schools and outside schools complies with the needs of the society. Higher education is not harmonized with the European educational system. Adult education is the least paid attention to part of the educational system.

### 2.6 *Population statistics (number of inhabitants and population growth)*

**Table 9. Comparative population statistics, census data**

	1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991	2002
Number of population in the municipality	75.096	82.414	94.866	107.143	119.669	123.633	128.801
Change of population number	/	>7.318	>12.452	>12.277	>12.526	>3.964	>5.168
Population growth in the municipality	/	9,74%	15,10%	12,94%	11,69%	3,31%	4,18%
Population growth in the district	/	7,88%	6,01%	3,85%	4,08%	0,41%	2,08%
Population growth in Serbia	/	5,96%	7,72%	7,28	6,80%	1,19%	0,89%



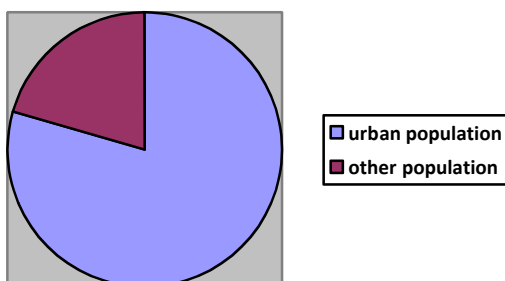
**Table 10. Estimated number of population in the period 1999-2005**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of population in the municipality	123.904	123.391	123.093	122.792	122.313	121.869	121.287
Overall change of population number in the municipality	/	< 513	< 298	< 301	< 479	< 444	< 582
Population growth in the municipality	/	- 0,41%	- 0,24%	- 0,24%	- 0,39%	- 0,36%	- 0,47
Population growth in the district	/	- 0,67%	- 0,53%	- 0,53%	- 0,59%	- 0,62%	- 0,47%
Population growth in Serbia	/	- 0,31%	- 0,17%	- 0,04%	- 0,25%	- 0,23%	- 0,29%

## 2.7 Population by type of neighborhood

**Table 11. Structure of population by type of neighborhood, 2002**

	Municipality		District		Serbia	
	Number	Share (%)	Number	Share (%)	Number	Share (%)
Urban population	97.569	79,39	249.787	75,77	6.680.949	89,10
Other population	25.324	20,61	79.838	24,23	817.052	10,89
Total population	122.893	100	329.625	100	7.498.001	100

**Structure of population by type of neighborhood, 2002**

## 2.8 Population events

**Table 12. Population events, 2006.**

	Municipality	District	Serbia
Newborn	1.133	2.870	70.997
Newborn per 1000 of population	9,4	9,0	9,6
Deceased	1.642	4.566	102.884
Deceased per 1000 of population	13,6	14,3	13,9
Birth rate	-509	-1.696	-31.887
Birth rate per 1000 of population	-4,2	-5,3	-4,3

**Table 13. Structure of female population above 15 by number of newborn children, 2002.**

		Municipality	Share in female population above 15 in the municipality (%)
Total		53.708	100
Did not give birth		13.352	24,86
Gave birth	10.712	10.712	19,94
	22.368	22.368	41,64
	5.056	5.056	9,41
	1.332	1.332	2,48
	837	837	1,55

## 2.9 Population by marital status

**Table 14. Structure of population above 15 by marital status and age, 2002**

		Municipality	Share in total population of the municipality (%)
Total		103.708	84,38
Single		14.451 / 10.395	11,75 / 8,45
Married		31.366 / 31.622	25,52 / 25,73
Divorced		1.506 / 2.562	1,22 / 2,08
Widows / widowers		2.227 / 8.693	1,81 / 7,07
Unknown		450 / 436	0,36 / 0,35

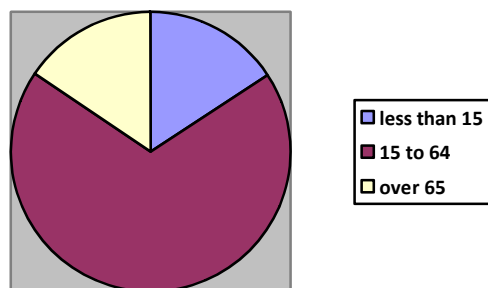
## 2.10 Major age groups

**Table 15. Structure of population by age and gender, 2002**

		Municipality	Share in total population of the municipality (%)
Total population	Total	122.893	100
	male	59.971	48,79
	female	62.922	51,20
0-4	Total	5.570	4,53
	male	2.915	2,37
	female	2.655	2,16
5-9	Total	6.371	5,18
	male	3.307	2,69
	female	3.064	2,49
10-14	Total	7.244	5,89
	male	3.749	3,05
	female	3.495	2,84
15-19	Total	8.383	6,82
	male	4.272	3,47
	female	4.111	3,34
20-24	Total	8.798	7,15
	male	4.514	3,67
	female	4.284	3,48
25-29	Total	8.450	6,87
	male	4.132	3,36
	female	4.318	3,51
30-34	Total	8.030	6,53
	male	4.007	3,26
	female	4.023	3,27
35-39	Total	8.089	6,58
	male	3.950	3,21

	female	4.139	3,36
40-44	Total	9.283	7,55
	male	4.440	3,61
45-49	female	4.843	3,94
	Total	10.723	8,72
50-54	male	5.309	4,32
	female	5.414	4,40
55-59	Total	9.286	7,55
	male	4.663	3,79
60-64	female	4.623	3,76
	Total	6.026	4,90
65-69	male	2.950	2,40
	female	3.076	2,50
70-74	Total	6.437	5,23
	male	3.113	2,53
75-79	female	3.324	2,70
	Total	7.332	5,96
80-84	male	3.333	2,71
	female	3.999	3,25
85-89	Total	6.238	5,07
	male	2.745	2,23
90-94	female	3.493	2,84
	Total	3.735	3,03
95 and over	male	1.407	1,14
	female	2.328	1,89
unknown	Total	1.226	0,99
	male	419	0,34
unknown	female	807	0,65
	Total	252	0,20
unknown	male	104	0,08
	female	148	0,12
unknown	Total	114	0,09
	male	40	0,03
unknown	female	74	0,06
	Total	18	0,01
unknown	male	5	0,00
	female	13	0,01
unknown	Total	1.288	1,04
	male	597	0,48
unknown	female	691	0,56

**Structure of population by age , 2002**



**Table 16. Structure of population according to basic categories, 2002**

	Municipality, 2002		Municipality, 2005*	
	Number of population	Share in total population of the municipality (%)	Number of population	Share in total population of the municipality (%)
Preschool age 0-6	8.083	6,57	8.605	7,09
School age 7-14	11.102	9,03	10.524	8,67
Working age 15-64	83.505	67,94	82.865	68,32
Population above 65	18.915	15,39		
Population above 18			97.691	80,54
Fertile 15-49	31.132	25,33	29.642	24,43
Total	122.893	100	121.287	100

\* estimate

**Table 17. Age indicators, 2006.**

	Municipality	District	Serbia
Average age	39,75	40,30	40,74
Expected life time - male	69,03	70,07	69,73
Expected life time - female	73,98	75,42	75,05
Ageing index*	93,76	94,71	101,39

\*

$$\text{Age index} = \frac{\text{Number o population aged 60 years or more}}{\text{Number o population aged up to 14 years inclusive}}$$

## 2.11 Gender structure of population

**Table 18. Gender structure, 2002.**

	Municipality	Structure of population in the municipality (%)	Structure of population in the district (%)	Structure of population u Serbia (%)
Male	59.971	48,79	49,44	48,62
Female	62.922	51,20	50,55	51,37
Total	122.893	100	100	100

## 2.12 Ethnic structure of population

**Table 19. Ethnic/national structure of population, 2002.**

	Municipality		District	
	Number	Share in total population of the municipality (%)	Number	Share in total population of the municipality (%)
Serbs	118.000	96,01	317.658	96,36
Montenegrins	178	0,14	419	0,12
Yugoslavs	478	0,38	872	0,26
Albanians	8	/	15	/
Bosniaks	8	/	131	0,03
Bulgarians	10	/	19	/
<b>Bunjevci</b>	2	/	6	/
Vlachs		/	1	/
Gorani	39	0,03	42	0,01
Hungarians	58	0,04	97	0,02
Macedonians	82	0,06	152	0,04
Muslims	512	0,41	1.859	0,56
Germans	17	0,01	28	/
Roma	1001	0,81	3.235	0,98
Romanians	25	0,02	54	0,01

Russians	32	0,02	89	0,02
Rusini	6	/	12	/
Slovaks	9	/	26	/
Slovenians	27	0,02	69	0,02
Ukrainians	12	/	36	0,01
Croats	184	0,14	363	0,11
Česi	7	/	16	/
Others	68	0,05	138	0,04
Undecided	668	0,54	1.551	0,47
Regional belonging	26	0,02	73	0,02
Unknown	1.436	1,16	2.664	0,80
Total	122.893	100	329.625	100

## 2.13 Religious structure of population a

**Table 20. Religious structure of population, 2002**

	Municipality		District	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Orthodox	117.710	95,78	318.911	96,74
Catholics	303	0,24	566	0,17
Protestants	96	0,07	235	0,07
Muslims	824	0,67	2.255	0,68
Jews	2	-	4	-
Pro-oriental cults	10	-	18	-
Other religion	82	0,06	169	0,05
Practices religion, but is not a member of any religious confession	-	-	-	-
Is not a believer	220	0,17	363	0,11
Undeclared	1.233	1,00	2.797	0,84
Unknown	2.413	1,96	4.307	1,30
Total	122.893	100	329.625	100

## 2.14 Language structure of population

**Table 21. Language structure of population, 2002.**

	Municipality		District	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Serbian	120.882	98,36	324.892	98,56
Albanian	5	/	8	/
Bosnian	2	/	77	0,02
Bulgarian	6	/	13	/
Vlach	/	/	2	/
Hungarian	38	0,03	70	0,02
Macedonian	57	0,04	108	0,03
Roma	594	0,48	1.741	0,52
Romanian	23	0,01	70	0,02
Slovak	8	/	21	/
Croatian	111	0,09	205	0,06
Other languages	129	0,10	295	0,08
Unknown	1038	0,84	2.123	0,64
Total	122.893	100	329.625	100

## 2.15 Population by work-ability

### 2.15.1 Structure population by work-ability and gender

**Table 22. Population by work-ability and gender, 2002.**

		Municipality	Share in total population of the municipality (%)	Share in total work-able population of the municipality (%)
Total Population		122.893	100	/
Work-able population		60.875	49,53	100
Employed	Total	45.384	36,92	74,55
	male	26.862	21,85	44,12
	female	18.522	15,07	30,42
With personal income	Total	18.697	15,21	30,71
	male	9.227	7,50	15,15
	female	9.470	7,70	15,55
Supported	Total	43.052	35,03	70,72
	male	16.186	13,17	26,58
	female	26.866	21,86	44,13
Working abroad (to 1 year)	Total	269	0,21	0,44
	working	198	0,16	0,32
	Family members	71	0,05	0,11

### 2.15.2 Working population by profession and sector of work

**Table 23. Structure of working population by profession and gender, 2002.**

		Legislators, appointed officials, managers	Specialist workers	Technicians	Public servants	Service providers and shop workers	Farming, fishery and forestry	Craftsmen	Machine operators	Unskilled, simple jobs	Military officers	Unknown
Total*	T	1.015	2.764	6.495	2.201	4.536	15.714	3.965	3.906	2.688	257	1.290
	M	684	1.325	2.716	1.142	1.908	9.117	3.643	3.302	1.496	257	866
	F	331	1.439	3.779	1.059	2.628	6.597	322	604	1.192	-	424
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	T	35	49	166	75	72	15.650	65	87	201	-	4
	M	29	35	92	37	31	9.064	58	82	144	-	3
	F	6	14	74	38	41	6.586	7	5	57	-	1
Fishery	T	1	-	-	1	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining industry	T	-	4	13	3	-	1	5	13	4	-	-
	M	-	3	10	2	-	-	4	12	3	-	-
	F	-	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Processing industry	T	162	432	1.707	572	455	30	1.776	2.421	682	-	129
	M	131	260	967	355	188	24	1.540	1.874	431	-	87
	F	31	172	740	217	267	6	236	547	251	-	42
Energy	T	3	48	129	53	13	-	210	81	44	-	4
	M	3	31	83	30	8	-	208	79	26	-	3
	F	-	17	46	23	5	-	2	2	18	-	1
Construction	T	30	59	224	79	39	-	852	178	351	-	2
	M	27	37	129	43	17	-	846	176	306	-	1
	F	3	22	95	36	22	-	6	2	45	-	1
Trade	T	455	170	614	293	2.714	4	456	177	201	-	41
	M	284	86	250	171	969	2	429	170	128	-	26
	F	171	84	364	122	1.745	2	27	7	73	-	15

Hotels and restaurants	T	41	8	52	62	460	-	32	14	84	-	5
	M	33	2	15	22	215	-	26	11	15	-	3
	F	8	6	37	40	245	-	6	3	69	-	2
Transport and communication	T	81	69	409	333	189	10	215	663	176	-	22
	M	71	44	200	231	135	8	207	656	108	-	16
	F	10	25	209	102	54	2	8	7	68	-	6
Financial activities	T	8	62	179	82	6	-	3	10	16	-	9
	M	7	24	44	21	4	-	2	9	4	-	4
	F	1	38	135	61	2	-	1	1	12	-	5
Real estate operations and other business related activities	T	24	183	215	53	23	1	42	18	106	-	7
	M	16	105	95	15	11	1	37	17	19	-	4
	F	8	78	120	38	12	-	5	1	87	-	3
Public admin. And defense	T	46	285	356	217	265	1	42	36	47	240	16
	M	27	136	170	64	252	1	40	34	15	240	10
	F	19	149	186	153	13	-	2	2	32	-	6
Education	T	12	672	651	51	13	5	20	31	205	17	12
	M	9	221	220	13	4	5	18	27	44	17	4
	F	3	451	431	38	9	-	2	4	161	-	8
Health care and social protection	T	5	510	1.315	92	126	-	64	49	304	-	24
	M	1	188	175	24	17	-	52	44	48	-	6
	F	4	322	1.140	68	109	-	12	5	256	-	18
Other utility and public activities	T	74	155	175	114	135	11	36	51	133	-	18
	M	21	119	102	53	38	11	32	47	99	-	11
	F	53	36	73	61	97	-	4	4	34	-	7
Private households-employers	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exterritorial organizations and bodies	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	T	38	58	290	121	21	-	146	77	134	-	996
	M	25	34	164	61	16	-	143	64	106	-	687
	F	13	24	126	60	5	-	3	13	28	-	309

\*T – Total; M – male; F – female.

## 2.16 Educational structure of population

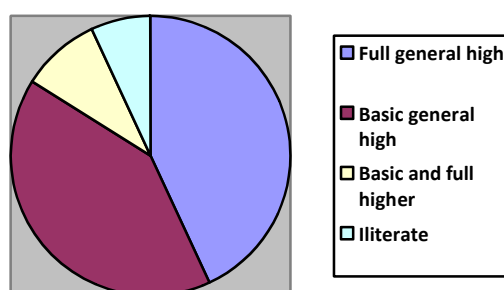
Literacy is at a high level, with a large number of university graduates and creative individuals who can give their contribution to the development of the social community, along with the traditionally developed entrepreneurship. All this represent a great strength of this community.

**Table 24. Structure of population above 15 according to level of education, 2002.**

		Municipality (Number)			Municipality (%)			Serbia (%)		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population (>15)		103.708	50.000	53.708	100	48,21	51,78	6.321.231	48,11	51,88
Unqualified	Total	7.448	1.414	6.034	100	18,98	81,01	357.552	21,53	78,46
	illiterate	4.881	603	4.278	100	12,35	87,64	227.039	14,53	85,46
1-3 grades – elementary		2.417	728	1.689	100	30,11	69,88	126.127	29,74	70,25

	illiterate	35	10	25	100	28,5 7	71,42	2.863	27,0 3	72,9 6
4-7 grades – elementary		16.21 7	7.53 3	8.684	100	46,4 5	53,54	896.8 47	41,7 0	58,2 9
Basic general high		22.52 7	10.8 01	11.726	100	47,9 4	52,05	1.509 .462	46,2 8	53,7 1
Full general high		43.70 3	23.4 93	20.210	100	53,7 5	46,24	2.596 .348	53,9 8	46,0 1
Basic higher		4.253	2.08 7	2.166	100	49,0 7	50,92	285.0 56	52,6 8	47,3 1
Full higher		4.906	2.66 1	2.245	100	54,2 3	45,76	411.9 44	54,1 5	45,8 4
Unknown		2.237	1.28 3	954	100	57,3 5	42,64	137.8 95	57,6 3	42,3 6
Illiterate – Total		4.916	613	4.303	100	12,4 6	87,53	229.9 02	14,6 9	85,3 0

### Structure of population above 15 according to level of education, 2002.



## 2.17 Families and households

### 2.17.1 Families

**Table 25. Structure of families according to number of children, 2002.**

	Municipality	Share in total families in the municipality (%)
Total families	36.606	100
Families without children	10.725	29,29
Families with children	25.881	70,70
Families with one child	12.645	34,54
Families with two children	11.539	31,52
Families with three children	1.467	4,00
Families with four children	179	0,48
Families with five and more children	51	0,13
Families with children below 25	20.322	55,51
Children below 25	33.253	/
Average number of children below 25 per family	0,90	/

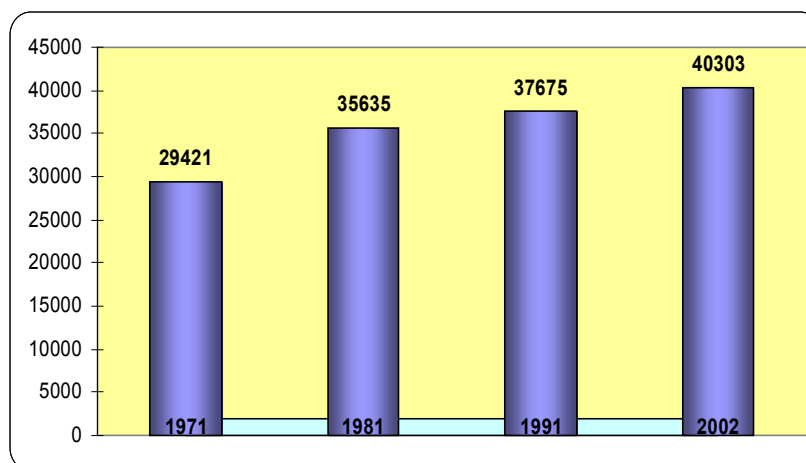
**Table 26. Structure of families by type, 2002.**

	Municipality	Share in total families of the municipality (%)
Total families	36.606	100
Couples without children	10.725	29,29
Couples with children	20.648	56,40
Single mothers with children	4.054	11,07
Single fathers with children	1.179	3,22

## 2.17.2 Households

**Table 27. Structure of households according to number of members, 2002.**

		Number	Share in total households of the municipality (%)
Households in the municipality	Total	40.303	
	With one member	7.694	19,09
	2	9.428	23,39
	3	7.964	19,76
	4	8.500	21,09
	5	3.589	8,90
	6	2.127	5,27
	7	638	1,58
	8	224	0,55
	9	59	0,14
	10 and more	80	0,19
Average number of household members	Municipality	3,05	/
	District	3,13	/
	Serbia	2,97	/

**Structure of households according to number of members, 2002**

## 2.18 Migration of population

### 2.18.1 Moved in

**Table 28. Moved in according to time periods**

	Number of people who moved in	Share in total number of people who moved in (%)	Moved in the district
1940 and before	602	1,03	1.485
1941-1945	691	1,18	1.671
1946-1960	10.062	17,32	22.517
1961-1970	9.813	16,89	22.357
1971-1980	9.788	16,85	22.316
1981-1990	8.471	14,58	22.036
1991-2002	15.150	26,08	39.036
	3.512	6,04	9.868

**Table 29. Structure of people who moved in according to the area of origin, 1940-2002.**

	Municipality	Share in total number of people who moved in the municipality (%)	
Moved in – Total	58.089	100	
Moved in from	Serbia – Total		
	Other place within the municipality	18.373	31,63
	Central Serbia		
	Vojvodina		
	Kosovo		
	Montenegro		
	Bosnia and Herzegovina		
	Croatia		
	Macedonia		
	Slovenia		
	Other countries	653	1,12
	Unknown	456	0,78
Other municipalities of the same country	23.996	41,30	
Other republics	3.542	6,09	
Former Yugoslavian republics	11.069	19,05	

### 2.18.2 Daily commuting

**Table 30. Daily commuting according to the type, 2002.**

	Municipality	Share in total number of people commuting (%)	
Daily commuting – Total	11.880	100	
Daily commuting to	Total	7.730	65,06
	Other neighborhood in the same	6.322	53,21

work	municipality		
	Other municipality	1.189	10,00
	Other country	33	0,27
	unknown	186	1,56
Daily commuting to school	Total	4.150	34,93
	Pupils	3.405	28,66
	Students	745	6,27
	Other neighborhood in the same municipality	3.317	27,92
	Other municipality	772	6,49
	Other country	5	0,04
	unknown	56	0,47

**Table 31. Commuting to work – by sectors, 2002.**

	Municipality	Share in total number of people commuting (%)
Total daily commuting	7.730	100
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	306	3,95
Fishery	3	0,03
Mining industry	18	0,23
Processing industry	2.425	31,37
Energy (electric energy, gas, water)	157	2,03
Construction	648	8,38
Vehicle sale and repair	1.104	14,28
Hotels and restaurants	170	2,19
Transport, storage and communications	651	8,42
Financial operations	60	0,77
Real-estate and other business activities	180	2,32
Public administration, defense and social	479	6,19
Education	436	5,64
Health care and social protection	567	7,33
Utilities and other public services	220	2,84
Private households – employers	/	/
Exterritorial organizations and bodies	/	/
Unknown	306	3,95

## 5. Housing resources

### 5.1 Housing statistics

**Table 32. Comparison of population according to different censuses.**

		1971	1981	1991	2002
Number of apartments in the municipality		28.224	36.029	39.821	43.408
Municipality	Number of apartments per 100 residents	26	30	32	33
	Increase in number of apartments (%)	/	21,67	9,53	8,27
District	Number of apartments per 100 residents	24	28	31	33
	Increase in number of apartments (%)	/	19,55	8,32	7,77
Serbia	Number of apartments per 100 residents	26	30	32	34
	Increase in number of apartments (%)	/	18,59	7,98	6,85

**Table 33. Number and size of apartments, other occupied space, collective apartments and other type of living, 2002.**

	Municipality		District average	Serbian Average
	Total number/size	Average per apartment		
Number of apartments	46.681/2.865.210	/	125.522	2.956.516
Apartment size (m <sup>2</sup> )	2.865.210	61,37	7.735.167	191.516.909
Number of residents in apartments	122.456	2,62	326.992	7.571.052
Number of other occupied space	159	/	538	17.921
Other residential space size (m <sup>2</sup> )	6.103	38,38	17.796	602.605
Number of people in other occupied space	482	12,66	1.513	54.169
Collective apartments	5	/	16	840
Area of the collective apartments	6.724		18.993	1.243
Number of people in the collective apartments	350		968	70.466

**Table 5. Structure of collective apartments, 2002.**

	Municipality	District
Total number of collective apartments	5	16
Barracks for workers	1	2
Hostel for single persons	-	-
Boarding schools for students and pupils	-	-
Home for children and young people with learning problems	-	-
Home for vulnerable children	-	1
Home for pensioners, old and vulnerable	1	2
Home for veterans	-	-
Monastery beds	2	7
Other collective apartments	1	4

**Table 35. Structure of apartments according to type and utility infrastructure, 2002.**

	Municipality	Share in total apartments of the municipality (%)	Average apartment size (m <sup>2</sup> )			
			Municipality	District	Serbia	
Apartments – Total	43.408	100	62,88	62,85	66,03	
Apartments owned by natural entities	42.709	98,38	63,05	63,00	66,31	
Type of apartment	studio	665	1,53	17,84	17,63	18,15
	One-room apartment	9.823	22,62	33,87	34,04	33,46
	Two-room apartment	17.373	40,02	56,52	55,82	54,47
	Three-room apartment	9.609	22,13	74,25	73,48	73,68
	Four-room apartment	3.606	8,30	99,98	98,78	94,34
	Five room and over	2.327	5,36	141,26	138,48	135,95
Connected to	Water network	34.025	78,38	67,47	68,05	68,16
	Electric power network	42.882	98,78	63,09	63,11	66,24

**Table 36. Structure of apartments according to age of construction, 2002.**

	Municipality	Share in total apartments of the municipality (%)	Average apartment size (m <sup>2</sup> )			
			Municipality	District	Serbia	
Total apartments	43.408	100	62,88	62,85	66,03	
Newly built apartments	until 1918	1.013	2,33	63,00	63,00	66,31
	1919-1945	1.826	4,20	17,63	17,63	18,15
	1946-1960	5.623	12,95	34,04	34,04	33,46
	1961-1970	8.452	19,47	55,82	55,82	54,47
	1971-1980	10.785	24,84	73,48	73,48	73,68
	1981-1990	9.086	20,93	98,78	98,78	94,34
	1991-2000	4.232	9,74	138,48	138,48	135,95
	2001	245	0,56	68,05	68,05	68,16
First quarter of 2002.	61	0,14	63,11	63,11	66,24	

**Table 67. Structure of occupied apartments according to number of households and members, 2002.**

	Municipality	Share in total apartments of the municipality (%)
Other occupied space –Total	37.933	100
Apartments with	1 household	35.882
	2 households	1.858
	3 households	136
	1 person	6.467
	2	8.329
	3	7.237
	4	8.033
	5	3.985
	6	2.544
7 and more	1.338	

## 5.2 Housing resources

**Table 38. Housing construction, 2006**

	Municipality	District	Serbia
Number of apartments – Total	1.031	/	/
Finished apartments	610	/	/
Unfinished apartments	421	/	/
Average size of finished construction (m <sup>2</sup> )	13.243	52.315	1.308.650
Number of unfinished construction per 1000 inhabitants	1,7	1,9	2,5

**Table 39. Value of constructed housing units, 2006**

	Municipality (€)*	Share in total value of all construction works (%)
Value of completed construction works - Total	24.097.303,71	100
Apartment construction - Total	4.354.377,00	18,06
Private apartment construction	2.854.531,41	11,84
Other type of ownership – apartment construction	1.499.845,58	6,22

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2005. - 1€ = 85.5 rsd

## 5.3 Market prices

**Table 40. Market prices, 2008**

Size of apartment	Location	Price (€/m <sup>2</sup> )*
Studio apartment	center	750-850
	suburb	750-800
One room apartment	center	650-750
	suburb	650-700
Two room apartment	center	600-700
	suburb	600-650
Three room apartment	center	600-620
	suburb	580-600
Over three room	center	550-630
	suburb	550-580

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 1€ = ? rsd

**Table 41. Prices of new apartments, second half 2007**

	Municipality	Beograd	Serbia (average)
Average size of apartment (m <sup>2</sup> )	54	62	54
Price of apartment (€/m <sup>2</sup> )*	563,02	1.423,01	1.083,67
Price of construction land (€/m <sup>2</sup> )	96,92	400,68	271,51
Price of construction (€/m <sup>2</sup> )	382,07	821,75	657,60
Other costs (€/m <sup>2</sup> )	84,03	200,57	154,55

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2007 - 1€ = 79.2362 rsd

## 6 Economy

### *Economy structure*

Good economic activity and positive social product with a large number of private companies, traditionally developed entrepreneurship and tradition in trade, the existence of an industrial zone, presence of foreign investors, over 30 banks and with the local authorities support, many privatized companies represent the major strength for economic development.

High unemployment and insufficient capacities in processing industry, along with uncertified production and poor records on the existing offer and opportunities, lack of funds and institutions for providing support to the economy, represent a serious weakness of the economic environment.

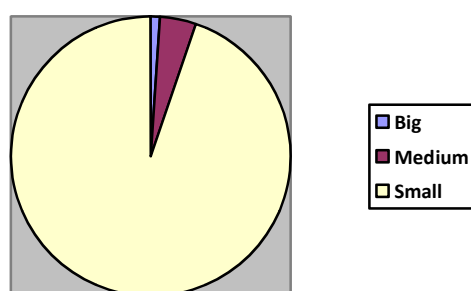
### 6.1 Economy structure by sectors

**Table 42. Number of enterprises by sectors and size, 2007.**

	Number of enterprises				Share in total number of enterprises (%)			
	Big	Medium	Small	Total	Big	Medium	Small	Total
TOTAL	12	41	965	1.018	1,17	4,02	94,79	100
Agriculture and hunting			54	54			5,30	5,30
Forestry				/				
Water			1	1			0,09	0,09
Fishing								
Mining			3	3				
Food processing, drinks and tobacco	1	3	34	38	0,09	0,29	3,33	3,71
Textile and textile products		1	19	20		0,09	1,86	1,95
Leather processing and leather products			4	4			0,39	0,39
Wood processing and manufacture of wood products			22	22			2,16	2,16
Celluloses and paper production, publishing activities		3	33	36		0,29	3,24	3,53
Coal and crude oil products				/				
Chemical products, synthetic fibers	3		18	21	0,29		1,76	2,05
Rubber and plastic products		1	18	19		0,09	1,76	1,85
Other non-metal mineral production			11	11			1,08	1,08
Metal and metal products	1	1	25	27	0,09	0,09	2,45	2,63
Machines and equipment	1		6	7	0,09		0,58	0,67
Electrical and optical devices		1	12	13		0,09	1,17	1,26
Vehicle production		1	3	4		0,09	0,29	0,38
Other processing industry		4	24	28		0,39	2,35	2,74
<b>Processing industry - Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>0,58</b>	<b>1,47</b>	<b>22,49</b>	<b>24,54</b>
Production and distribution of electric power, water and gas		2		2		0,19		0,19
Construction		3	58	61		0,29	5,69	5,98
Wholesale, retail, vehicle sale and repair	3	18	419	440	0,29	1,76	41,15	43,2
Hotels and restaurants			10	10			0,98	0,98
Transport, storage and	1	3	73	77	0,09	0,29	7,17	7,55

communications								
Financial activities			5	5			0,49	0,49
Real estate operations, leasing, provision of services to legal entities	1		82	83	0,09		8,05	8,14
Public administration, defense and mandatory social insurance			1	1			0,09	0,09
Education			9	9			0,88	0,88
Health care and social protection			8	8			0,78	0,78
Other collective, public and personal services	1		13	14	0,09		1,27	1,36
Exterritorial organizations and bodies								

### Number of enterprises by sectors and size, 2007

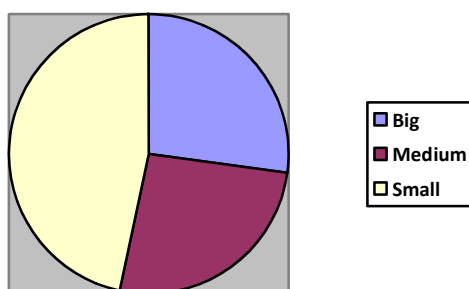


**Table 43. Number of employees by sectors and size of enterprise, 2007.**

	Number of employees in enterprises				Share in total number of employees in enterprises (%)			
	Big	Medium	Small	Total	Big	Medium	Small	Total
TOTAL	3.249	3.135	5.583	11.967	27,14	26,19	46,65	100
Agriculture and hunting			219	219			1,83	1,83
Forestry								
Water			64	64			0,53	0,53
Fishing								
Mining			4	4			0,03	0,03
Food processing, drinks and tobacco	102	273	247	622	0,85	2,28	2,06	5,19
Textile and textile products		4	130	134		0,03	1,08	1,11
Leather processing and leather products			81	81			0,67	0,67
Wood processing and manufacture of wood products			103	103			0,86	0,86
Celluloses and paper production, publishing activities		122	170	292		1,01	1,42	2,44
Coal and crude oil products								
Chemical products, synthetic fibers	1.042		108	1.150	8,70		0,90	9,60
Rubber and plastic products		86	132	218		0,71	1,10	1,82
Other non-metal mineral production			65	65			0,54	0,54
Metal and metal products	344	190	309	843	2,87	1,58	2,58	7,04
Machines and equipment	394		39	433	3,29		0,32	3,61
Electrical and optical devices		64	42	106		0,53	0,35	0,88
Vehicle production		64	9	73		0,53	0,07	0,61
Other processing industry		326	226	552		2,72	1,88	4,61

Processing industry - Total	1.882	1.129	1.661	4.672	15,72	9,43	13,87	39,04
Production and distribution of electric power, water and gas		242		242		2,02		2,02
Construction		468	479	947		3,91	4,00	7,91
Wholesale, retail, vehicle sale and repair	377	872	1.747	2.996	3,15	7,28	14,59	25,03
Hotels and restaurants			124	124			1,03	1,03
Transport, storage and communications	645	415	500	1.560	5,38	3,46	4,17	13,03
Financial activities			13	13			0,10	0,10
Real estate operations, leasing, provision of services to legal entities		9	463	472		0,07	3,86	3,94
Public administration, defense and mandatory social insurance			47	47			0,39	0,39
Education			52	52			0,43	0,43
Health care and social protection			107	107			0,89	0,89
Other utility, public and personal services	345		103	448	2,88		0,86	3,74
Exterritorial organizations and bodies								

#### Number of employees by sectors and size of enterprise, 2007.



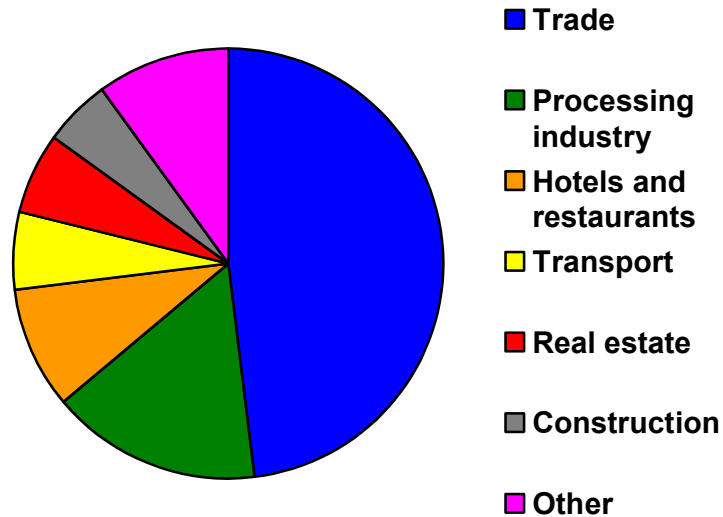
**Table 44. Structure of enterprises, institutions and other legal entities by sectors, 30.06.2008.**

	Municipality	Share in total number of enterprises (%)
TOTAL	1.174	100
Industry and mining	81	6,89
Agriculture and fishery	80	6,81
Forestry	2	0,17
Water power	2	0,17
Construction	20	1,70
Transport and communications	19	1,61
Commerce	147	12,52
Hotel industry and tourism	2	0,17
Craft and personal services	17	1,44
Housing and utilities	3	0,25
Financial and other services	63	5,36
Education and culture	338	28,79
Health care and social protection	20	1,70
Social/political groups and organizations	380	32,36

**Table 45. Structure of shops by sectors, 12.04.2006.**

	Number of shops	Share in total number of shops (%)
TOTAL	3.826	100
Agriculture and hunting	19	0,49
Forestry	/	/
Water	/	/
Fishing	/	/
Mining	/	/
Processing industry - Total	629	16,44
Production and distribution of electric power, water and gas	/	/
Construction	207	5,41
Wholesale, retail, vehicle sale and repair	1.823	47,64
Hotels and restaurants	354	9,25
Transport, storage and communications	262	6,84
Financial activities	19	0,49
Real estate operations, leasing, provision of services to legal entities	230	6,01
Education	21	0,54
Health care and social protection	73	1,90
Other utility, public and personal services	189	4,93

**Structure of shops by sectors, 12.04.2006.**



**Table 46. Structure of shops by type of organization, 12.04.2006**

	Municipality	Share in total number of shops (%)
TOTAL	3.826	100
Shops by individual owners	3.730	97,49
Shops owned by partners	29	0,75
Shops registered by employed person or pensioner	67	1,75

**Table 7. Structure of working population by sectors, 2002**

	Municipality	Share in total number of active population (%)
Working population - Total	45.384	100
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	16.480	36,31
Fishery	8	0,01
Mining industry	45	0,09
Processing industry	8.162	17,98
Energy (electric energy, gas, water)	594	1,30
Construction	2.021	4,45
Vehicle sale and repair	5.146	11,33
Hotels and restaurants	753	1,65
Transport, storage and communications	2.150	4,73
Financial operations	381	0,83
Real-estate and other business activities	762	1,67
Public administration, defense and social	1.718	3,78
Education	1.766	3,89
Health care and social protection	2.526	5,56
Utilities and other public services	922	2,03
Private households - employers	/	/
Exterritorial organizations and bodies	1	/
Unknown	1.949	4,29

## 6.2 Industry

## 6.3 Agriculture

**Table 48. Structure of agricultural population according to type of household, gender and activity, 2002**

		Municipality	Share in total population of the municipality (%)	Share in agricultural population of the municipality (%)
Population – Total		122.893	100	/
Agricultural population	Total	25.324	20,60	100
	Male	13.098	10,65	51,72
	Female	12.226	9,94	48,27
Agricultural population – households	Total	22.553	18,35	89,05
	Male	11.707	9,52	46,22
	Female	10.846	8,82	42,82
Working agricultural population engaged in agriculture	Total	16.047	13,05	63,36
	Male	9.351	7,60	36,92
	Female	6.696	5,44	26,44
Individual farmers	Total	15.632	12,72	61,72
	Male	9.041	7,35	35,70

	Female	6.591	5,36	26,02
Supported agricultural population	Total	9.277	7,54	36,63
	Male	3.747	3,04	14,79
	Female	5.530	4,49	21,83

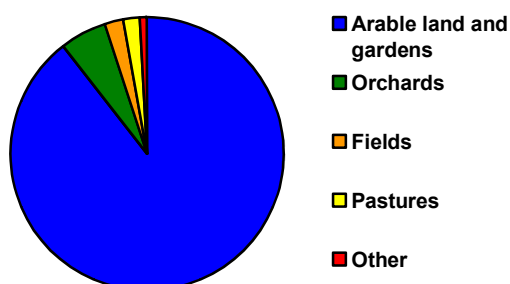
**Table 49. Structure of agricultural households by size, 2002**

		Municipality	Share in total number of households (%)	Share in total number of agricultural households (%)
Farms – Total		12.359	100	/
Non-farming households		4.537	36,71	/
Mixed households		2.446	19,79	/
Households without income		484	3,91	/
Agricultural households	Total	4.892	39,58	100
	Without land	8	0,06	0,16
	do 0,1 ha	3	0,02	0,06
	0,1 – 1 ha	379	3,06	7,74
	1 – 5 ha	2.665	21,56	54,47
	5 – 10 ha	1.519	12,29	31,05
	10 – 20 ha	300	2,42	6,13
	Over 20 ha	18	0,14	0,36

**Table 50. Structure of total agricultural land in the municipality according to the use, 2006.**

		Municipality (ha)	Share in total agricultural area (%)
Area – Total		79.500	/
Agricultural area – Total		60.531	100
Arable land and gardens	Total	54.142	89,44
	Wheat	35.600	58,81
	Industrial plants	1.854	3,06
	Vegetables	5.453	9,00
	Forage crops	9.526	15,73
Orchards		3.353	5,53
Vineyards		171	0,28
Fields		1.316	2,17
Pastures		1.198	1,97
Fishponds, swamps and marshes		351	0,57

**Structure of total agricultural land in the municipality according to the use, 2006.**



Vegetable growing in Šabac is developed owing to the use of agricultural technology and irrigation. Significant surpluses are sold on whole-sale green markets in the surrounding towns and

cities. The closing of "Šapčanka" had a negative effect on vegetable growing. Future development will be based on green-houses.

Over the last few years production of feed was significantly increased owing to the improved technology for animal feeding.

The production of berries has been significantly developed. These cultures are profitable and we expect further increase in this production and development of new varieties for exports of both fresh and frozen fruit.

Apart from berries, other sorts of fruit are also produced, such as plumbs and cherries. These varieties are favorable for processing and exports.

Future development of fruit growing will depend on the increase of exports and improved processing. Opening of the existing and building of new fruit processing plants will make increased production possible.

**Table 51. Structure of privately owned agricultural land according to the use, 2006.**

		Municipality (ha)	Share in total agricultural land owned by private households (%)
Area – Total		79.500	/
Agricultural land owned by private households – Total		59.534	100
Arable land and gardens	Total	53.280	89,49
	Wheat	35.084	58,93
	Industrial plants	1.642	2,75
	Vegetables	5.419	9,10
	Forage crops	9.500	15,95
Orchards		3.264	5,48
Vineyards		171	0,28
Fields		1.289	2,16
Pastures		1.197	2,01
Fishponds, swamps and marshes		333	0,55

**Table 52. Production of crops, industrial plants, vegetables and forage crops, 2006**

	Total crops in the municipality (t)	Share in total crops in Serbia (%)	Average crops in the municipality (kg/ha)	Average crops in the district (kg/ha)	Average crops in Serbia (kg/ha)
Wheat	25.115	1,33	Preduzeća i zadruga 2.110 Privatna gazdinstva 3.141	Preduzeća i zadruga 2.846 Privatna gazdinstva 3.121	Preduzeća i zadruga 4.312 Privatna gazdinstva 3.214
Corn	125.334	2,08	Preduzeća i zadruga 4.429 Privatna gazdinstva 5.148	Preduzeća i zadruga 4.556 Privatna gazdinstva 5.148	Preduzeća i zadruga 6.665 Privatna gazdinstva 4.982
Sugar beet	200	-	40.000	38.621	44.550
Sunflower	533	0,13	2.050	2.060	2.065
Beans	882	1,61	1.428	1.268	1.224
Potatoes	13.835	1,48	14.687	12.137	11.018
Legume	11.143	2,03	5.475	4.981	4.380
Alfalfa	33.064	2,99	8.116	7.357	5.808
Fields	7.268	0,57	2.860	2.590	1.896
Pastures	1.283	0,26	1.072	912	592

**Table 53. Fruit and grapes production, 2006**

	Number of fruit-bearing trees/grapevines	Total yield in the municipality (t)	Share in total yield in Serbia (%)	Average yield in the municipality (kg/ha)	Average yield in the district (kg/ha)	Average yield in Serbia (kg/ha)
Apple	65.400	1.332	0,55	20,4	23,4	16,4
Plums	537.790	13.010	2,33	24,2	19,8	13,3
Grapes	1.179.000 (rodnih čokota)	1.428	0,39	1,2	1,1	1,1

**Table 54. Livestock production, 1.12.2006**

	Municipality	Share in total livestock in the district (%)	Share u total livestock in Serbia (%)
Cattle	Total	26.756	29,99
	Cows and in-calf heifers	14.442	28,41
Pigs	Total	115.087	28,15
	Sows and in-pig sows	16.456	30,06
Sheep	Total	22.989	18,62
	Breeding sheep	17.885	20,14
Poultry	Total	344.826	27,43

Husbandry production has gone through great oscillations over the last 15 years, in the volume of production, especially of pigs and heifers. Instable market conditions (prices, marketing and sales, irregular payments etc), have adversely affected animal breeding. However, the region of Macva is one of the centers of husbandry in the Republic of Serbia, with relatively well developed capacities for keeping, breeding and growing of animals (cows, heifers, pigs). This type of production represents an important source of income in villages. Reviving slaughterhouses and meat processing plants should lead to a stabilization of this branch. Farms need to be built and modernized and the feeding of animals improved.

**Table 55. Average livestock, 1.12.2006**

	Municipality	District	Serbia
Cattle number per 100 ha of arable land	45	44	26
Pig number per 100 ha of arable land	213	232	121
Sheep number per 100 ha of arable land	38	56	30

**Table 56. Sale and purchase of agricultural products, 2006.**

	Municipality	Share in total turnover of the district (%)	Share in total turnover of Serbia (%)
Wheat (t)	1.069	12,58	0,03
Corn (t)	791	65,58	
Beans (t)	10	100	
Potatoes (t)	345	93,49	0,49
Apples (t)	127		0,14
Plums (t)	450	82,93	13,67
Grapes (t)	-		
Cattle (t)	329	79,29	1,20
Pigs (t)	2.104	93,01	1,80
Eggs (1000 pcs)	-		
Milk (1000 lit.)	30.040	56,93	5,38

## 6.4 Forestry

**Table 8. Forested land and average density, 2006.**

		Municipality	Share of Serbia (%)
Total area in the municipality (ha)		79.500	0,89
Forested area (ha)		9.981	0,50
In forests (ha)	broadleaved	-	-
	conifers	-	-
Outside forests (ha)	broadleaved	-	-
	conifers	-	-
Average wooden mass – Total (m <sup>2</sup> )	broadleaved	6.297	0,26
	conifers	7	-
Average wooden mass – technical tree (%)	broadleaved	37	
	conifers	86	

## 6.5 Investment opportunities

**Table 58. Free investment locations**

Location	Owned by	Land area available (m <sup>2</sup> )	Purpose of use	Total area of the zone (m <sup>2</sup> )	Other data
North-west zone business	State	5.550.000,00	1. Industrial production 2. Services, craft production 3. Sport and recreation, entertainment 4. Low density housing, medium density housing 5. Fair 6. Market place	6.000.000,00	<b>ZONE NORTH</b> 1. Price: 6,80 €/m <sup>2</sup> 2. Terms of use: rent, rent period 99 years Purchase can be made by giving leased by public announcement
					<b>ZONE WEST</b> 1. Price: 7,83 €/m <sup>2</sup> 2. Terms of use: rent, rent period 99 years Purchase can be made by giving leased by public announcement
East zone	State	300.000,00	1. Industrial production 2. International port 3. Container terminal	470.000,00	1. Price: 1,00 €/m <sup>2</sup> 2. Terms of use: rent The lease price of 1€/m <sup>2</sup> on a monthly basis, there is a possibility of leasing in 99 years Purchase can be made by giving leased by public announcement

## 6.6 Total volume of production

## 6.7 Companies according to number of employees

**Table 59. Total volume of production**

Number of enterprises	Municipality	Share in total enterprises of the municipality (%)
0 (self-employers)	28	2,75
1-10 employees	682	66,99
10-50 employees	151	14,83
50-100 employees	22	2,16
100-250 employees	14	1,37
250-500 employees	5	0,49
500-1000 employees	1	0,09
1000-5000 employees	/	/
over 5000 employees	/	/
Unknown	115	11,29

## 6.8 Macroeconomic indicators

**Table 60. GDP by sectors, 2005**

	Municipality (€)*	GDP structure in the municipality (%)	District (€)	GDP structure of the District (%)	Serbia (€)	GDP structure of Serbia (%)
Total	241.040.070,17	100	398.679.742,69	100	10.745.414.877,19	
Per inhabitant	1.987,35	/	1.235,43	/	1.444,12	
Level of Serbia (%)	137,6	/	85,6	/	100	
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, water management	38.510.865,49	15,97	123.213.941,52	30,90	1.825.110.280,70	16,98
Fishery	-	-	237.380,11	0,05	4.572.374,26	0,04
Mining	1.625,73	-	5.138.011,69	1,28	532.031.988,30	4,95
Processing industry	131341602,33	54,48	147.082.456,14	36,89	2.916.976.058,47	27,14
Energy production, gas and water	2.876.257,30	1,19	6.560.397,66	1,64	207.143.730,99	1,92
Construction	4.974.350,87	2,06	11.765.707,60	2,95	787.407.637,42	7,32
Wholesale, retail, and vehicle sale and repair	43.290.105,26	17,95	66.913.555,55	16,78	2.654.025.660,81	24,69
Hotels and restaurants	1920771,92	0,79	3.959.824,56	0,99	194.186.187,13	1,80
Transport, storage and	14.078.760,23	5,84	22.973.239,76	5,76	1.119.485.730,99	10,41

connections						
Real estate operations, leasing	3.534.994,15	1,46	9.693.333,33	2,43	455.164.619,88	4,23
Health care and social protection	487.251,46	0,20	1.092.701,75	0,27	25.351.543,85	0,23
Other collective, public and personal services	23.485,38	-	49.192,98	0,01	23.959.064,32	0,22

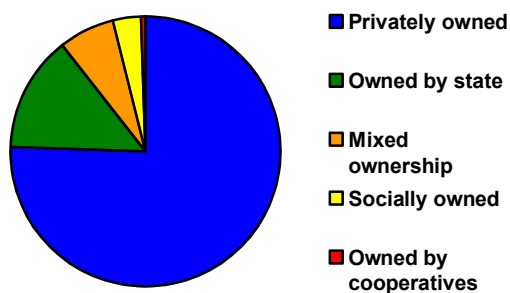
\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2005. - 1€ = 85.5 rsd

**Table 61. GDP according to ownership structure, 2005**

		Municipality (€)*	GDP structure of the municipality (%)	GDP structure of the district (%)	GDP structure of Serbia (%)
Total		241.040.070,17	100	100	100
Privately owned	Total	224.486.233,91	93,13	91,69	75,65
	Enterprises	171.172.994,15	71,01	53,40	52,58
	Households and shops	53.313.239,76	22,11	38,28	23,07
Socially owned		3.348.315,78	1,38	2,14	3,22
Owned by cooperatives		1.201.754,38	0,49	0,48	0,67
Mixed ownership		5.798.795,32	2,40	1,84	6,56
Owned by state		6.204.970,76	2,57	3,83	13,87

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2005. - 1€ = 85.5 rsd

**GDP according to ownership structure, 2005**



**Table 62. GDP, 2005**

	Municipality (€)*	District (€)	Serbia (€)
GDP	206.570.491,22	278.310.467,83	9.826.079.286,54
GDP per resident	2.182,31		1.685,48

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2005. - 1€ = 85.5 rsd

**Table 63. Basic information about enterprises, 2005**

	Municipality – Total for all enterprises in the municipality	Share in the District (%)	Share in Serbia (%)
Depreciation (€)*	18.843.660,81	58,40	1,20
Gross income (€)	187.726.830,40	76,29	2,27
Material expenses (€)	185.993.391,81	67,31	1,32
Gross product (€)	206.570.491,22	74,22	2,10
Number of employees	13.070	47,93	1,24

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2005. - 1€ = 85.5 rsd

## 6.9 Export structure

**Table 64. Export structure by type of products and services**

	2005 (€)*	2006 (€)*	2007 (€)*
Livestock and livestock products	16.967	2.016.179	4.526.035
Crop products	97.764	298.434	14.604
Animal or vegetable fat and oil	5.240	9.334	-
Ready-to-eat products	3.616.393	9.992.268	13.842.784
Mineral products	925	1.025.275	112.306
Products of chemical and related industries	2.315.579	2.747.616	4.232.636
Polymeric materials, plastics, and rubber	1.760.447	2.111.010	2.330.374
Raw leather and fur and products of these	64.939	707.742	1.230.778
Timber and wood	1.394.907	2.021.542	2.732.179
Pulp of wood of other fibrous cellulose materials	-	4941	5.394
Textiles and textile products	199.896	468.917	72.504
Footwear, headwear, umbrellas	58.685	145.543	383.149
Products of stone, gypsum, cement, ceramics, and glass	1.910.248	3.609.447	1.082.824
Non-precious metals and products of these	5.298.877	9.726.297	20.496.032
Mechanical equipment; machines and mechanisms, electric equipment and parts of these; audio/video recording/playback devices	872.234	819.773	1.739.377
Vehicles and road equipment	167.716	389.008	518.329
Optical, photographic, and cinematographic devices and appliances; medical/surgical devices; clocks/watches; musical instruments	1.794.382	1.365.401	1.439.966
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	241.787	301.236	427.563
Works of art	336.157	722.641	853.113
Miscellaneous	-	-	978
	902.750	20.704	286.129
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.055.893</b>	<b>38.503.318</b>	<b>56.327.054</b>

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2005. - 1€ = 85,5 rsd

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2005. - 1€ = 79,0 rsd

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2007. - 1€ = 79,2362 rsd

## 6.10 Export structure by destination

**Table 65. Export structure by destination**

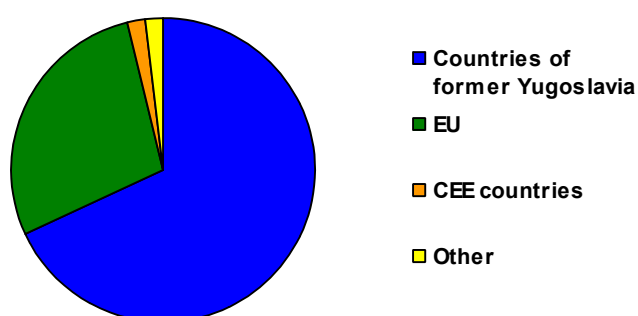
	2005 (€)*	2006 (€)*	2007 (€)*
CEE states	451.257	665.918	1.020.984
EU	3.821.256	8.924.978	15.906.049
US and Canada	10.857	59.254	-
Countries of Former Yugoslavia	16.443.663	28.720.004	38.226.842
Other	328.860	133.164	1.173.179
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.055.893</b>	<b>38.503.318</b>	<b>56.327.054</b>

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2005. - 1€ = 85,5 rsd

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2005. - 1€ = 79,0 rsd

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2007. - 1€ = 79,2362 rsd

**Export structure by destination**



## 6.11 Investment structure

**Table 66. FDI structure by country of origin**

Country name	2006 (€)*	2007 (€)*	2008 (€)*
Slovenia			16.000.000,00
Italy			12.000.000,00
France	5.000.000,00		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.000.000,00</b>		<b>28.000.000,00</b>

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2005. - 1€ = 85,5 rsd

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2005. - 1€ = 79,0 rsd

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2007. - 1€ = 79,2362 rsd

**Table 67. Realized investments by type of construction and technical structure, 2006.**

		Municipality (€)*	Share in total investments of the municipality (%)
Total investments		40.639.303,95	100
Character of investment	New facilities	7.258.272,95	17,86
	Reconstruction, expansion and adaptation	8.610.167,47	21,18
	Maintenance	24.770.863,52	60,95
Technical structures	Construction works	19.170.412,16	47,17
	Provision and installment of equipment - local	10.066.433,06	24,77
	Provision and installment of equipment - imported	11.006.746,64	27,08
	Other	395.712,07	0,97

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2005. - 1€ = 85.5 rsd

## City economy

### 6.12 City budget revenues

**Table 68. City budget revenues, 2006.**

	Municipality (€)*	Municipal revenue structure (%)	Revenue structure (average) in Serbia (%)
Total revenues	16.389.737,49	100	0,99
Current revenues	15.664.200,02	95,57	1,00
Revenue obtained from sale of non-financial assets	-	-	-
Revenue from loans and sale of financial assets	725.537,47	4,42	0,98

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2005. - 1€ = 85.5 rsd

### 6.13 City budget expenditures

**Table 69. City budget expenditures, 2006**

	Municipality (€)*	Structure of municipal expenditures (%)	Structure of expenditures (average) in Serbia (%)
Earmarked and non-earmarked revenues – TOTAL	16.084.843,80	100	1,02
Current expenditures	10.756.218,07	66,87	0,89
Expenditures for the purchase of non-financial assets	5.328.008,07	33,12	1,55
Expenditures for the repayment of loans and the purchase of financial assets	617,65	-	-
Realised surplus	304.893,69	1,89	0,40

## Financial institutions

### 6.14 Banks

Br.	Name of the institution	The number of the brunches in the municipality
1	AGROBANKA A.D. BELGRADE	1
2	AIK BANKA A.D. Nis	1
3	ALPHA BANK SRBIJA A.D. BELGRADE	1
4	BANCA INTESA A.D. BELGRADE	1
5	CREDY BANKA A.D. KRAGUJEVAC	1
6	ČAČANSKA BANKA A.D. ČAČAK	1
7	ERSTE BANK	1
8	EUROBANK EFG ŠTEDIONICA A.D. BELGRADE	1
9	FINDOMESTIC BANKA A.D. BELGRADE	1
10	HYPO ALPE-ADRIA-BANK A.D BELGRADE	1
11	KBC BANKA A.D. BELGRADE	1
12	KOMERCIJALNA BANKA	1
13	MARFIN BANK A.D.	1
14	MERIDIAN BANK-CREDIT AGRICOLE GROUP A.D. NOVI SAD	1
15	METALS BANKA A.D. NOVI SAD	1
16	NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE A.D. BELGRADE	1
17	NLB LHB BEOGRAD A.D. BELGRADE	1
18	OTP BANKA SRBIJA A.D. NOVI SAD	1
19	PANONSKA BANKA A.D. NOVI SAD	1
20	PIRAEUS BANK A.D. BELGRADE	1
21	POŠTANSKA ŠTEDIONICA A.D. BELGRADE	1
22	PRIVREDNA BANKA A.D. BELGRADE	1
23	PROCREDIT BANK A.D. BELGRADE	1
24	RAIFFEISEN BANKA A.D. BELGRADE	1
25	SOCIETE GENERALE YUGOSLAV BANK A.D. BELGRADE	1
26	SRPSKA BANKA A.D.	1
27	UNICREDIT BANK A.D. BELGRADE	1
28	UNIVERZAL BANKA A.D. BELGRADE	1
29	VOJVOĐANSKA BANKA A.D. NOVI SAD	1
30	VOLKSBANK SRBIJA	1

### Insurance companies

Br.	Naziv institucije	The number of the brunches in the municipality
1	DDOR NOVI SAD ADO NOVI SAD	1
2	KOMPANIJA DUNAV INSURANCE	1
3	AD INSURANCE KOPAONIK	1
4	DELTA GENERALI INSURANCE ADO BELGRADE	Regional center
5	WIENER STADTISCHE INSURANCE ADO BELGRADE	1
6	UNIQA AD INSURANCE BELGRADE	1

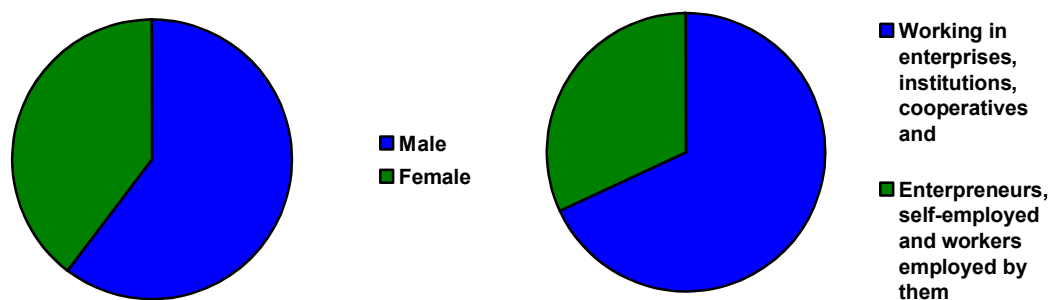
## Labor

### 6.15 Number and structure of employed

**Table 70. Number and structure of employed, 31.03.2008.**

	Municipality	Structure of employees in the municipality (%)	Structure of employees in the district (%)	Structure of employees in Serbia (%)
Employees – Total	29.174	100	100(60.054)	100(2.006.047)
Female	11.555	39,60	42,00	43,74
Male	17.619	60,39	57,99	56,25
Working in enterprises, institutions, cooperatives and organizations	19.870	68,10	66,58	71,36
Entrepreneurs, self-employed and workers employed by them	9.304	31,89	33,41	28,63

**Number and structure of employed, 31.03.2008.**



### 6.16 Employment by sectors

**Table 71. Structure of employed by sectors, 2007**

	Municipality	Structure of employees in the municipality (%)	Structure of employees in the district (%)	Structure of employees in Serbia (%)
Employees – Total	28.989	100%	100%	100%
Female	11.124	38,37	40,86	43,35
Male	17.865	61,62	59,14	56,65
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and water management	495	1,70	2,22	2,70
Fishery	/	/	0,03	0,05
Mining	15	0,05	1,04	1,17
Processing industry	5.904	20,36	18,81	19,57
Energy production, gas and water	548	1,89	2,48	2,24
Construction	846	2,91	2,53	4,13
Wholesale, retail, and vehicle sale and repair	3.224	11,12	9,98	9,79
Hotels and restaurants	132	0,45	0,60	1,21
Transport, storage and	1.999	6,89	5,43	5,44

connections				
Financial activities	224	0,77	0,72	1,53
Real estate operations, leasing	669	2,30	1,81	3,32
Public administration	833	2,87	3,12	3,42
Education	1.910	6,58	7,58	6,46
Health care and social protection	2.310	7,96	8,34	7,84
Other collective, public and personal services	662	2,28	2,03	2,62

## 6.17 Average wages

**Table 72. Average wage per employee, August 2008**

	Municipality (€)*	District (€)	Serbia (€)
Average gross wage (with taxes and contributions)	567,50	516,71	604,68
Average net wage (without taxes and contributions)	405,67	369,51	433,42

**Table 73. Comparative average wage, breakdown by years**

	2002 (€)*	2003 (€)*	2004 (€)*	2005 (€)*	2006 (€)*	2007 (€)*	February 2008 (€)*
Municipal average gross wage	196,91	236,59	283,16	302,85	363,26	434,87	567,50
District average gross wage	161,35	198,46	231,28	248,78	308,68	398,16	516,71
National average gross wage	218,52	255,33	283,24	307,73	377,06	484,42	604,68
Municipal average net wage	136,10	163,60	194,10	206,53	247,53	311,37	405,67
District average net wage	111,84	137,21	158,78	169,69	210,80	285,88	369,51
National average net wage	151,74	176,75	194,40	210,38	257,83	347,07	433,42

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2002. - 1€ = 61,5152 rsd

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2003. - 1€ = 68,3129 rsd

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2004. - 1€ = 78,8850 rsd

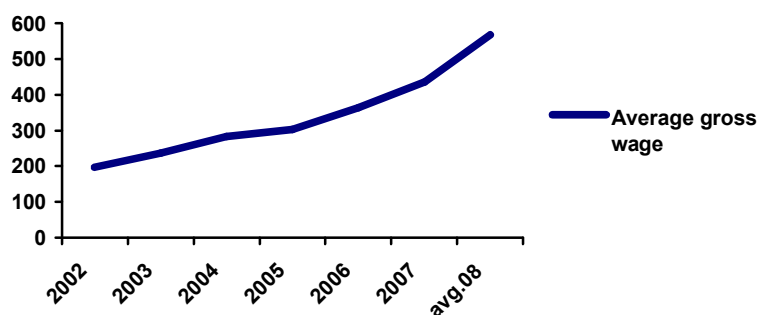
\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2005. - 1€ = 85.5 rsd

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2005. - 1€ = 79.0 rsd

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2007. - 1€ = 79,2362 rsd

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 29.02.2008. - 1€ = 83,4365 rsd

**Comparative average wage, breakdown by years**



## 6.18 Wages by sectors

**Table 74. Average untaxed wage by sectors, 2006**

	Municipality (€)*	District (€)	Serbia (€)
Average net wage - Total	247,53	210,80	257,83
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and water management	162,62	152,33	210,03
Fishery	-	330,03	191,67
Mining	562,71	263,71	317,60
Processing industry	270,89	195,61	210,35
Energy production, gas and water	316,46	250,25	344,38
Construction	200,96	152,95	227,99
Wholesale, retail, and vehicle sale and repair	177,42	153,58	235,93
Hotels and restaurants	63,67	64,18	174,34
Transport, storage and connections	182,12	162,86	293,66
Financial activities	535,00	501,00	580,78
Real estate operations, leasing	206,53	163,35	301,54
Public administration	313,10	282,39	328,18
Education	253,65	243,80	268,23
Health care and social protection	260,04	254,87	265,28
Other collective, public and personal services	200,66	191,42	274,36

\* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2005. - 1€ = 85.5 rsd

## 6.19 Employment

**Table 75. Free jobs, 2007**

		Municipality	Share in the District (%)	Share in Serbia (%)
Free jobs – Total		15.124	56,08	1,99
Full time jobs	5.808	52,32	1,93	
	38,40	/	/	/
Short-term jobs	9.316	58,72	2,03	
	61,59	/	/	/

**Table 76. Employment structure, 2007**

		Municipality	Share in the District (%)	Share in Serbia (%)
Employment - Total		14.948	56,75	2,14
Employment - female	Number	6.180	55,81	1,90
	%	41,34	/	/
Employment - male	Number	8.768	57,43	2,36
	%	58,65	/	/
Full time jobs	Number	5.719	53,19	2,08
	%	38,25	/	/
Short-term jobs	Number	9.229	35,04	2,19
	%	61,74	/	/

## 6.20 Unemployment

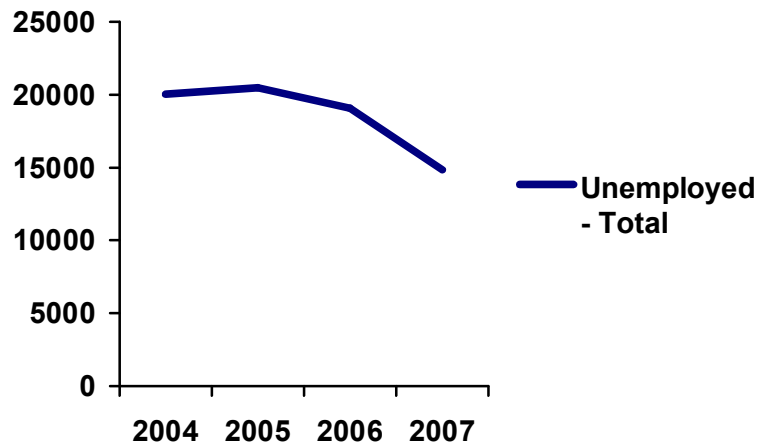
**Table 77. Unemployment structure gender, December 2007**

		Municipality	Share in the District (%)	Share in Serbia (%)
Unemployed - Total		14.833	37,35	1,88
Unemployed - Female		8.430	38,78	1,99
	%	56,83	/	/
Unemployed - Male	Number	6.403	35,62	1,76
	%	43,16	/	/
Seeking for job - Total		15.065	36,45	1,77
Seeking for job - Female	Number	8.609	37,84	1,85
	%	57,14	/	/
Seeking for job - Male	Number	6.456	34,75	1,67
	%	42,85	/	/
Share in total job seekers (%)	%	Tot 98,46	/	/
	%	M 99,17	/	/
	%	F 97,92	/	/

**Table 78. Number of unemployed by age, breakdown by years**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Unemployed - Total	19.289	20.041	20.493	19.080	14.833
Unemployed - Female	10.522	11.119	11.407	10.953	8.430
Unemployed - Male	8.767	8.922	9.086	8.127	6.403

**Number of unemployed by age, breakdown by years**



## 6.21 Unemployment rate

**Table 79. Unemployment rate, december 2007**

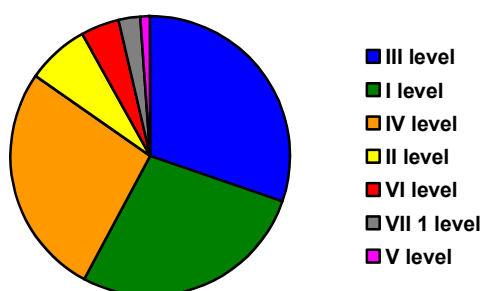
	Municipality	District	Serbia
Unemployment rate - Total	30,19	32,66	26,1
Unemployment rate - female	56,83	54,74	53,77
Unemployment rate - male	43,17	45,26	46,23

## 6.22 Unemployment by education level

**Table 80. Unemployed by level of education, august 2008.**

	Municipality	Share in total number of unemployed (%)
TOTAL	13.767	100
VIII level (ph. D.)	/	/
VII 2 level (magistracy)	1	/
VII 1 level	363	2,63
VI 2 level	2	0,01
VI level	608	4,41
V level	136	0,98
IV level (high-school)	3.729	27,08
III level	4.178	30,34
II level	993	7,21
I level	3.757	27,28

**Unemployed by level of education, august 2008.**



## 6.23 Unemployment by length of unemployment

**Table 81. Unemployed by years of waiting for job, august 2008**

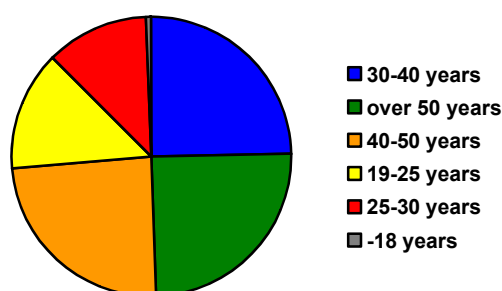
	Municipality	Share in total number of unemployed (%)
TOTAL	13.767	100
First job	6.859	49,82
- 1 year	2.084	15,13
1 - 2 years	2.441	17,73
2 - 3 years	1.314	9,54
3 - 5 years a	2.271	16,49
5 - 8 years	2.543	18,47
8 - 10 years a	625	4,53
over 10 years	2.489	18,07

## 6.24 Unemployment by age structure

**Table 82. Unemployed by age, august 2008**

Age	Municipality	Share in total number of unemployed (%)
TOTAL	13.767	100
- 18	82	0,59
19 – 25	1.883	13,67
25 – 30	1.649	11,97
30 – 40	3.400	24,69
40 – 50	3.358	24,39
over 50	3.395	24,66

**Unemployed by age, august 2008**



## 7 Public resources

### 7.1 Traffic infrastructure

Transportation infrastructure (roads, rail-road, the Sava river), as well as the geo-strategic position of the municipality of Šabac represent the main grounds for development. Modernization of infrastructure is a prerequisite for creating favorable business climate and improving living conditions. In addition, land regulatory plan needs to be made.

The program of developing utility infrastructure should ensure reliable systems for electricity, natural gas, drinking water, heating supplies, as well systems for collecting, transporting, removal and use of waste water.

Future infrastructure, utilities' and communication projects must be planed and implemented in a manner that will contribute to accelerating the process of reviving the economy.

Šabac is at the cross-road of regional transportation and has all the preconditions to grow into the center of integral transpiration. Favorable natural conditions for the construction of transportation infrastructure represent a potential. Over 98% of the land is plain with small hills below 300 meters above sea level, with only a few and insignificant limitations for the construction of roads. Šabac is located in the vicinity of the Belgrade-Zagreb highway, the border crossings with Bosnia and Herzegovina, and close to the Belgrade international airport. The main roads are M19 (Belgrade-Obrenovac-Sabac-Loznica – Mali Zvornik) and M12 (Novi Sad-Ruma-highway-Sabac-Valjevo-Uzice). There is also a developed network of regional and local roads. The railroad Ruma-Sabac-Loznica- Mali Zvornik – Bosnia and Herzegovina for both passenger and freight transport is active. Šabac is located on the navigable part of the Sava River and there is a possibility to connect the river transpiration systems of Serbia and Europe.

## 7.1.1 Road infrastructure

The length and the state of the road network in the municipality is as follows:

- Major roads : 59.9 km (all asphalted)
- Regional roads : 111,4 km (all asphalted)
- Local roads : 304,2 km (asphalted 187.8 km)
- Non-categorized roads : 2700 km (asphalted only about 20 km)
- Streets in the town : 105 km

Some of the roads are in poor condition. Owing to lack of funds, the major, regional and local roads have not been maintained. The road network in the municipality is of a radial type without concentric directions. The geographic position of the town, as the seat of the municipality is unfavorable. Construction of roads did not follow the expansion of the town. In spite of this, the overall road network, both in the territory of the municipality and the whole district provides for satisfactory communication links of the district with its environment.

The existing road network of major roads provides for good possibilities for connecting the regional road system with both the national and European road system.

**Table 83. Length of roads, 2006**

	Municipality (km)	Share in total length of roads in the district (%)	District (km)
Length of roads - Total	463	15,77	2.935
Asphalted roads	363	25,01	1.451
Hi-way	Total	58	267
	Asphalted roads	58	267
Regional roads	Total	101	529
	Asphalted roads	98	457
Local roads	Total	304	2.139
	Asphalted roads	207	727

## 7.1.2 Rail transportation and infrastructure

The railroad connects Šabac with Ruma (Corridor X) and it crosses Šabac, Loznica and Zvornik, goes over the Drina River, connects Serbia with Bosnia and Herzegovina. Recently the railroad is used practically only for the transport of goods and raws (for the needs of Zorka Šabac factory). The location of the railway station is unfavorable. The north part of the industrial zone is not connected.

The major problems are: old infrastructure, lack of vehicles, lack of information technology, lack of regulations, inadequate organization of the system, lack of state of the art technology in constructing and maintaining the railroad. Only 50-60% of available technical capacities and working hours are used.

However, the geographic position of the region, the existing infrastructure and the possibility of revitalizing the infrastructure and vehicles are a potential for fast development.

**Table 84. Turnover of goods and passengers in rail transport, 2006**

	Municipality	Municipal share in total turnover in the district (%)	District
Number of railway stations	7	53,84	13
Number of passengers	29.944	99,98	29.948
Number of cargo units	169.518	51,19	331.118

## 7.2 Utility infrastructure

### 7.2.1 Water and sewage

The municipality of Šabac (the town and Jelenča village ) are supplied with drinking water from the spring *Tabanović*, of a maximum capacity of 800 l/s, of which 400l/s is used, and *Mali zabran*, of maximum capacity from 200l/s to 230 l/s. Spring *Prnjavor* of max capacity 200 l/s is under construction which, in the first phase, will supply only Prnjavor with 30-40 l/s. The listed springs can meet the needs of the whole Šabac and surrounding municipalities. The springs are exploited at the level of 60 %. About 90 % of the town is covered with a water supply network and networks are under construction in some of the settlements. The Štitar settlement has its local water supply system, but the quality is poor.

In the municipality there many wells with drinking water which is of good quality. Huge reserves of underground waters are also of good quality and surpass the needs of this region.

About 70 % of the town is covered with a sewage network. Sewage is under construction in the suburban areas. A network (535 km) of canals for the protection of underground and surface water was built.

Of the natural waters the Sava and the Drina river, Jerez, Bela, Dumaca and Dobrava are the most important. The Cer canal accepts the waters of Dolusa, Bela and Mutnika and takes them to the Sava River. Embankments were built along the rivers to prevent floods: along the right bank of the Drina to the mouth, along the Sava River to Šabac and from Mrdjenovac to Dragojevac – 6 km along Dobrava, 2.2 km along Dumaca adn 3.8 km along the Cer canal.

The major problem in water supply is the lack of water supply network outside the town (except Jelenca and Stitara) and poor water quality in individual wells in rural areas. Also, there is no sewage network in suburban areas, or a processing system for waste waters .

The level of underground waters is high and there is a threat of floods in Macva. The town sewage system is unable to accept the great quantities of precipitation. The existing canal network is insufficient – additional 60 km of canals has been designed. The municipality does not have a developed irrigation system. The lack of investment funds represents the major problems.

### 7.2.2 District heating

The Batajnica-Šabac-Zvornik gas line goes through the municipality of 420 million cubic meters on an annual basis. The gas pipeline goes through the most populated parts of the municipality. The neighborhoods could be connected the gas pipeline.

Individual Šabac households will be connected to the gas pipeline. The heating plants «Trkalište» and «B. Bara» are used for remote heating of households. However, there is a need for additional capacities for remote heating for which investment funds are needed.

## 7.2.3 Power infrastructure

The network of the Šabac municipality uses the station of 220/110 kV Šabac 3 – Jelenč. In its present state the Electricity Supply System of Serbia covers Šabac Vladimirci, Koceljeva and Bogatic with 110-120 MW and 40-50 MVA, and in the maximum regime the station Sabac 4 – Zorka of 110/6 kV Šabac 4 – Zorka is included, of which only for the Šabac municipality the maximum power is about 70-80 MW. Parts of the municipality (villages: Slepčević, Duvanište, Lipolist, Zminjak, Petlovača, Ribari, Petkovic and Prnjavor) are supplied from the direction of Loznica. Maximum power of this part is up to 10 MW. Maximum power for the whole municipality is up to 90 MW. The supply of electricity for the whole municipality is about 400.000.000 kWh.

Electricity supply company has over the last 20 years invested into high voltage (four stations of 110/20 kV were built – of which two work as 35/20 kV), so that networks remaining on wooden polls (60-70 % of the network is on wooden polls). According to the analyses of technical losses, 56% of the total technical losses are losses in low voltage, 12% in transmission lines and 18% in transformers 20(10)/0.4 kV. Significant investment funds are needed for reducing the losses.

Electricity facilities in Šabac are in a poor state. Thorough overhauls were not done over the last 15 years and the equipment is outdated and used-up. The outdated equipment needs to be changed.

The share of households in the consumption of electricity is 91%, and the share of industry is 9%.

The following are industrial zones in the municipality of Šabac :

- **Dairy, Cold-storage, Seed storage** - no big problems in electricity supplies since in the zone itself there is a station of 110/20 kV with reserves and with the addition of one transformer it could supply new industrial capacities in the area.
- **Dumača, Free zone, Klanica, Jela, Mišar** (great lack of capacities even for the existing industrial capacities. Urgent construction of a new T station of 110 kV is needed)
- **M. Vranjska, Cerovac** :Great lack of capacities even for the existing industrial capacities. Urgent construction of a new T station of 110 kV is needed. Also new over head power lines needed of 20 kV and a reserve connection with Vladimirci).
- **Libertas, Uno Martin, Protić, Interkop** - built hastily – no plans for this area led to poor supplies and inadequate solutions for electricity capacities; new over- head power lines of 20 kV and new stations).
- **Zone around Žakić** (plans need to be defined).
- **Zorka** (for now electricity supply is good from its own station 110kV. However ownership within the factory. Needed detailed analysis an a new way of supplying some parts of Zorka factory).

The following are the major users of electricity:

- **The town**(necessary construction of new stations 20(10)/0.4 kV because of the expansion of construction of apartment and business buildings. The central zone and streets V. Mišića, M. Mitrovića, B. Bara, Karađorđeva, vicinity Trkališta, Kamičak... are affected).
- **Suburban settlements** (extremely poor feed and lack of capacities owing to an expansion of construction over the last decade – many refugees settled in the municipality).
- **Villages in Mačva** (mostly satisfactory).
- **Villages Posavotamnava** (extremely poor supply and lack of capacities; some parts have no supply – parts of Predvorica).
- **Villages in Pocerina** (extremely poor supply, lack of capacities; poor feed, investments must be made in the network, 2 new major 20kV transmitters need to be constructed towards Pocerina).

The major problems are: lack of capacities in the existing stations 110/20 kV, need for the construction of new trasformer stations. Networks, both high and low voltage are mostly on wooden polls with small distributive networks.

Needs: construction of a new station of 110/20 kV in the town of Šabac (in the industrial zone), reconstruction of high and low voltage networks on concrete polls, construction of new stations of 20(10)/0,4 kV, reconstruction of the existing stations, replacement of old equipment and upgrading the existing network of 10 kV to 20 kV.

The poblems are the result of lack of investments funds.

Electricity Distribution Company in Šabac conducted a study for the development of the electricity distribution network for the next 20 years with detailed analysis of the present situation and proposed solutions. The study contains a list of strategic investments adjusted to the planned

development of the municipality. Electrical engineering institute *Nikola Tesla* from Belgrade elaborated the study. Another study was elaborated for Loznica which contains a special analysis relating to the linking of these two parts of the Šabac municipality. .

## 7.2.4 Tele-communication systems

The main exchange "ŠABAC" is in an adequate facility in Karadjordjeva street. There are two telephone exchanges in this facility: one digital M10C and one analogue. Two sections, the old one with 12,350 numbers and the new (Demasari) of 10,500 are in the same room.

The access TT network in the commuting area of central Šabac has 21 cable areas with the maximum capacity of 20,769 subscribers. Of the 18,849 users, 5,600 are connected through party-lines, 230 users are connected through (71) device with (FM 1+1, PCM4 and PCM8).

In the area of commuting center Šabac, a total reserve amounts to 6,912 users but it cannot be used without reconstructing the primary network. "TELEKOM-SRBIJA" A.D. Belgrade, "Šabac" 1,905 applications for new lines have not been realized. In the town, underground cables were built of some 21 km with the possibility of introducing an underground gallery of TT cables.

The area outside the commutation centre, is covered with automatic exchanges: "Majur"(with three cable regions), "Pocerski Pričinović" (with three cable regions – the fourth is under construction ), "Mišar"(with two cable regions), "Jevremovac" and "29 Novembar" with one cable region each.

In the said regions there are no party-lines. A total of 1,207 applications have not been realized. In the region *Letnjikovačka kosa* and *Pocerski Pričinović* an additional 600 lines are necessary.

Within the fixed telephony system Šabac is connected with TT optical cables towards Belgrade (directions over Ušće and Ruma), in the direction of Bogatić, Bjeljina and Loznica. Optic cables are introduced in the end and nod telephone exchanges.

**Table 85. Postal services, 2006**

		Municipality	Share in the district (%)
Number of post offices		18	32,72
Number of registered users		42.989	42,79
Postal	letters (1000)	2.277	49,29
turnover	parcels (1000)	13	52,00

## 7.3 Energy

**Table 86. Utilities prices, 2008**

	Opština
<b>Electricity</b>	din./kw
	<b>ONE TARIFF MEASURE CONSUMERS:</b>
	Green zone(consumption to 350kw) - <b>4,12din./kw</b>
	Blue zone(consumption 350kw-1.600 kw) – <b>6,19din./kw</b>
	Red zone(consumtion over 1.600 kw) – <b>12,39 din./kw</b>
SPENDING CATEGORIES:	
<b>BROAD-BASED CONSUMPTION</b>	<b>TWO TARIFF MEASURE CONSUMERS:</b>
	<b>Lower rates</b>
	Green zone(consumption to 350kw)– <b>4,71din./kw</b>
	Blue zone(consumption 350kw-1.600 kw) – <b>7,08din./kw</b>
	Red zone(consumtion over 1.600 kw) – <b>14,16 din./kw</b>
	Green zone(consumption to 350kw) – <b>1,17din./kw</b>

	Blue zone(consumption 350kw-1.600 kw) – <b>1,76din./kw</b> Red zone(consumtion over 1.600 kw) – <b>3,54 din./kw</b>
<b>Gas</b>	din./m <sup>3</sup>
- households	34,53
- legal persons	32,94
<b>Water</b>	din./m <sup>3</sup>
- households	27,35
- legal persons	87,17
<b>Heating</b>	din./m <sup>2</sup>
- households	46,43
- legal persons	106,15
<b>Bringing waste</b>	din./m <sup>2</sup>
-households	2,48
-legal persons	7,44

## 7.4 Health care and social welfare

**Table 87. Health care capacities, 2007**

	Number of beds	Share in total beds (%)	Number of beds per 100 inhabitants
TOTAL	686	100	0,54

**Table 88. Investments in health care and social welfare, 2006**

	Municipality (€)*
Expenditures (investments) – health care and social protection	20.736.429,50

**Table 89. Physicians, dentists and pharmacists in health care, 2008**

	Municipality
Physicians – Total	361
Physicians – basic and specialist health care	107+254
Physicians – tuberculosis	11
Physicians – reproduction health	27
Pediatricians – preschool children	10
Pediatricians – school children and youth	13
Dentists	31
Pharmacists	3
Number of citizens per one physician in the municipality	383
Number of citizens per one physician in the district	530
Number of citizens per one physician in Serbia	377

**Table 90. Users of social welfare – minors, 2006**

	Municipality	Share in total users (%)
Total	956	100
Family problems	618	64,64
Children with learning difficulties	203	21,23
Children with mental difficulties	43	4,49
Children with disability	39	4,07
Children with multiple problems	24	2,51
Other juvenile users of social protection	29	3,03

**Table 91. Users of social welfare – adults, 2006**

	Municipality	Share in total number of users (%)
Total	2.049	100
Persons with difficulties in behavior	17	0,82
Persons with physical and mental disability	471	22,98
Persons without income	778	37,96
Persons without family care	10	0,48
Old persons	508	24,79
Other adult users of social protection	265	12,93

## 7.5 Education facilities

**Table 92. Capacity of education institutions, 2008/09**

	2008/09		
	Number of institutions	Number of educational profile	Number of children/students
Pre-school institutions	1	/	2.198
Primary schools	14	/	10.322
Secondary schools	8	99	5.607
Higher schools and universities	3	10	1.791

**Table 93. Investments in education, 2006**

	Municipality (€)*	District (€)	Serbia (€)
Expenditures (investments) in education - Total	12.455.674,39	30.377.515,14	1.012.486.494,83
Expenditures (investments) in primary education	6.995.272,59	19.507.910,67	486.853.890,01
Expenditures (investments) in primary education per pupil	683,26	721,41	776,73

**Table 94. Number and structure of education institutions, 2006**

		Municipality	Share in total institutions in the district (%)
Primary schools	Total	60	28,84
	classes	500	35,56
Secondary schools	Total	8	38,09
	classes	221	48,78
Specialized schools	Total	3	23,07
	classes	11	42,30
Schools for adults	Total	-	-
	classes	-	-
Higher schools		3	100
Faculties		-	-
Institutions for pre-school children		51	79,68
Students in boarding schools			
Pupils in boarding schools			

**Table 95. Number of pupils, students and users of education institutions, 2006**

		Municipality	Share u total number of pupils/students/users in the district (%)
Primary schools - pupils	Total	10.418	37,45
	Finished school	1.392	36,43
Secondary schools - pupils	Total	5.417	46,36
	Finished school	1.460	47,21
Special schools - pupils	Total	76	50,00
	Finished school	10	50,00
Schools for adults - Total	Total	-	-
	Finished school	-	-
Higher schools - students	Total	1.579	100
	Scholarship from the budget	522	100
	Finished school	163	100
Faculties - students	Total	-	-
	Scholarship from the budget	-	-
	Finished school	-	-
Pre-school institutions	Juvenile users	2.360	41,09
Boarding schools for students	Users	-	-
Boarding schools for pupils	Users	-	-

**Table 96. Average number of pupils, students and residents in education institutions, 2006**

	Municipality	District	Serbia
Number of pupils per primary school	173,63	133,73	178,97
Number of pupils per in primary school class	20,83	19,78	20,97
Number of pupils per secondary school	677,12	556,38	603,89
Number of pupils per secondary school class	24,51	25,79	26,19
Number of pupils per specialized school	25,33	11,69	32,18
Number of pupils per specialized school class	6,90	5,84	6,46
Number of pupils per school for adults	-	-	139,63
Number of pupils per class in school for adults	-	-	14,11
Number of students per higher school	526,33	526,33	921,42
Number of graduate students per higher school	54,33	54,33	122,22
Number of students per faculty	-	-	1.382,61
Number of graduate students per faculty	-	-	165,47
Number of juvenile users per pre-school institution	46,27	89,73	87,92
Number of users per boarding school for students	-	-	266,08
Number of users per boarding school for students			

**Table 97. Number of pupils in primary schools, 2008**

		Municipality	Share u total number of pupils in primary schools in the district (%)
Primary school pupils	Total	9.938	37,81
	Female pupils	4.866	38,10
	Male pupils	5.072	37,53

# Environment

## 7.6 Air quality (pollution)

For systematic monitoring and tracking air pollution and air pollution in emergency situations-measuring emissions, the municipality of Šabac took over the contract with accredited institution, the Bureau for Public Health (ZZZZ)"Vera Blagojevic"Šabac, five measuring stations, the locations: Benska bara, barracks"Mika"Mitrovic, Water house - Sabac, PUS"Stari grad"and antituberculosis dispensary.

Air pollution mostly occurs as a consequence of business activities such as:"Zorka-Mineral fertilizers", "Zorka-Non-Ferrous Metals", companies for the production of building materials, primarily asphalt manufacturers mass, heating, as well as traffic, individual fireplace inserts .

There are very frequent complaints of citizens in air pollution when unfavorable weather conditions for a total of pollution reserves in the ground, and individual pollution law does not exceed the limit.

In 2005. year., measuring of emissions worked"Zorka-development"and the Institute of Public Health"Vera Blagojevic"Šabac, in the following measuring points.

Zorka-development:

1. Dragan Srnić
2. Military House

Public Health"Vera Blagojevic":

1. Water home,
2. Antituberculosis dispensary
3. Barracs Mika Mitrovic

In 2006. year. air pollution testing in the city (continuous and in excess situations) assumed on the base of the contract with Sabac municipality administration, the Department of Public Health"Vera Blagojević"-Sabac.

Air pollution testing in 2006. Year were done in the following points:

1. Antituberculosis dispensary
2. Water house
3. Benska bara"Toplana"
4. PUS"Stari grad"
5. Barracs "Mika"Mitrovic.

Sulfur compounds, expressed as sulfur dioxide, measures are continuously (24) in all five measuring points, as well as soot.

Fluoride-hydrogen and ammonia are continuously being sampled at the measurement points required Benska bara "Toplana and PUS "Stari grad", while the remaining measuring points sampling is performed for three hours.

On all five seats measuring nitric oxide are being sampled only one hour.

City landfill significantly contributes to the air pollution of the city. Pollution is significantly higher in the summer period when is the faster decommissioning of organic matter. Qualification and quantification of unpleasant smells is not made. Decommissioning of organic matters is slowed down by the disinfection of the landfill and overlapping of the waste by layer country.

Pollute the atmosphere of the city and sediment materials, which are the origin of the chemical-technological processes and impurities from the base. The communal good hygiene significantly contributes to the reduction of air pollution by sediment substances.

Investigation of precipitation substances in the air of the city is done in three measurement stations.

1. Antituberculosis dispensary
2. Water house
3. PS "Vuk Karadzic"

The results of investigation are converted m/m<sup>2</sup>/day. The upper limit value (GVI) for the total sediment matter is 450 m/m<sup>2</sup>/day.

The experiments show that air pollution by sediment substances are found in the legally allowed framework.

One of the most important sources of air pollution, in addition to the chemical industry, the city landfill, is also the presence of a large number of warehouses, fuel (petrol stations), located in a relatively small area, as well as traffic, which caused a large number of cars, different age, the quality of fuels and the implementation of various additives, which serve to improve the quality of fuel, and result in the increase in the level of pollution in the air.

In the main roads can be expected increased concentrations of pollution substances in the air and land.

## 7.7 Soil quality

Protection of soil and land, which includes the use of the soil, agricultural and forest land and of the general interest, is regulated by the Article 22. Law on the protection of the environment .

The city of Sabac, is located on the northwest part of the Republic of Serbia, including parts Posavotamnava, Pocerina and Mačva space, occupies 79.378 hectares, of which the largest part of the agricultural land, and cause great diversity in the mode of soil and natural features.

Land is an open system in which continuously place the processes and reactions that involve the exchange of materials with the environment, translocations and transformations of material in the soil.

The agricultural land includes: lands, orchards, gardens, vineyards, fish-ponds and swamps that are used to regulate in order to achieve agricultural production, which includes the planned implementation of agricultural and technological measures, which we, unfortunately, do not practice.

Forests, in the city of Sabac, occupy an area of 11.428 hectares, mostly they are forest elm, hornbeam, bitter oak, acacia, soft leaf and low bushy overgrowth, and are mostly spread on the slopes of the mountain Cer, and the lower part of the villages of Mačva, Pocerina and Posavotamnava, and in the city of Sabac are park in "Letnjikovačka kosa" and "Dudara" in the Old City.

Considering that forests are the best biofilters of air, and the tendency of using forest trees, is constantly growing, a natural reserve-afforestation is not in balance with felling, it is necessary to develop a program of protection of green areas.

## 7.8 Water quality

Protection of water is regulated by Art. 23. Law on the protection of the environment .

For that purpose, the city administration engaged mandated and accredited institution, the Institute for Public Health "Vera Blagojevic" Sabac, which made monitoring the quality of water in the Sava river, on the city beach – in "Old City" in the summer period - the bathing season, which serves the purpose of recreation citizens, and reports the findings of laboratory samples of water from the expert opinion submitted to this body, and the same are the following information:

Data for 2005. year., are obtained based on 14 reports of the Bureau for the public health "Vera Blagojevic" Sabac, who performed water sampling and analysis performed, from the Sava River, while for 2006. year., data, obtained on the basis of 10 reports, from which you can see that:

- Oxygen regime has been significantly streamlined in the comparative period, which is special to a lesser extent increased in 2006. year. in relation to the 2005. year., but compared to the maximum allowed amount (MAA), class II in 2006. year was closer to the bottom border, which indicates that active and passive oxygen recovery fail to compensate fully spent oxygen in decomposition of organic matter.

- Nitrogen substances (ammonia, nitrite, nitrate), are continually being prescribed limits, which indicates that the amount of protein matters in waste water, which casts in the river Sava, are relatively small and that their mineralization successfully carries out.

**- Exceeding MAA in 2005. year. and 2006. year., were not examined, and the same is determined mainly II bonitet class.**

**- In terms of microbiological results in 2006. year., compared to 2005. year., were considerably better, but the presence of bacteria in the number of over 20.000 in liters, which is allowed for Class II indicated that water is not suitable for swimming, with the obligatory advised swimmers shower after swimming.**

Relations examined the results in 2005. year. and 2006. year., can be explained by more frequent and largely rainfall in 2005. year., which led to intensive rinsing impurities from the coast, because in that period was not significantly increase the number of the population, or income and industrial waste water.

Improving the quality of water, the river Sava, can be expected for the construction of waste water of cities that are on the Sava river, in front of Sabac.

## 7.9 Solid waste management

Waste in the municipality of Sabac is collected only in the area of the city and peripheral settlements, excluding the village, by the public utility company "Old Town". Total year collect is about 85.000 m<sup>3</sup> of waste that postpones on the city landfill, which makes separating plastic, cardboard and metal.

Companies engaged in purchasing secondary raw materials are "Inos progress Sabac," Đoleks "Sabac and "A plus", with the first two are dealing with the purchase and processing of metals, while the company "A plus" purchased five packaging, plastic bags and foil.

City of Šabac plans in the coming period, the solid of the waste problem in accordance with the requirements and regulations of the EU, which is related to the construction of regional sanitary landfill, in cooperation with the city of Sremska Mitrovica and improving already existing.

## 8 Travel

### 7.10 Number of visitors

**Table 98. number and structure of tourists and overnight stays, 2006**

		Municipality	District	Serbia
Number of tourists	Total	8.358	37.999	2.006.488
	Local	6.883	32.371	1.537.646
	Foreign	1.475	5.628	468.842
Number of overnight stays	Total	17.045	184.082	6.592.622
	Local	13.418	152.432	5.577.310
	Foreign	3.627	31.650	1.015.312
Average number of overnight stays	Total	4,4	10,3	5,8
	Local	1,9	4,7	3,6
	Foreign	2,5	5,6	2,2

### 7.11 Hotel capacities

**Table 99. Hotel capacities, 2007**

Destination	Number of hotels	Number of beds	Utilization rate (%)
Hotel "Galeb"	1	14	90%
Hotel "Dvor"	1	56	28%
Motel "Zeleni venac"	1	14	37%
Villa "Albedo"	1	8	63%
TOTAL	4	92	54,5%

## **9 Culture**

**Table 100. Number of cinemas, cinema seats, projections and visitors, 2006**

	Municipality	District	Serbia
Number of cinemas	1	4	120
Number of seats in cinemas	96	1.151	48.398
Number of film projections	519	806	59.173
Number of viewers	6.851	16.569	1.720.223
Non-utilization rate (%)	13,8	11,6	7,1
Number of viewers per 1000 inhabitants	6	5	25

### **LM CINEMA**



## **8 Local development in relation with regional and national strategic documents**

Economic development strategy of the Municipality Šabac (hereinafter: the Strategy) is the key document for the development planning process until 2010. The purpose of this document is to define changes and improvements that need to be effected in the local community in the next five years in order to create a business environment which will enable faster economic growth and development.

The Strategy was elaborated by a Team for local economy development which was composed upon the proposal of the President of the municipality. The Team includes representatives of all interest groups of citizens of this community: representatives of the economic and business community, representatives of agriculture, public companies, institutions, non-governmental sector and local authorities.

Based on a SWOT analysis the Team identified priority goals until 2010, as well as programs and projects that need to be carried out in order to achieve the goals. The goals are the result of a detailed and thorough analysis and of an assessment of all relevant parameters for economic development of Šabac. The defined priorities reflect the existing situation and clearly point out to the direction that needs to be followed, with a view to stimulating economic development of Šabac.

## **GENERAL GOALS OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SABAC 2006 - 2010**

### **1. Increasing the level of engagement of free labor force in the function of local economy development**

Big challenge will be creating the conditions for the reduction of unemployment, where is reducing of unemployment by 10% defined as a special goal. The plan is to achieve the goal with the implementation of projects in the program of teaching a new professions for unemployed in areas that are identified as a need.

This general objective is identified in the National strategy for Serbia joining the European Union (Chapter III - Strategy of economic and social development - Human Resources), where special attention to programs of training and retraining opportunities as the most important measures for the adjustment of the bidding requirements of employers, for whose success require serious funding, as well as greater involvement of all stakeholders - employers, the unemployed, employment services. This issue is devoted great attention and Poverty reduction strategy in Serbia, which as one of the strategic directions of poverty reduction in Serbia says the creation of new opportunities for employment (and increasing the competitiveness of exports, increased foreign direct investment, etc.). Multi-annual indicative planning document for Serbia since 2007. to 2009. (MIPD), in a subcomponent of socio - economic demands, as one of the main priorities emphasizes increasing access to employment through effective employment services to identify new needs for employees and specific skills.

Action plan of the Regional development strategy of the Republic of Serbia 2007. - 2012. to reduce high rates of unemployment and poverty provides a series of measures active policy of employment: employment fairs, actively looking for work, programs of additional education and training, entrepreneurship development, etc..

### **2. Improving conditions for development of adjustable and flexible economic structure with emphasis on small and medium size companies.**

Improving conditions for the development of flexible economic structures, with emphasis on small and medium-sized enterprises is defined as one of the priorities identified and the programs and projects that will create and enable institutions to support and development of small and medium-sized enterprises.

The importance of the development sector of small and medium-sized enterprises in Serbia, says the National strategy for Serbia joining the European Union (Chapter III - Strategy of economic and social development - Special policies - Industry and SME), which adopted the strategy emphasizes the

importance of the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and entrepreneurship in the Republic of Serbia for the period since 2003. until 2008. As the main measures in the direction of development of SME are strengthening existing funds for financing the same (Guarantee fund and the Fund for Development), and strengthening education and training for entrepreneurship, etc..

Poverty reduction strategy in Serbia in the sector of small and medium-sized companies see the main starters of new jobs, pointing out the importance of the implementation of the above strategies of small and medium-sized enterprises and entrepreneurship in the Republic of Serbia for the period since 2003. until 2008. (Giving priority to the development of sectors that can significantly improve employment, removing the legal obstacles the companies and entrepreneurs, channeling underground economy in the regular flows, etc.)..

Multi-annual indicative planning document for Serbia since 2007. to 2009 (MIPD), in a subcomponent of socio - economic requirements, stresses the need to support small and medium-sized enterprises through a favorable legal framework, support competitiveness, services, capital and know-how. etc..

Regional development strategy of the Republic of Serbia 2007. - 2012. (Chapter III - policy of balanced regional development policy - development of entrepreneurship) devotes great attention to the development sector of small and medium-sized enterprises, confirming the basic measures and activities for even regional development ravnomerniji SME sector: to increase the responsibility of local government in creating conditions for the development of SME, establishment of incentives for all economic societies and entrepreneurs, reducing the administrative procedures for registration, etc..

### **3 Creating an efficient and sustainable system of agricultural, commercial entities capable of joining market competition.**

In agriculture the task of creating a sustainable and efficient commercial agricultural farms, capable of market competition, which also represents one of the strategic goals of the National strategy for Serbia joining the European Union (Chapter III - Strategy of economic and social development - Special policies - Agriculture), which in this field emphasizes the importance of raising the capacity of employees in the Ministry of agriculture and the development of decentralized systems support the development of agriculture and villages. Poverty reduction strategy in Serbia emphasizes the aspect of rural poverty reduction, which supports the establishment of the Agency for rural development, involvement of relevant ministries and agencies in preparation programs and measures of rural development, etc..

Regional development strategy of the Republic of Serbia 2007. - 2012. (Chapter III - policy of balanced regional development-agricultural policy) as one of a series of agrarian policy emphasizes the improvement of the structure of farms merging of family farms and support young producers in order to be able to respond to the needs of a modern market economy.

### **4 Quality and modern infrastructure in the service of reviving and developing the economy, as a prerequisite for normal life of citizens in Sabac**

It is certain that the construction and modernization of infrastructure are essential prerequisites for the revival and development of the economy, which is the strategic direction of the scope of the National strategy of Serbia joining the European Union (Chapter III - Strategy of economic and social development - Special policies - Transportation - Power), which aspects of convergence transportation and energy system in Serbia says the EU about the need for faster development and raising of the higher technical and technological level of the above-mentioned system, which creates prerequisites for effectively meet the needs for transport and energy, but also the achievement of european standards and norms in these areas. Poverty reduction strategy in Serbia, attentioned on regional aspect of poverty reduction as one of the main objectives of states improving infrastructure (transportation, telecommunications, utilities), particularly emphasizes the role of local communities in the construction and maintenance of local roads.

Multi-annual indicative planning document for Serbia since 2007. to 2009 (MIPD), in a subcomponent European standards supports investments in local infrastructure as support future economic development comply with the requirements of EU legislation and regulation.

Action plan of the Regional development strategy of the Republic of Serbia 2007. - 2012. in order to modernization and economic reconstruction of infrastructure provides construction and rehabilitation of more local, regional and main roads, which would be financed from the funds of the National investment plan (NIP).

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