



CITY OF **SOMBOR**



Community Profile

Contents

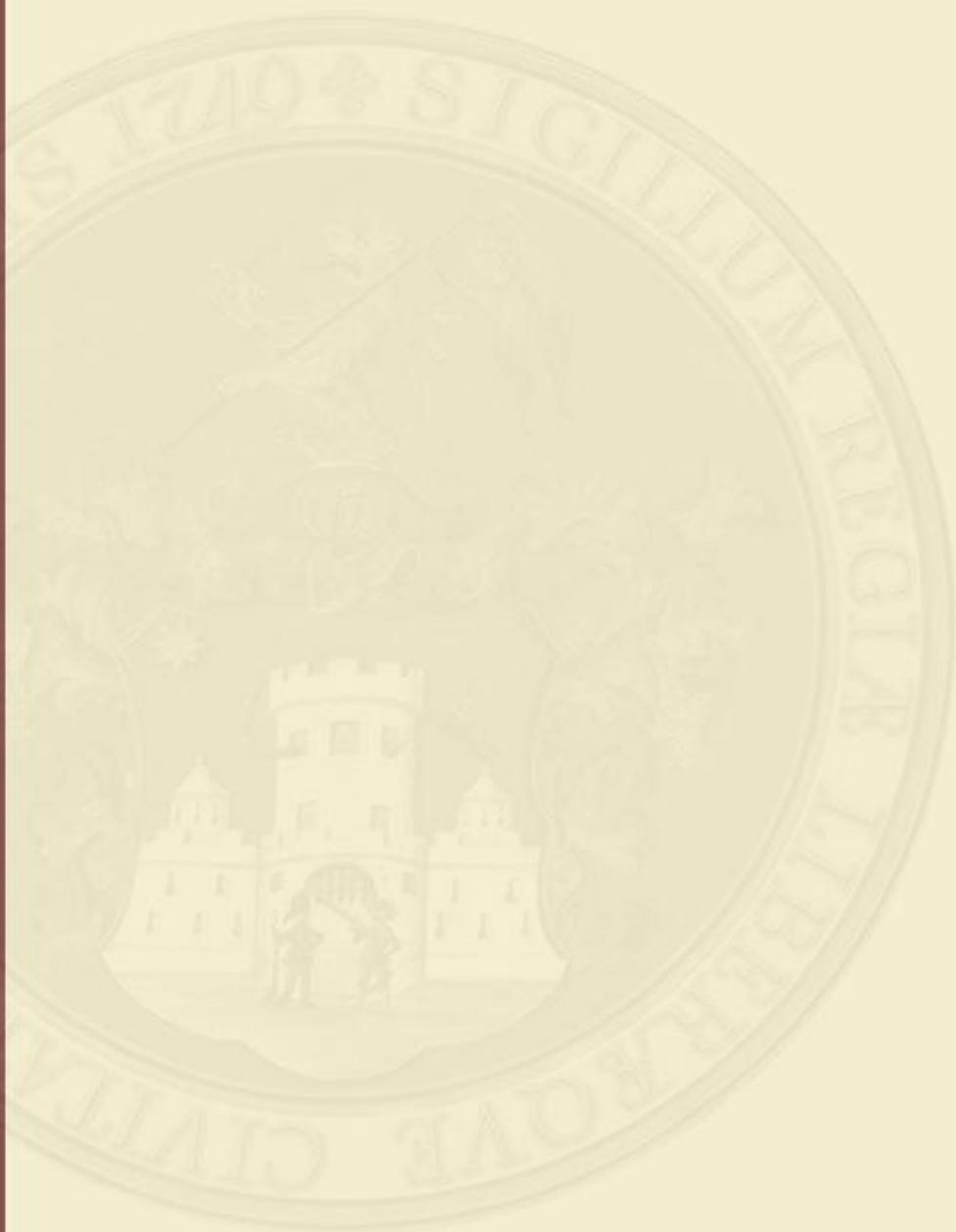
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1. Introduction

Community profile is a comprehensive statistic and analytic representation of social and economic situation of the city of Sombor. It contains information and data that are measurable and clear. The community profile allows for a simple and easy overview of potentials and possibilities of Sombor.

Community profile is to serve as a basis for assessment of goal realization, as set in the Local Sustainable Development Strategy.

During the process of making the community profile, data was acquired from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Serbian Business Registers Agency, National Employment Service-Sombor subsidiary, Regional Chamber of Commerce, Regional Development Agency MSPP "Sombor" and Sombor Municipal Economic Growth Office, as well as other departments and services in the City Administration Office.

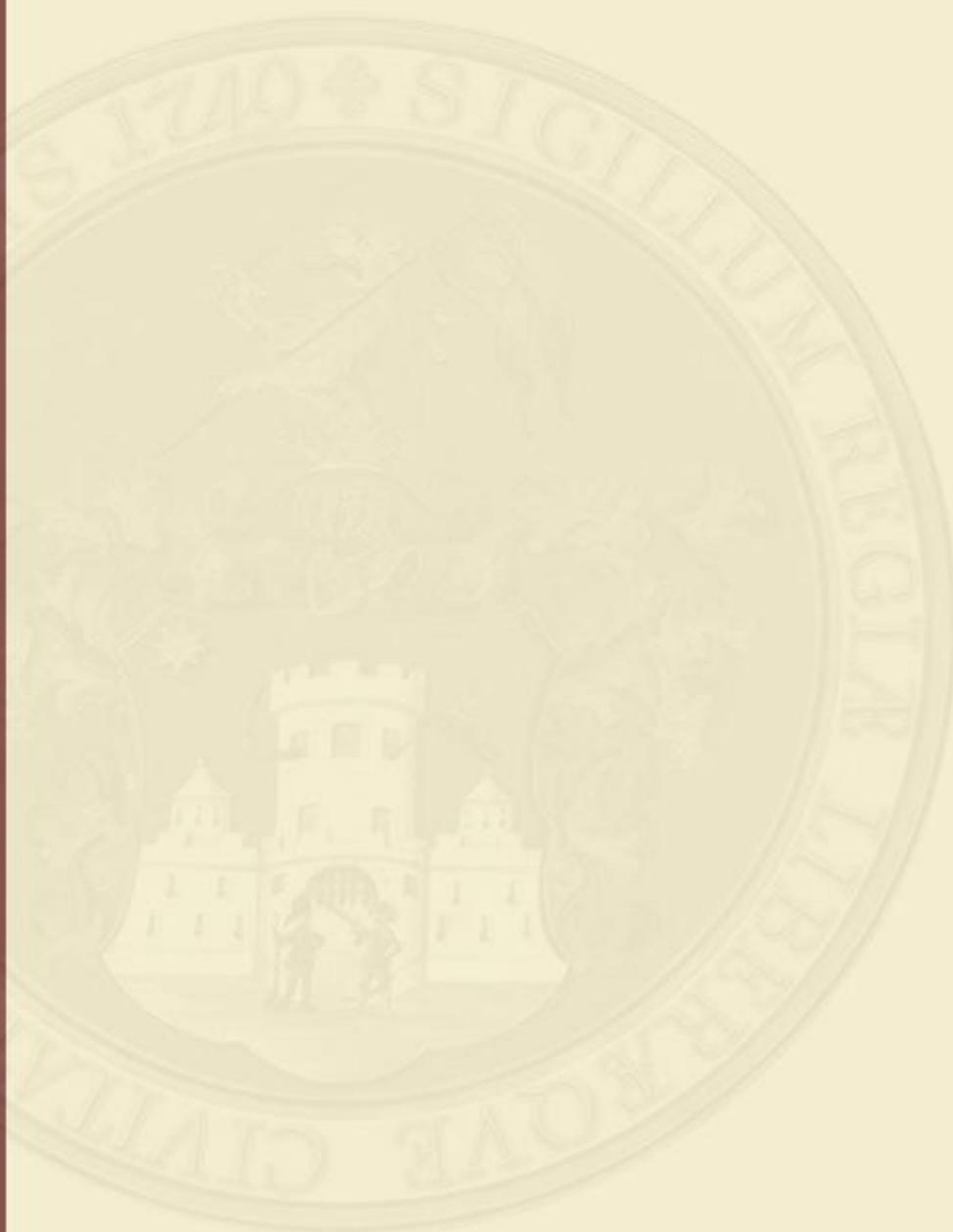
Community Profile was created using MEGA/USAID programme methodology.

The territory of Sombor is 1.177,22 km² which is 13.50% of the county area, 5.47% of the territory of Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and 1.33% of the territory of the Republic of Serbia. According to its size, the City of Sombor is the second largest administrative unit in AP Vojvodina, after Zrenjanin, with 97.263 inhabitants according to the 2002 census. It is the fourth most populated municipality in Vojvodina, after the cities of Novi Sad, Subotica and Pančevo.

At the same time, Sombor is an administrative centre of the West Bačka County.

Table 1. Basic information about the municipality and the district (area and population), 2002

	Area (km ²)	Share in total area (%)			Number of population*	Share in total population (%)			Population density (inhabitants / km ²)
		Municipality	District	Serbia		Municipality	District	Serbia	
Municipality	1.177,22	100	13,50	1,33	97.263	100			
District		/	100			/	100		
Serbia		/	/	100		/	/	100	



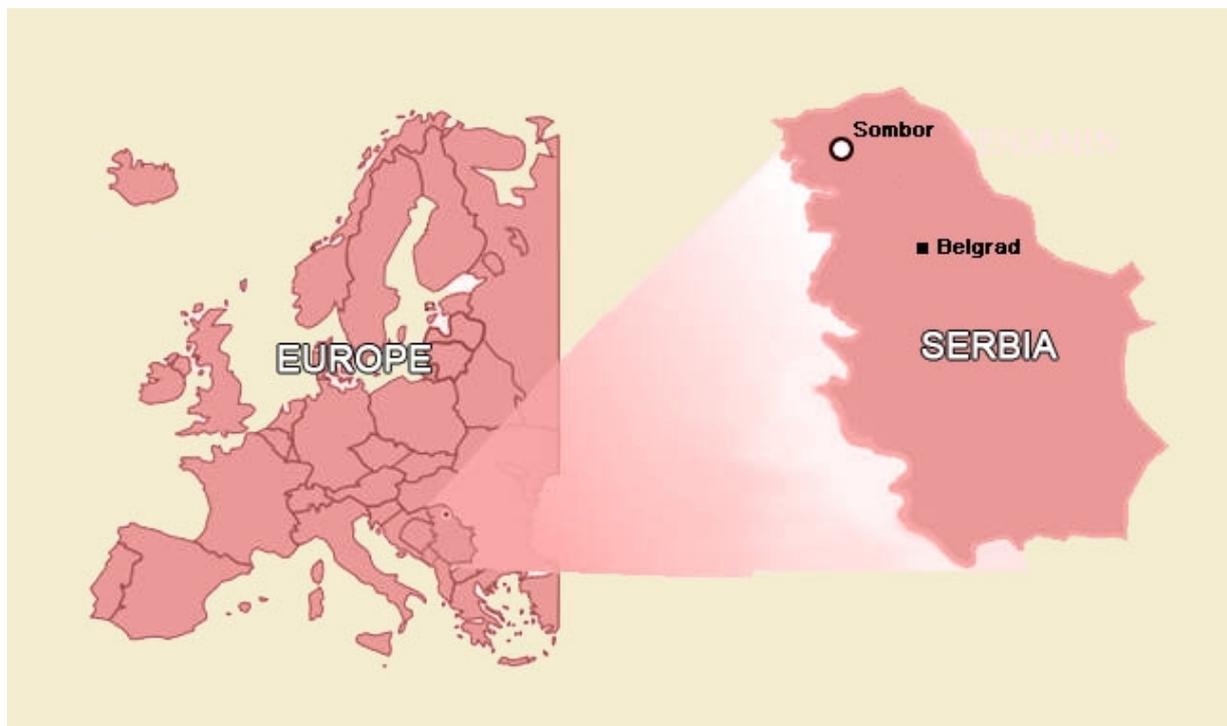
2. Background information

2.1 Location (geography)

Sombor is situated in the Northeast of the Republic of Serbia. City's territory borders with neighbouring countries –the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Hungary. The western border with the Republic of Croatia is undefined, since it was a natural border, formed by the river Danube. During the centuries, the river has changed its course, and the border remained the same, hence there is only a partial match of the river's course and the border. The northern border faces the Republic of Hungary, the eastern one the municipalities of Subotica and Bačka Topola, the southeast one the municipality of Kula and the south and southwest ones the municipalities of Odžaci and Apatin.

There are several key factors that make Sombor an attractive potential investment area. Firstly, there is the vicinity of the Croatian and Hungarian borders. Secondly, the territory of the city is nearby the corridor seven, the Danube River. Corridor ten is 60 km from Sombor.

Special Nature Reserve "Gornje Podunavlje" (The Upper Danube Basin) is one of the last standing oases of nature in Pannonia flatland. Former widespread marshes of the Upper Danube have diminished to narrow strips along the river due to melioration and water management measures taken in the course of time. The area is a complex system of different ecosystems (pools, marshes, water, meadows, bushes, forest) that combine into a unique uniform area. The proof of this is a close connection between the habitats, communities, populations and ecosystems with various transitory types. This reservation bears an enormous tourist potential for Sombor.



The city's territory is predominantly flat; from the Danube River in the West to its central parts, and slightly sloping (hilly) toward the Telečka plateau in the East, with average height of 90 m.

2.2 General information

The city's territory is comprised of fifteen settlements- villages: Aleksa Šantić, Bački Breg, Bački Monoštor, Bezdán, Gakovo, Kljajićevo, Kolut, Rastina, Ridjica, Svetozar Miletić, Stanišić, Stapar, Telečka, Čonoplja and rural settlements- farms: Bilić, Bukovac, Gradina, Žarkovac, Kozara, Lenija, Lugovo, Milčić, Nenadić, Obzir, Radojevići, Rančevo, Centrala, Čičovi, Šikara and Šaponje.

There are seventeen cadastral units in the city, with a total area of 117,722 ha 36 are and 90 sq metres (289.113.9 acres), with an average of 69 sq km per cadastral unit.

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

	Municipality
Number of neighborhoods	16
Number of urban neighborhoods	1
Number of non-urban neighborhoods	15
Number of cadastral municipalities	17
Average area of cadastral municipality (km ²)	69

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	Aleksa Šantić	other	2.172	2,23
2	Bački Breg	other	1.388	1,43
3	Bački Monoštor	other	3.920	4,03
4	Bezdán	other	5.263	5,41
5	Gakovo	other	2.201	2,26
6	Doroslovo	other	1.830	1,88
7	Kljajićevo	other	6.012	6,18
8	Kolut	other	1.710	1,76
9	Rastina	other	566	0,58
10	Ridjica	other	2.590	2,66
11	Svetozar Miletić	other	3.169	3,26
12	Sombor	urban	51.471	52,92
13	Stanišić	other	4.808	4,94
14	Stapar	other	3.720	3,82
15	Telečka	other	2.084	2,14
16	Čonoplja	other	4.359	4,48

Table 4. List of neighborhoods and related cadastral municipalities

No.	Neighborhood	Cadastral municipality
1	Rastina	Rastina
2	Aleksa Šantić	Aleksa Šantić
3	Gakovo	Gakovo
4	Bački Breg	Bački Breg
5	Telečka	Telečka
6	Sombor	Sombor -1
7	Doroslovo	Doroslovo
8	Sombor	Sombor-2
9	Kolut	Kolut
10	Ridica	Ridica
11	Svetozar Miletić	Svetozar Miletić
12	Stanišić	Stanišić
13	Bački Monoštor	Bački Monoštor
14	Stapar	Stapar
15	Bezdan	Bezdan
16	Kljajićevo	Kljajićevo
17	Čonoplja	Čonoplja

There are 22 local communities in Sombor. The city itself has 7 local communities, while the other fifteen in the surrounding settlements. The most densely populated one is the local community of Gornja Varoš with 15.738 people, and the least populated one is Rastina with 567 inhabitants.

Table 5. List of local communities (MZ)

No.	Local communities	Neighborhood of local community (MZ)	No. of population	Share of total city population (%)
1	"Venac"	Sombor	1.952	1,86
2	"Mlake"	Sombor	7.892	7,52
3	"Crvenka"	Sombor	10.861	10,34
4	"Gornja Varoš"	Sombor	15.738	14,99
5	"Selenča"	Sombor	3.802	3,62
6	"Stara Selenča"	Sombor	6.072	5,78
7	"Nova Selenča"	Sombor	11.232	10,70
8	"Aleksa Šantić"	Aleksa Šantić	2.250	2,14
9	"Bački Breg"	Bački Breg	1.477	1,41
10	Bački Monoštor"	Bački Monoštor	4.318	4,11
11	"Bezdan"	Bezdan	6.061	5,77
12	"Gakovo"	Gakovo	2.272	2,16
13	"Doroslovo"	Doroslovo	1.870	1,78
14	"Kljajićevo"	Kljajićevo	6.060	5,77
15	"Kolut"	Kolut	1.594	1,52
16	"Rastina"	Rastina	563	0,54
17	"Ridica"	Ridjica	2.518	2,40
18	"Svetozar Miletić"	Svetozar Miletić	3.429	3,27
19	"Stanišić"	Stanišić	4.922	4,69
20	"Stapar"	Stapar	3.809	3,63
21	"Telečka"	Telečka	2.088	1,99
22	"Čonoplja"	Čonoplja	4.220	4,02

2.3 Climate

The climate of the area is temperate continental climate with average annual temperatures of 10.8°C, average temperature of the coldest month (January) of -1.8°C and average temperature of the warmest month (June) of 21.3°C. The temperate climate is proven in the fact that the coldest month is shifted from January to February and the warmest from June to August, as well as the fact that autumn is warmer than spring by 0.6°C. Average annual humidity is 77.3%, and the average humidity of the most humid month (December) is 88.4%. Winter is the most humid of all seasons, with average of 86.8%. During the day, humidity is the highest in the morning. There are also the most clouds in December, (76%), the least in August (38%) and the average overcast is 58% in a year.

Precipitation is an important element in the climate with the annual average of 614 mm. Precipitation is the highest in winter, 178.7 mm and the lowest in summer, 129.0 mm. June is the month with the most precipitation (69.6 mm), followed by July (68.4 mm) and March is the month with the least precipitation (31.5 mm). The amount of precipitation is lower in the eastern parts than in the western ones. It occurs in the form of snow, rain and hail Fog occurs more in cold periods of the year (in December there are 7.5 foggy days), rarely in warm periods of the year. On average, there are 34.4 foggy days per year.

Table 6. Climate indicators

	Municipality
TEMPERATURE	
Average air temperature – January (°C)	-1,8
Average air temperature – July (°C)	21,3
Average air temperature – per year (°C)	10,8
Average number of frosty days – per year	90.2
Average number of days with tropical temperature – per year	35.2
AIR HUMIDITY	
Average humidity of air – per year (%)	77,3%
SUNNY DAYS	
Average number of bright days – per year	72
Average number of cloudy days – per year	102
FALLS	
Average falls – per year (mm)	583.4
FALLS by TYPE	
Average number of snowy days – per year	32
Average number of days with snow cover – per year	34.5
Average number of foggy days – per year	34.4
Average number of days with hale – per year	7

Wind is one of the main climatic occurrences, with the ratio of 883% to 117% windy to calm periods. West-north wind is the most common (175‰) and north wind (173‰), while the rarest ones are the south wind (70‰) and south-west wind (75‰). Calm periods are typical of August and are not common in February. The wind speed varies from 1.8 m/s in September and October to 2.8 m/s in April.

2.4 Local government (administration)

The Municipal Assembly is the highest governmental body, consisting of councillors voted for in the local elections and are chosen to serve for a four-year term by secret vote, in accordance with the Constitution, Law and Statute. The assembly has 61 councillors. The Assembly has the Chairman and Deputy Chairman that are elected in accordance with law, as well as a Secretary of the Assembly who looks after the professional affairs in connection with convening and holding of sessions of the Assembly and its working bodies, and manages administrative affairs related to their work. The Municipal Assembly has its boards, councils and committees.

Current Municipality Assembly councillors were elected in the general elections on May 11, 2008 from the following election lists:

- „Pokrenimo Sombor zajedno“ coalition, G17 plus, SPO, LSV - Mlađan Dinkić 3 councillors
- Srpska radikalna stranka-Serbian Radical Party – Tomislav Nikolić 23 councillors
- Demokratska stranka -Democratic Party – Boris Tadić 26 councillors
- Magyar Koalíció – Pásztor István, Hungarian Coalition, Ištvan Pastor 4 councillors
- Demokratska stranka Srbije- Democratic Party of Serbia – Vojislav Koštunica 5 councillors

The Mayor is elected by the Assembly. The Mayor has a Deputy Mayor who acts on the president's behalf in case of the Mayor's absence and inability to perform his duty in accordance with the Law. The Mayor and the Deputy Mayor are on call at all times. The Mayor can appoint up to five assistants for the needs of executing specific jobs.

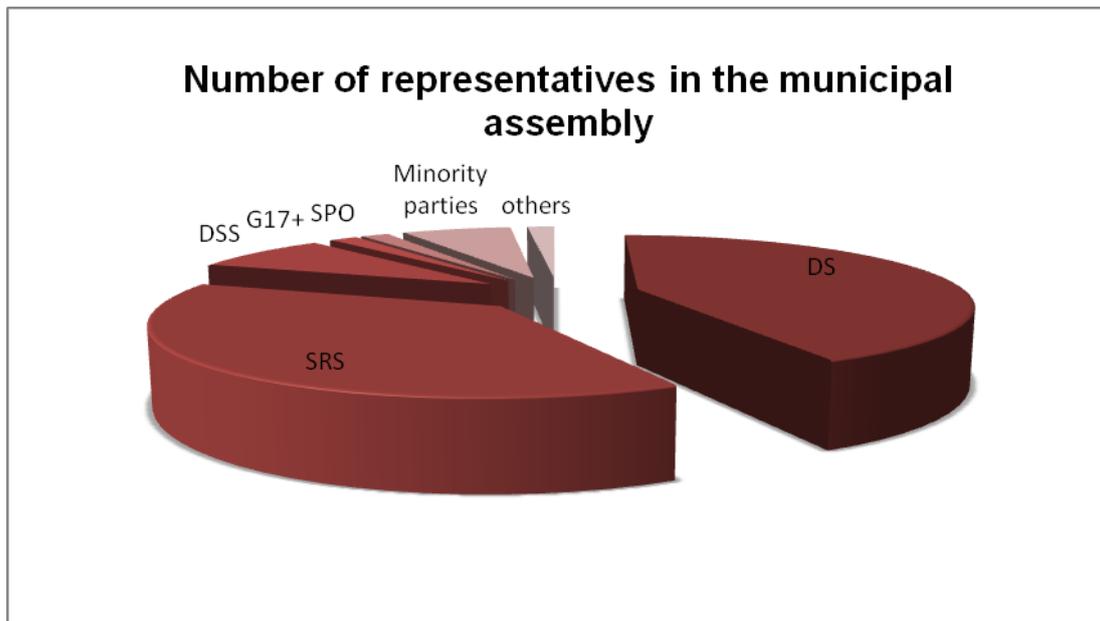
The City Council is made up of the Mayor and nine members of the council. The council has a secretary who manages the administrative work of the council.

The City Administration is managed by the Head of the city administration. The Head of the city administration has a deputy who acts in his or her absence or inability to perform duty.

The City Administration consists of the basic units (as follows) 1) the department of assembly and executive affairs 2) the department for general administration 3) the department of social affairs 4) the department of finance 5) the department of local tax administration 6) the department of economy 7) the department of public utility services 8) the department of inspection and utility services police 9) the department of agriculture 10) the department of IT and communication systems 11) the department of joint affairs.

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

	Number of representatives in the municipal assembly	Share in total number of representatives in the municipal assembly (%)
TOTAL	61	100
DS	26	42.62
SRS	23	37.70
DSS	5	8.20
NS	/	/
LDP	/	/
SPS	/	/
G17+	1	1.64
SNS	/	/
SPO	1	1.64
Citizens' groups	/	/
Minority parties	4	6.56
Others	1	1.64



2.5 History, tradition and cultural heritage

History

Throughout the past two millennia there have been people in the territory of Sombor, The oldest archaeological findings date back to the Bronze Age (remains of houses, heaths and bronze tools)

The area has been inhabited by the Illyrian-Pannonian tribes who mixed with Thraco-Cimmerian, later also Scythian tribes which migrated across the Carpathian region somewhere between the Bronze and the Iron Age. In the 4th century B.C. the Celtic tribes move to this region. From the territory of today's south Russia from the middle of the 1st century to the middle of the 2nd century Iranian tribes invaded the area, mostly the Sarmatian lazyges. Invasions of Gothic tribes occurred mostly in the 3rd century, and the Huns invaded the territory in the 4th century. In the mid 4th century, the Eastern Goths move in. There are also remains that indicate the existence of Slavic inhabitants from the 4th and 5th century, as well as remains of the Avars (from 6th to 9th century). At the beginning of the 10th century Asiatic tribes of Hungarians, who were similar to the Huns and Avars mixed with the Slavic people, settled here.

There are no discoveries or remains from the antic and early medieval period that preceded the medieval settlement Szent-Mihaly, later known as Cobor Szent-Mihaly, the forerunner of today's Sombor. There is no conclusive evidence to when Szent-Mihaly might have been formed, and the oldest written document dates to the end of the 14th century. Any data about the settlement bearing this name was recorded in 1403, as the name of a Hungarian nobleman's family Cobor. The town of Cobor Szent-Mihaly was built when a fortification was erected in 1478. Sessions of the Assembly of the Backo –Bodroska County were held in the town. Somewhere at the beginning of the 19th century, the town's name, Cobor Szent- often pronounced as Sombor, under the influence of a growing population of Serbs.

After winning the battle of Mohac in 1526, the Turks conquered most of Hungary, and the town of Cobor Szent-Mihaly was taken in 1541. The town was named Sombor, as the Serbian inhabitants called it. By 1554 it was already selected as one of the administrative unit ("nahiya") of The Province ("sandzakat") of Szeged. Once a typical Turkish town, it became a

prominent trading post. After the Viennese defeat in 1683, the Ottoman Empire was significantly weaker. Turkish people and army left the town in 1687, at the news of approaching Austro-Hungarian troops.

After the Turks had left, only some Serbs and Bunjevci inhabit the area, but in the same year, more families of Bunjevci settled here, as well as Serbs, after the Great Serb Migration in 1690. Sombor became a border town, and its soldiers fought the battles for the Austro-Hungarian Empire against the Turks. It received the status of a “military trench” in 1702, and was regarded a “military settlement” from 1717.



The fight for freedom began in 1745 and ended in 1749, when the Austro-Hungarian empress Maria Theresa signed a charter that made Sombor a free royal town. The townspeople were secured with an important political, judicial economic and educational autonomy, and the city's rapid development in as an economic and trade centre set off. It was this progress that influenced the decision to make Sombor the centre of the Backo-Bodroska County in 1786. After more than a half century since the liberation, the city underwent a complete urban transformation and became one of the hubs of activity. Since mid 19th century several cultural and educational institutions were founded. At the end of the 19th century the stream of the river Mostonga was controlled, the city was made an important railway crossroad and the greenery was planted.

Cultural Heritage

Since it was founded, Sombor represented a vital economic, cultural and administrative centre at the tri-country border of Croatia, Hungary and Serbia. That is precisely why today in its centre, as well as the rest of the city, there are numerous showers of its rich history, the landmarks of architecture, religion and culture of its narrower and broader community.

What sets Sombor apart is its multiethnic and multicultural tradition, something that need to be saved by engaging all sources at hand, to be used by the people engaged in this sector. The National Theatre, Milan Konjovic Gallery, The City Museum, Laza Kostic Gallery and The City Library are key institutions for saving and protecting the cultural and historic heritage, as well as for developing new forms of cultural work that will put the city on the map and give it a prominent role in its surroundings. The city is a multicultural, multi religious and multiethnic area with over 36 ethnic and 5 different religious communities. There are numerous events

that are vital in the preservation of national, religious and cultural identity of those communities.

Even at a first glance, **the city's centre** distinctive architecture catches one's eye – beside the churches the city's landscape is dominated by buildings such as the Kronik Palace, the Grasalkovic Palace, the City Hall, the city administration building-the Prefecture building and the Sokolski Dom (the Sports Society building), all built in the 18th and the 19th century, typical of the architecture of the Austrian Empire of the time. Furthermore, there are a number of one storey houses built in Biedermeier, Romanticism, Neo-Renaissance, Eclecticism and Art Nouveau. These buildings emphasize the uniqueness of the city's core centre in comparison to other cities in Vojvodina and Serbia.



The old city centre is known for the old buildings, such as Pasha's (Turkish) turret, which is the only remnant of the old fortress that once stood in the town of Cobor Szent-Mihaly in the pre-Turkish period. It is one of the markers of one-and-a half-century Turkish rule. It is the oldest remaining building in the city. Some traces of Gothic period are evident in the interior, which indicates that it existed before the Turks arrived and that they only altered it to an extent. The Krusper's House today houses the Historical Archives, where all the important documents related to city's history (such as the charter that proclaimed it a free royal town) are kept. The Serbian Reading Room "Laza Kostic" was founded in the 19th century. It is a foundation stone, both architecturally and culturally, of reading habits and development of libraries, not only in Sombor, but Vojvodina as well. It is also significant because it is the second oldest reading room in the history of Serbs, and all major intellectuals of the time flocked there. Beside the books, Serbian and German newspapers could also be found at the reading room. Lately, after it was restored, it returns to its original purpose of cultural and literal work.

One of the most important features of the city is certainly education. The very beginning of education is related to the Veroispovedna Srpska Osnovna Skola (the Confessional Serbian Elementary School) founded in 1717 and the Roman Catholic School, which was founded five years later. There are a number of modern schools in the city today, all founded at different times, but nonetheless having something in common- the Prva Gramatikalna Skola, (the First Grammar School) founded in 1759, as a part of Serbian Orthodox Community. The founding father of Norma, the first school for teachers was Avram Mrazovic. It changed from Secondary school for teachers, to the Teacher's college, to the Teacher's Academy successively, thus becoming the first faculty in Sombor.

The famous poet Laza Kostic lived and worked here, the city inspired him to write one of the most famous of his poems, "Santa Maria Della Salute". There are other great men whose lives

are linked to the city: Pavle Platon Atanackovic- the bishop of Backa, a political, cultural and educational figure, great benefactor of the people and a friend of Vuk Karadzic (the reformer of Serbian language and Cyrillic). Jovan Hadzic, a lawyer, founder and the first chairman of the Matica Srpska Society, Georgije Brankovic, a local priest, who later became the head of the teacher's college and the Patriarch of the Serbian Orthodox Church. Nikola Vukicevic, a teacher and headmaster of the teacher's college. Mita Popovic, a lawyer, a Hungarian-Serbian translator and a poet. Milka Grgurova, a tragic actress of the romanticism. Antal Koh was a reputable geographer and a geologist. Ede Margalic was the headmaster of the Sombor Grammar school, a professor at the University of Budapest, a writer and translator. Vasa Stajic was a novelist and patriot a life-long chairman of the Matica Srpska society. Veljko Petrovic, a storyteller, poet and diplomat, a journalist, the director of the National Museum in Belgrade and a member of the Serbian Academy of Science and Art. Petar Konjovic, a composer, a teacher and politician, one of the founders of opera in Serbia.



An important segment of the city's culture is by all means a legacy of the famous painter Milan Konjovic. The well known 20th century painter was born in Sombor, and worked throughout Europe. He left his works to the city and they are displayed at the gallery bearing his name. The gallery itself was founded by the city and it represents one of the landmarks of the city, both to the tourists and residents.

"Laza Kostic" Gallery is a part of the Cultural Centre. The gallery always has works of various painters, sculptors, photographers and architects from the city and region on display. Painters and sculptors that should be mentioned are Pavle Blesic, Sava Stojkov and Dragan Stojkov as well as others who contributed greatly to the art in this city.

The painting "The Battle of Senta", an impressive piece in its size (7m by 4m), a work of the distinguished Austro-Hungarian painter Franz Eisenhut , is also a tribute to the significance of the area, and another example of the rich cultural heritage of the city. It is on display in the Conference Hall of the city administration building, and can be examined by tourists while sightseeing.



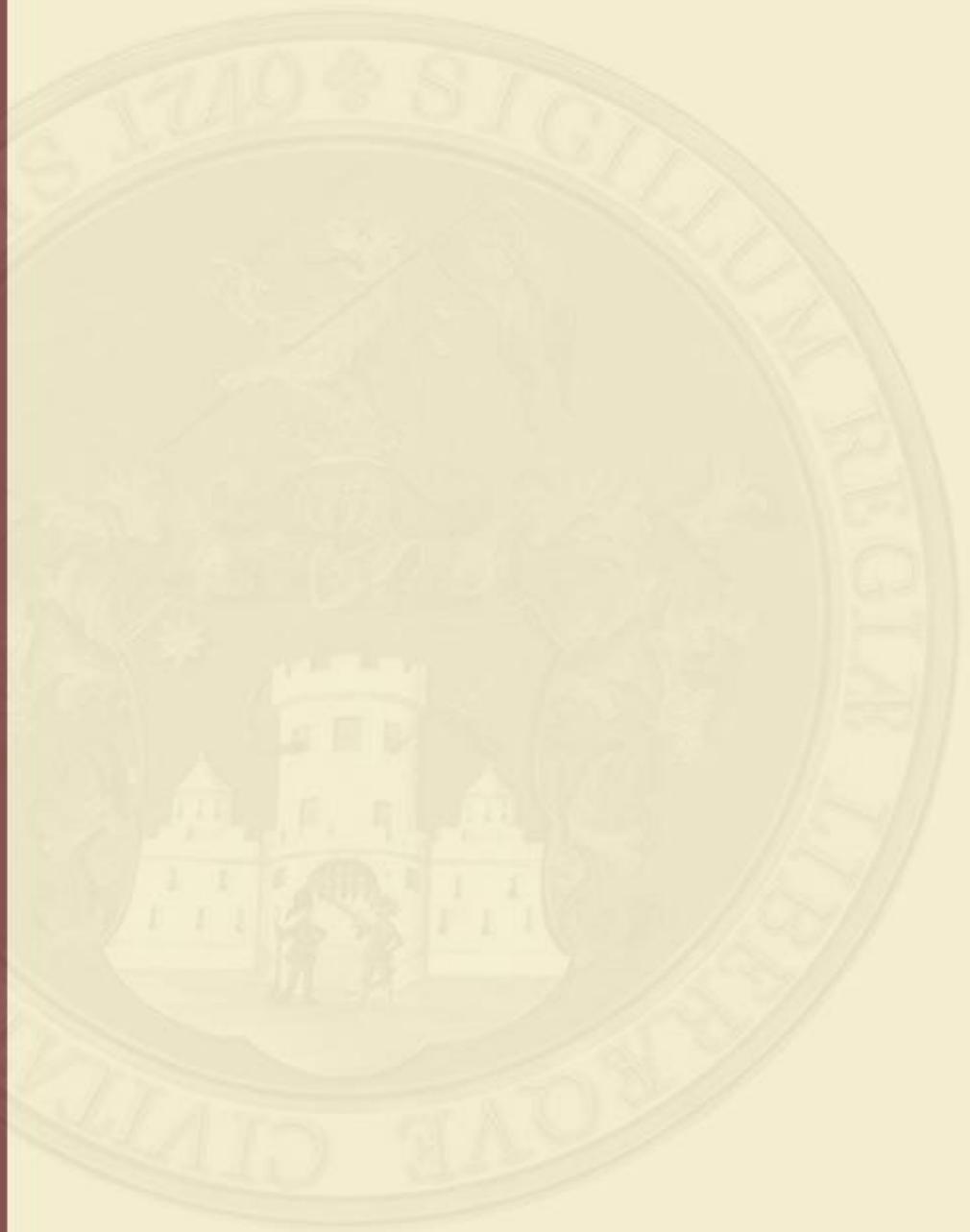
The National Theatre is one of the hubs of the city's history, culture and art. In its long existence, the theatre has won numerous prizes here and abroad, with some of the internationally famous plays. It hosts a theatre marathon that takes places every year.

Cultural Centres in the surrounding villages were organised as a part of local municipal offices. The local people can enjoy a play or a film there, a choir performance or a folklore dance show. Art colonies, cultural events, workshops and other forms of cultural activity witness the importance of individual commitment and the work of cultural organisations.

Another piece of cultural and historical heritage in the surrounding villages is castles such as the ones in the villages of Ridjica, Aleksa Santic, Rastina and Backi Monostor. They are currently in a rather poor condition but could be fully restored provided adequate investment.

Tradition

Old crafts that have been passed down from one generation to another are still very well preserved in Sombor. A century-old manner of production where everything is hand-made gives each object a unique value, displaying the craftsmanship of the old masters. An abundance of old crafts have survived the passing of time, here, in Sombor, where the secrets of the olden days are closely kept. Metal craft, carriage and furniture restoration, saddlers, weavers, wooden shoes, hats, gloves, national costumes, white work embroidery (similar to Broderie Anglaise) and silk weaving can still be found. There are also world renowned delicacies: Sombor cheese in wooden barrels, club soda, almond cookies and various other hand-made sweets, as well as red paprika and the famous stew-“paprikas”.

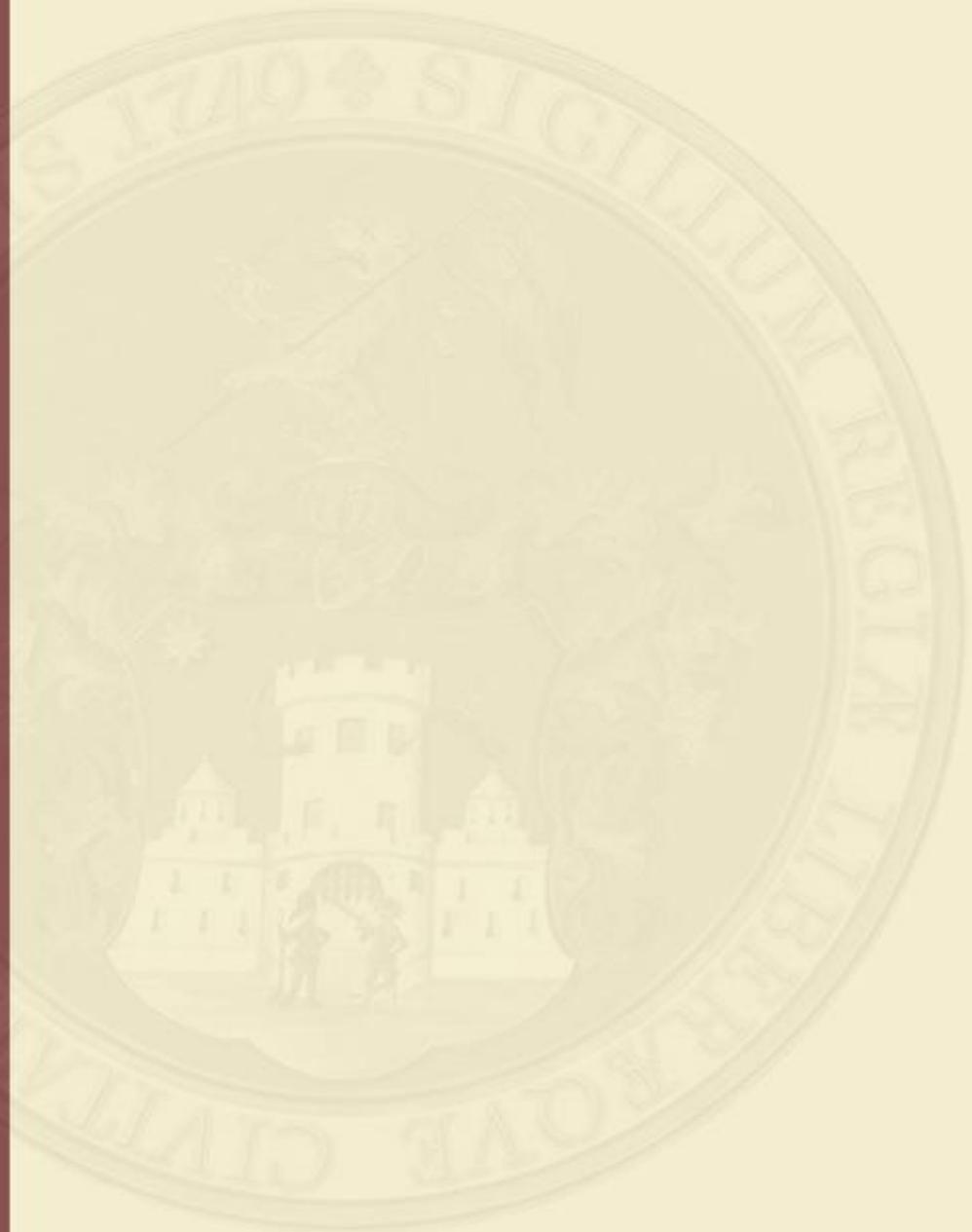


3. Natural resources

82.65 % of the total are of the city is agricultural land, which is a major potential for developing and intensifying the agriculture.

Table 8. Structure of land, 2009

	Municipality (km ²)	Share in total area of the municipality (%)	Share of the district in the same type land in Serbia (%)	Serbia (km ²)
Total area	1.177.000,00	100	2,74	88.361.000
Agricultural land	972.804,68	82,65	1,92	50.530.000
Arable land	59.657,37	5,07	0,14	42.278.000
Forests	164.705,38	13,99	0,68	19.845.000



4. Human resources

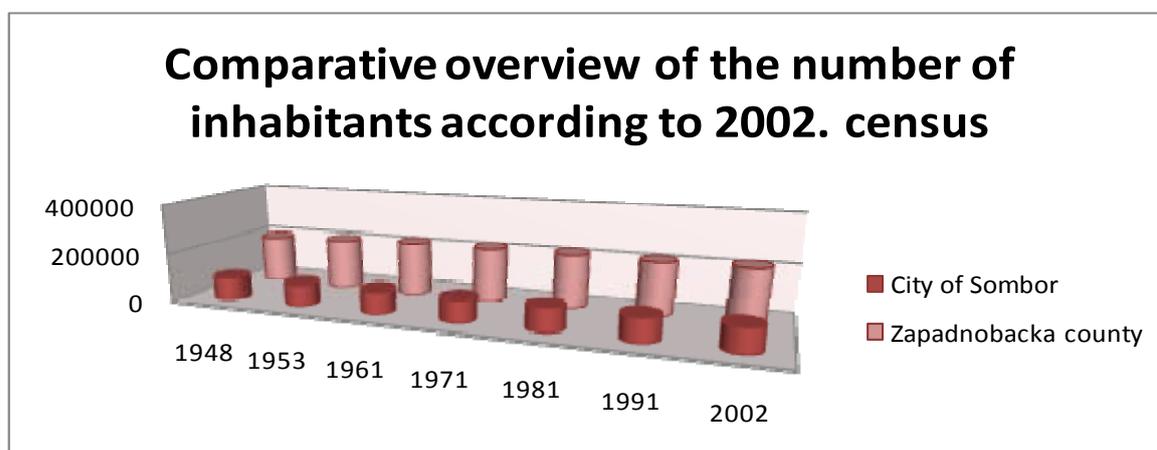
4.1 Population statistics (number of inhabitants and population growth)

According to the 2002 census, Sombor has a population of 99.949. The number of inhabitants at the end of the 20th has increased, and has a tendency to grow, with the exception of the year 1991 when the growth rate was negative.(-3.09), which was considerably low compared to the West Backa County or Serbia. When the next census was carried out, in 2002, the number of inhabitants grew, and the growth rate was 4.00 which is an increase of 100% when compared to the growth rate of the County, and considerably higher than the national average.

Table 9. Comparative population statistics, census data

	1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991	2002
Number of population in the municipality*	90.477	92.583	96.191	98.080	99.168	96.105	97.263
Change of population number	/	2.106	3.608	1.889	1.088	-3.063	3.844
Population growth in the municipality (%)	/	2,33	3,90	1,96	1,11	-3,09	4,00
Number of population in the district*	200.465	207.941	219.331	220.671	220.876	215.916	220.196
Population growth in the district (%)	/	3,73	5,48	0,61	0,09	-2,25	1,98
Population growth in Serbia (%)	/	6.34	8.37	7.86	7,31	1,21	0,90

* Number of population calculated by the previous methodology (used before census 1991)



According to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, which does an annual assessment in the municipalities, the number of inhabitants in Sombor decreased in the previous years when compared to the 2002 census (97.515), which was the last official census. The number dropped by a 1000 inhabitants on average, and according to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, it is now 92.887 (in 2006). The growth Rate is negative on Sombor, West Backa County and Serbia alike.

Table 10. Estimated number of population in the period 2000-2006

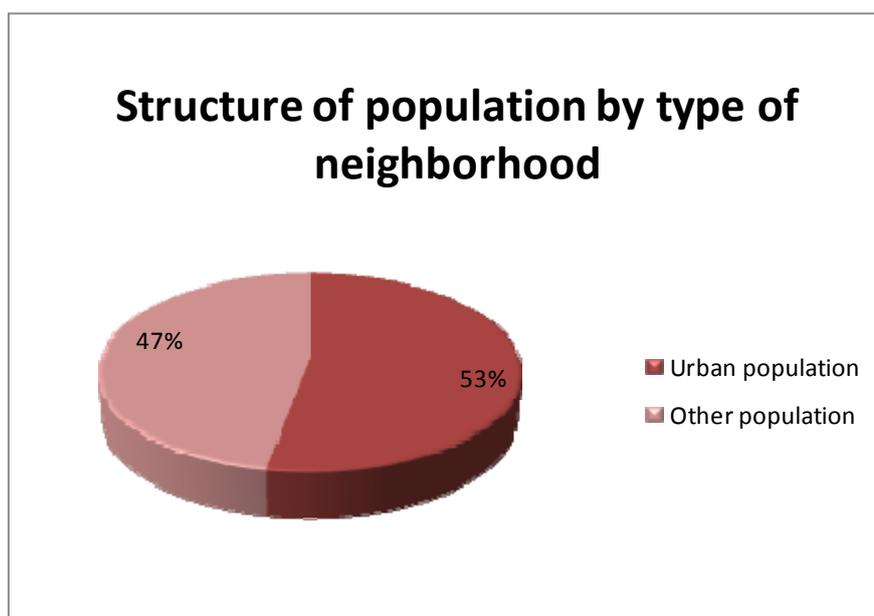
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Number of population in the municipality	97.944	97.515	97.017	96.028	94.981	93.946	92.887
Overall change of population number in the municipality	/	-429	-498	-989	-1.047	-1.035	-1.059
Population growth in the municipality (%)	/	-0,44	-0,51	-1,02	-1,09	-1,09	-1,13
Population growth in the district (%)	/	-0,57	-0,60	-1,00	-1,11	-2,43	-1,49
Population growth in Serbia (%)	/	-0,17	-0,05	-0,26	-0,23	-0,30	-0,39

4.2 Population by type of neighborhood

According to the type of neighbourhood, 52.92% of the population belongs to the urban population, and 47.08% to other types (2002 census)

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

	Municipality		District		Serbia	
	Number	Share (%)	Number	Share (%)	Number	Share (%)
Urban population	51.471	52,92	93.447	51,45	3.566.648	56,42
Other population	45.792	47,08	88.183	48,55	2.754583	43,58
Total population	97.263	100	181.630	100	6.321.231	100



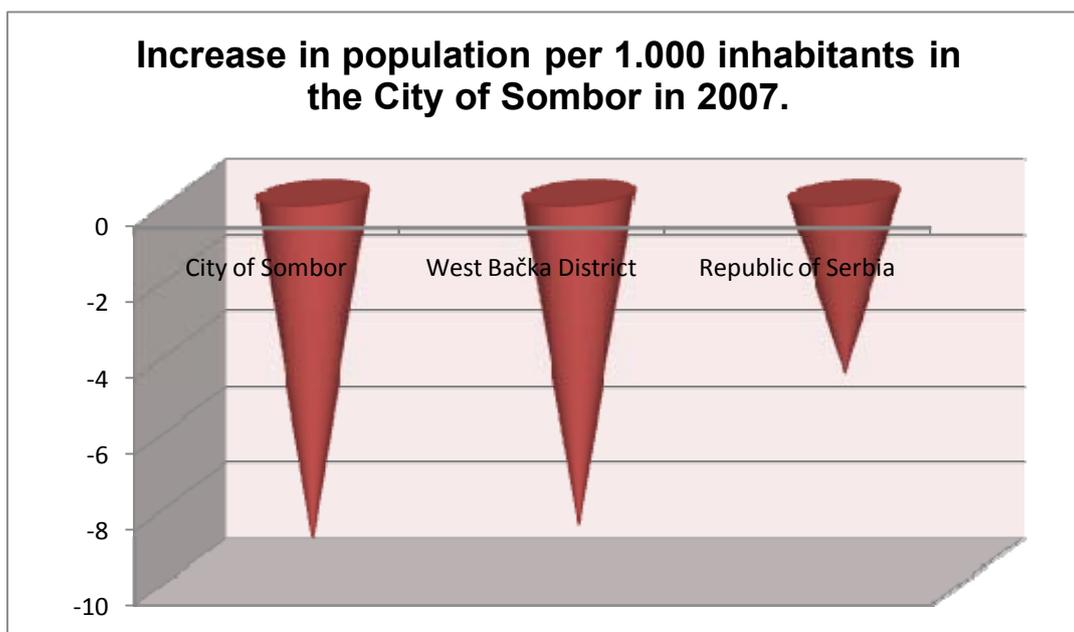
4.3 Population events

The number of newborns in Sombor in 2007 was 669. According to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 7.3 children are born per 1000 adults. The number is slightly higher in West Backa County-7.5, and even higher on the state level-9.2 babies per 100 adults.

Population growth rate is negative compared to the county or national rate.

Table 12. Population events, 2007

	Municipality	District	Serbia
Newborn	669	1.500	68.102
Newborn per 1000 of population	7,3	7,5	9,2
Deceased	1.499	3.241	102.805
Deceased per 1000 of population	16,4	16,1	13,9
Birth rate	- 830	- 1.741	- 34.703
Birth rate per 1000 of population	- 9,1	- 8,7	- 4,7

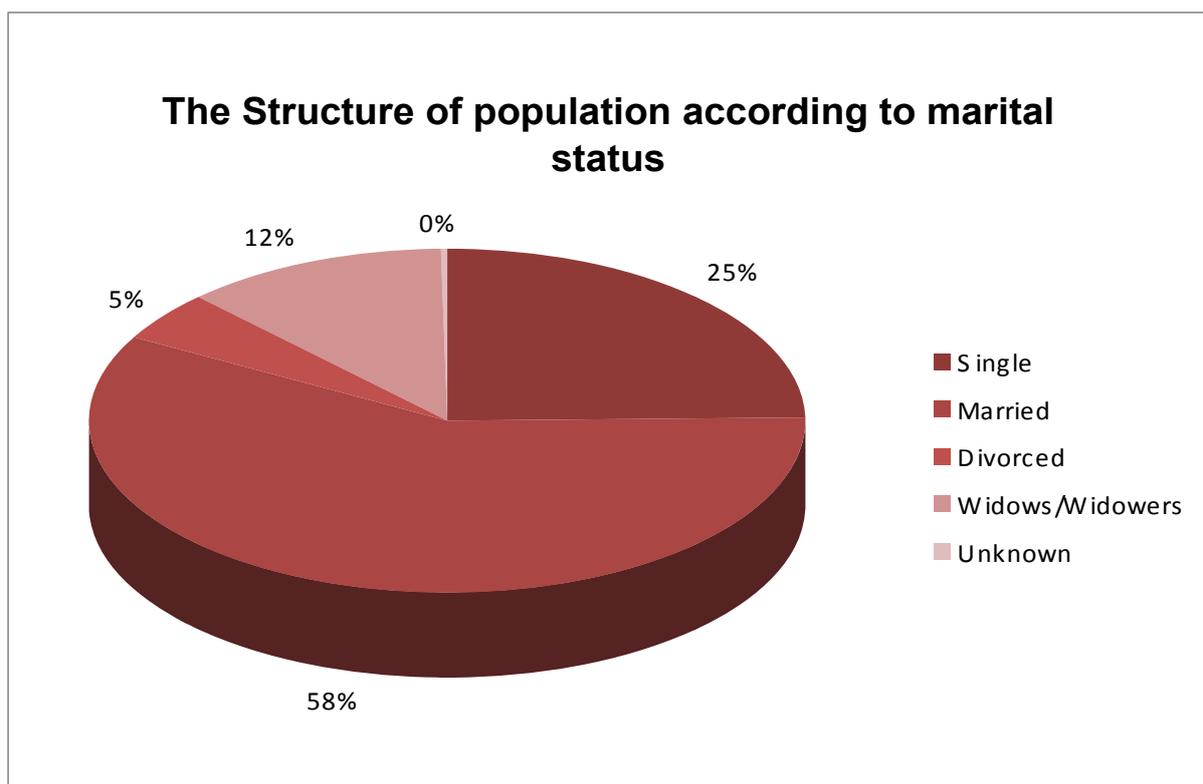


4.4 Population by marital status

Out of the total number of inhabitants, age 15 or over, (82.845) most of them (58.17%) is married. A large percentage (24.81%) is singles, bachelors or bachelorettes. This trend is common for all rural areas of Serbia, including Sombor. The male population stays within the rural house hold, acting as a breadwinner, while the female population tends to move to the urban areas. A positive image of the city is projected in a relatively small divorce rate, (4.69) which reflects the traditionalism and firmly rooted attitudes of life values.

Table 13. Structure of population above 15 by marital status and age, 2002

	Municipality	Share in total population of the municipality (%)
Total	82.845	100
Single	20.553	24,81
Married	48.189	58,17
Divorced	3.886	4,69
Widows / widowers	10.100	12,19
Unknown	117	0,14



4.5 Major age groups

According to the 2002 statistics out of the total number of inhabitants (97.263people), there are 46.8439 males (48.16%) and 50.424 females (51.84) in Sombor. The number of urban inhabitants is 51.471 (52.92%), while 45.792 people (47.08%) lives in the rural area. The population is mostly elderly, since 14.82% of people is younger than 15, and 37.31% older than 50. The average age is 41.0 years, (male average 39.1, female 42.7), with rural inhabitants being slightly older than the ones in urban areas (41.7 and 40.3 respectively). There are more men in all age groups to 49 years of age. With 35 to 39-year olds the ratio is balanced, while all the older age groups (50 or above) have more women than men. The largest percentage of population is between 50 and 54 years of age (8.08%).

Table 14. Structure of population by age and gender, 2002

		Municipality	Share in total population of the municipality (%)
Total population	Total	97.263	100
	male	46.839	48,16
	female	50.424	51,84
0-4	Total	3.960	4,07
	male	2.101	2,16
	female	1.859	1,91
5-9	Total	4.808	4,94
	male	2.407	2,47
	female	2.401	2,47

10-14	Total	5.650	5,81
	male	2.919	3,00
	female	2.731	2,81
15-19	Total	6.394	6,57
	male	3.318	3,41
	female	3.078	3,16
20-24	Total	6.634	6,82
	male	3.444	3,54
	female	3.190	3,28
25-29	Total	6.230	6,41
	male	3.169	3,26
	female	3.061	3,15
30-34	Total	6.131	6,30
	male	3.085	3,17
	female	3.046	3,13
35-39	Total	6.543	6,73
	male	3.271	3,36
	female	3.272	3,36
40-44	Total	6.920	7,11
	male	3.504	3,60
	female	3.416	3,51
45-49	Total	7.708	7,92
	male	3.910	4,02
	female	3.798	3,90
50-54	Total	7.862	8,08
	male	3.814	3,92
	female	4.048	4,16
55-59	Total	5.376	5,53
	male	2.554	2,63
	female	2.822	2,90
60-64	Total	6.112	6,28
	male	2.694	2,77
	female	3.418	3,51
65-69	Total	6.226	6,40
	male	2.723	2,80
	female	3.503	3,60
70-74	Total	4.965	5,10
	male	2.053	2,11
	female	2.912	2,99
75-79	Total	3.285	3,38
	male	1.043	1,07
	female	2.242	2,31
80-84	Total	1.401	1,44
	male	452	0,46
	female	949	0,98
85-89	Total	487	0,50
	male	137	0,14
	female	350	0,36
90-94	Total	190	0,20
	male	63	0,06
	female	127	0,13
95 and over	Total	26	0,03
	male	6	0,01

	female	20	0,02
unknown	Total	355	0,36
	male	172	0,18
	female	183	0,19

In the age profile of Sombor by basic groups, the most people belong to the working group, age 15 to 64, (67.76%), and the least belong to the pre-school age, up to 6 years of age (5.91%).

Table 15. Structure of population according to basic categories, 2002

	Municipality, 2002		Municipality, 2006	
	Number of population	Share in total population of the municipality (%)	Number of population*	Share in total population of the municipality (%)
Preschool age 0-6	5.747	5,91	5.572	6.08
School age 7-14	8.671	8,92	7.178	7.83
Working age 15-64	65.910	67,76	62.361	68.06
Population above 65	16.580	17,05	/	/
Population above 18	/	/	75.368	82.55
Fertile women 15-49	22.859	23,50	20.777	22.67
Total	97.263	100	91.631	100

* estimate by RSO

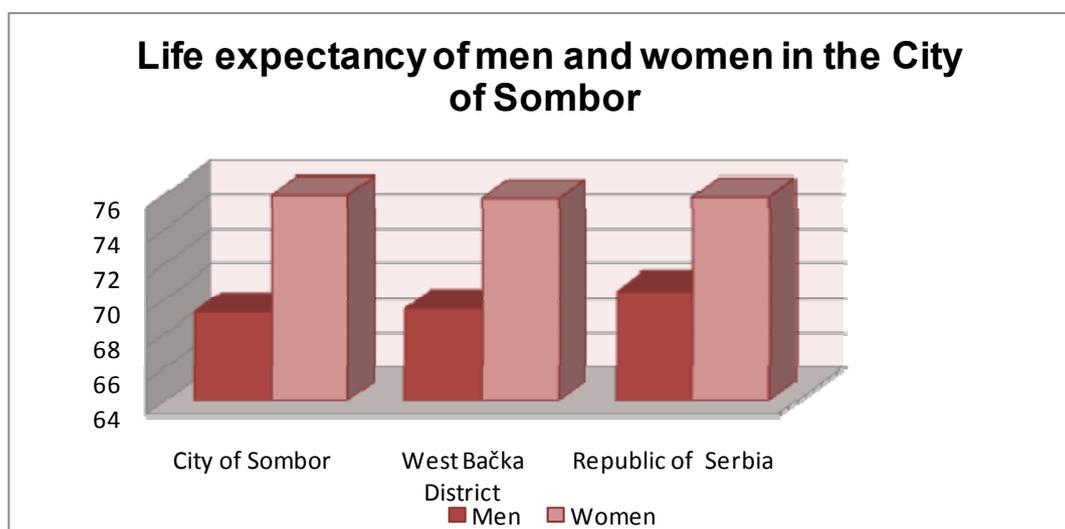
According to the aging index, which represents the ratio of elderly (60 years or older) to young population (0-19 years), it is evident that the city's population is mostly elderly. The average life span is 69.2 years for men and 75.9 for women.

Table 16. Age indicators, 2006.

	Municipality	District	Serbia
Average age	40,5	40,2	40,9
Expected life time - male	69,2	69,4	70,4
Expected life time - female	75,9	75,7	75,8
Aging index*	95,3	95,9	103,2

*

$$\text{Age index} = \frac{\text{Number of population aged 60 years or more}}{\text{Number of population aged up to 19 years inclusive}}$$

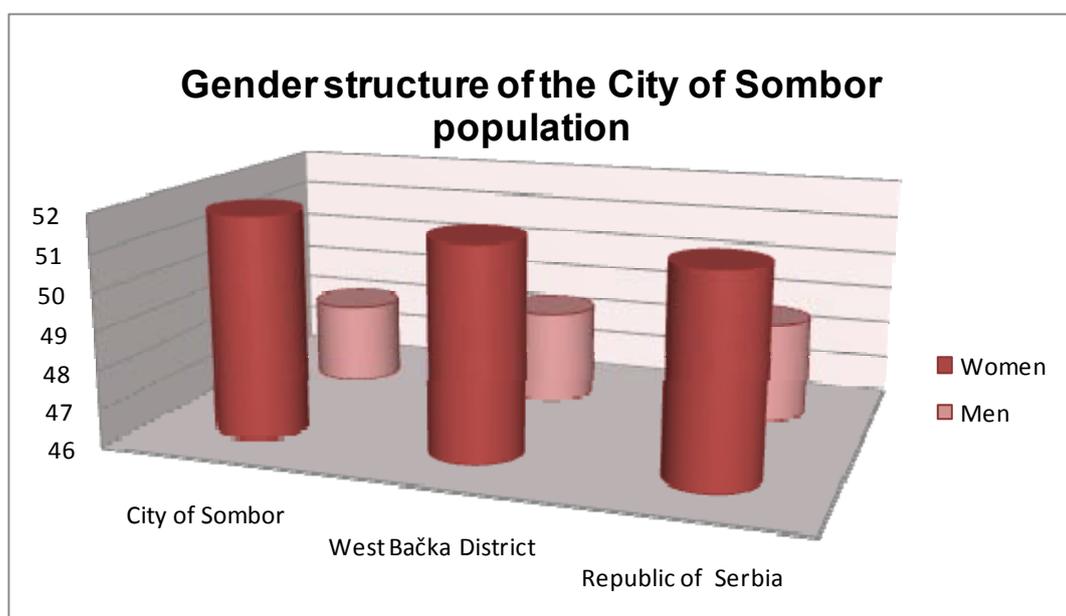


4.6 Gender structure of population

The number of females in Sombor is higher than the number of males by 3.68%. The same is true for the Republic of Serbia (2.74%). Out of the total population of 97.263, there are 50.424 females and 46.839 males in Sombor.

Table 17. Gender structure, 2002

	Municipality	Structure of population in the municipality (%)	Structure of population in the district (%)	Structure of population u Serbia (%)
Male	46.839	48,16	48,45	48,63
Female	50.424	51,84	51,55	51,37
Total	97.263	100	100	100

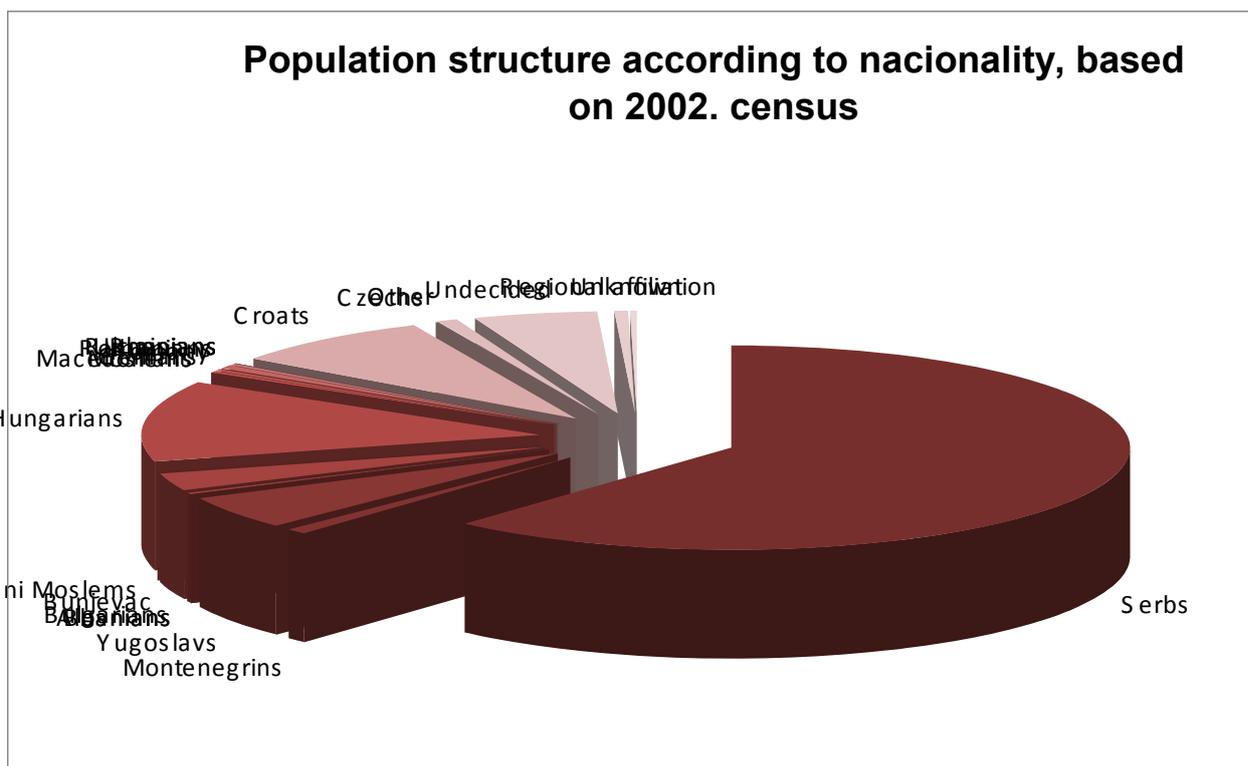


4.7 Ethnic structure of population

The city of Sombor is ethnically diverse, with 21 different nationalities officially registered to live here. Out of the total population of 59.799 (61.48.5) are Serbs, 12.368 Hungarians (12.73%), 8.106 Croats (8.33%), 2.730 Bunjevci (2.81%), 926 Montenegrins, 5.098 Yugoslavians, 94 Muslims, but there are also Germans (339), Roma (415), Romanians (250), Ruthenians (75), Slovaks (117), Slovenians (81), Ukrainians (27) and Czech (16)

Table 18. Ethnic/national structure of population, 2002

	Municipality		District		Serbia	
	Number	Share in total population (%)	Number	Share in total population (%)	Number	Share in total population (%)
Serbs	59.799	61,48	134.644	62,91	6.212.838	82,86
Montenegrins	926	0,95	9.182	4,29	69.049	0,92
Yugoslavs	5.098	5,24	6.870	3,21	80.721	1,08
Albanians	100	0,10	165	0,08	61.647	0,82
Bosniaks	30	0,03	44	0,02	136.087	1,81
Bulgarians	32	0,03	48	0,02	20.497	0,27
Bunjevci	2.730	2,81	2.806	1,31	20.012	0,27
Vlachs	0	0,00	0	0,00	40.054	0,53
Gorani	42	0,04	59	0,03	4.581	0,06
Hungarians	12.386	12,73	21.825	10,20	293.299	3,91
Macedonians	167	0,17	437	0,20	25.847	0,34
Muslims	94	0,10	202	0,09	19.503	0,26
Germans	339	0,35	719	0,34	3.901	0,05
Roma	415	0,43	1.941	0,91	108.193	1,44
Romanians	250	0,26	1.620	0,76	34.576	0,46
Russians	35	0,04	79	0,04	2.588	0,03
Ruthenians	75	0,08	5.535	2,59	15.905	0,21
Slovaks	117	0,12	1.264	0,59	59.021	0,79
Slovenians	81	0,08	175	0,08	5.104	0,07
Ukrainians	27	0,03	1.508	0,70	5.354	0,07
Croats	8.106	8,33	12.960	6,06	70.602	0,94
Czechs	16	0,02	47	0,02	2.211	0,03
Others	674	0,69	867	0,41	11.711	0,16
Undecided	4.983	5,12	8.897	4,16	107.732	1,44
Regional belonging	483	0,50	727	0,34	11.485	0,15
Unknown	258	0,27	1390	0,65	75.483	1,01
Total	97.263	100	214.011	100	7.498.001	100



4.8 Religious structure of population

Since the majority of the population are Serbs, the predominant religion is Christian Orthodox (61.31%). Christian Catholic takes up 28.07% and Protestants about 0.49%. Other religions take up 10.13%.

Table 19. Religious structure of population, 2002

	Municipality		District		Serbia	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Muslims	128	0,15	226	0,12	239.658	3,20
Jews	16	0,02	17	0,01	785	0,01
Catholics	23.255	28,07	42.792	23,56	410.976	5,48
Orthodox	50.789	61,31	119.040	65,54	6.371.584	84,98
Protestants	406	0,49	1.628	0,90	80.837	1,08
Pro-oriental cults	14	0,02	21	0,01	530	0,01
Other religion	105	0,13	193	0,11	18.768	0,25
Believer, but is not a member of any religious confession	2	0,00	7	0,00	473	0,01
Undeclared	7.353	8,88	14.636	8,06	197.031	2,63
Is not a believer	599	0,72	937	0,52	40.068	0,53
Unknown	178	0,21	2.133	1,17	137.291	1,83
Total		100		100	7.498.001	100

4.9 Language structure of population

Serbian is the most spoken language in Sombor (81.93%), followed by Hungarian (12.14%) and Croatian (2.93%).

Table 20. Language structure of population, 2002.

	Municipality		District		Serbia	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Serbian	79.688	81,93	172.832	80,76	6.620.699	88,30
Albanian	122	0,13	181	0,08	63.835	0,85
Bosnian	4	0,00	11	0,01	134.749	1,80
Bulgarian	11	0,01	17	0,01	16.459	0,22
Vlachs	0	0,00	0	0,00	54.818	0,73
Hungarian	11.804	12,14	20.500	9,58	286.508	3,82
Macedonian	80	0,08	205	0,10	14.355	0,19
Roma	239	0,25	1.412	0,66	82.242	1,10
Romanian	463	0,48	1.999	0,93	34.515	0,46
Slovak	62	0,06	1.153	0,54	57.498	0,77
Croatian	2.852	2,93	5.249	2,45	27.588	0,37
Other languages	895	0,92	7.551	3,53	40.858	0,54
Unknown	1.063	1,09	2.901	1,36	63.877	0,85
Total	97.263	100	214.011	100	7.498.001	100

4.10 Population by work-ability

4.10.1 Structure population by work-ability and gender

There are 42.235 active citizens in the city. Out of the total number of 32.924 of actively working inhabitants, the majority are males-19.545. There are 22.057 people with steady income, with a considerable male majority of 20.759. The number of people who are being supported is very close to the number of employed people, in fact it is only smaller by 0.11%. The percentage of expatriates is small, only 0.16.

Table 21. 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		97.263	100	/
Active (work-able) population	Total	42.235	43,42	100
	male	24.669	25,36	58,40
	female	17.566	18,06	41,60
Employed active population	Total	32.924	33,85	77,95
	male	19.545	20,10	46,28
	female	13.379	13,76	31,68
With personal income	Total	22.057	22,68	/
	male	20.759	21,34	/
	female	1.298	1,33	/
Supported	Total	32.812	33,74	/

	male	12.226	12,57	/
	female	20.586	21,17	/
Working abroad (to 1 year)	Total	159	0,16	/
	working	132	0,14	/
	Family members	27	0,03	/

4.10.2 Working population by profession and sector of work

According to the 2002 census, there are 32.924 people who make up the active work force. There are 19.545 men and 13.379 women. The majority of population is engaged in agriculture, hunt and forestry, and processing industry. The percentage of employed women is 40.6%, and they are mostly employed in medical and social welfare, education, finance and commerce.

Table 22. Structure of working population by profession and gender, 2002

		Total
Total*	Total	32.924
	Male	19.545
	Female	13.379
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	Total	8.612
	Male	6.096
	Female	2.516
Fishery	Total	46
	Male	45
	Female	1
Mining industry	Total	27
	Male	24
	Female	3
Processing industry	Total	7.715
	Male	4.621
	Female	3.094
Energy	Total	332
	Male	271
	Female	61
Construction	Total	1.560
	Male	1.387
	Female	173
Trade	Total	4.064
	Male	1.913
	Female	2.141
Hotels and restaurants	Total	1.081
	Male	1.529
	Female	401
Transport and communication	Total	1.930
	Male	1.529
	Female	401
Financial activities	Total	561
	Male	188
	Female	373
Real estate operations and other business related activities	Total	544
	Male	248

	Female	296
	Total	1.782
Public administration and defense	Male	1.106
	Female	676
	Total	1.419
Education	Male	417
	Female	1.002
	Total	2.323
Health care and social protection	Male	612
	Female	1.711
	Total	893
Other utility and public activities	Male	511
	Female	382
	Total	29
Private households- employers	Male	13
	Female	16
	Total	2
Exterritorial organizations and bodies	Male	2
	Female	0
	Total	5
Unknown	Male	2
	Female	3

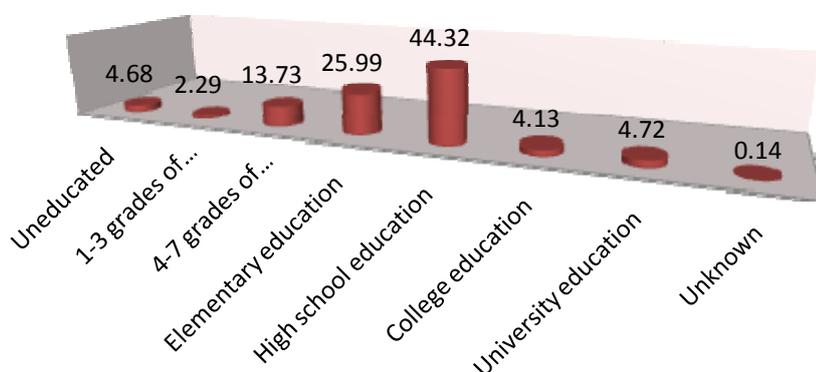
4.11 Educational structure of population

Out of the total number of people over the age of 15, there are 3.193 people with university degree, 3.419 with college degree, and the most people have high school diploma- 36.713. There are 21.531 people with elementary education, 13.275 people with uncompleted elementary education, and 3.881 with no education at all. In 2002 there were 4.7% people with no education at all, 16.0% with uncompleted elementary education, 26.0% with elementary education, 44.3% with high school diploma, and 4.1% with college degree, and 4.1% with university degree. There are more highly educated men, and more women have high school and elementary education.

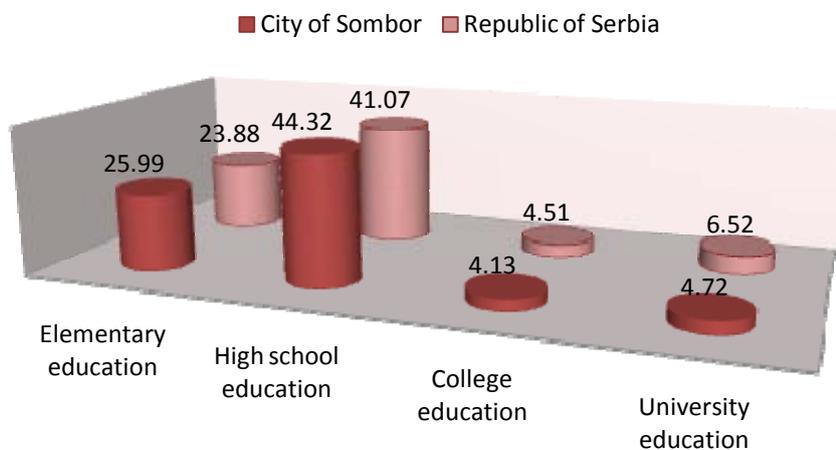
Table 23. Structure of population above 15 according to level of education, 2002

	Municipality (Number)			Municipality (%)			Serbia (%)			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total Population (>15)	82.845	39.412	43.433	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Unqualified	Total	3.881	887	2.994	4,68	2,25	6,89	5,66	2,53	8,55
	illiterate	2.229	329	1.900	2,69	0,83	4,37	3,59	1,09	5,92
1-3 grades – elementary	Total	1.897	486	1.411	2,29	1,23	3,25	2,00	1,23	2,70
	illiterate	46	12	34	0,06	0,03	0,08	0,05	0,03	0,06
4-7 grades – elementary	11.378	3.892	7.486	13,73	9,88	17,24	14,19	12,30	15,94	
Basic general high	21.531	10.030	11.501	25,99	25,45	26,48	23,88	22,97	24,72	
Full general high	36.713	20.024	16.689	44,32	50,81	38,42	41,07	46,08	36,43	
Basic higher	3.419	1.831	1.588	4,13	4,65	3,66	4,51	4,94	4,11	
Full higher	3.913	2.198	1.715	4,72	5,58	3,95	6,52	7,33	5,76	
Unknown	113	64	49	0,14	0,16	0,11	2,18	2,61	1,78	
Illiterate – Total	2,275	341	1.934	2,75	0,87	4,45	3,64	1,11	7,01	

Structure of population older than 15 according to the level of education, 2002.



Comparative overview of the structure of population according to the level of education in the City of Sombor and the Republic of Serbia, 2002.



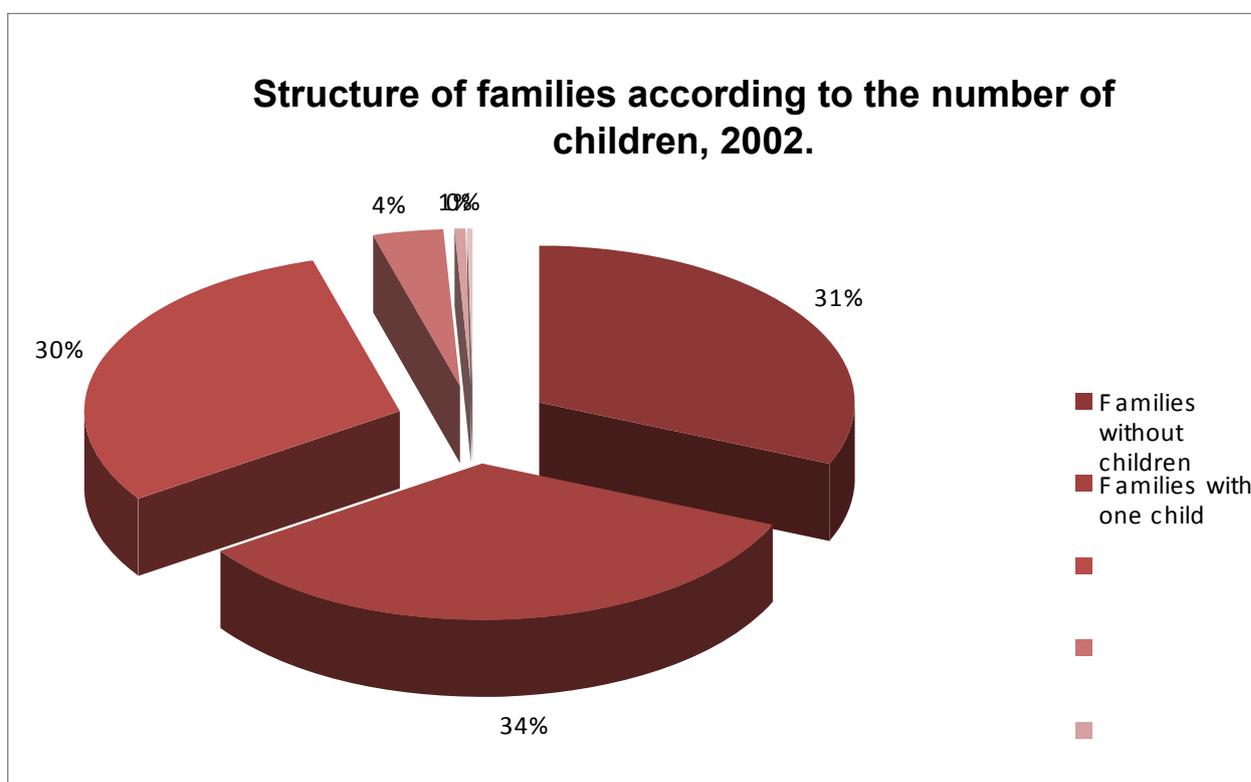
4.12 Families and households

4.12.1 Families

There are 28.455 registered families in Sombor. 31.31 % of them do not have children, and 68.69% are with children. According to the number of children, most families have one child (9.738 or 34.22%), and the least number of families have five or more children (64, or 0.22%) The average number of children under 25 years of age per family is 1.63.

Table 24. Structure of families according to number of children, 2002

	Municipality	Share in total families in the municipality (%)
Total families	28.455	100
Families without children	8.910	31,31
Families with children	19.545	68,69
Families with one child	9.738	34,22
Families with two children	8.523	29,95
Families with three children	1.069	3,76
Families with four children	151	0,53
Families with five and more children	64	0,22
Families with children below 25	15.570	54,72
Children below 25	25.399	/
Average number of children below 25 per family	1,63	/



4.12.2 Households

According to the 2002 statistics, there were 34.140 households in Sombor with an average of 2.84 members. The largest number of households has two members (8.961). It is followed by the number of households with four members (7.152), while the households with one (7.080) or three members (6.856) follow. The least number of households has 10 or more members, only 16 of them.

Table 25. Structure of households according to number of members, 2002

		Number	Share in total households of the municipality (%)
Households in the municipality	Total	34.140	100
	With one member	7.080	20,74
	2	8.961	26,25
	3	6.856	20,08
	4	7.152	20,95
	5	2.516	7,37
	6	1.126	3,30
	7	319	0,93
	8	86	0,25
	9	28	0,08
	10 and more	16	0,05
Average number of household members	Municipality	2,84	/
	District	2,86	/
	Serbia	2,97	/

4.13 Migration of population

4.13.1 Moved in

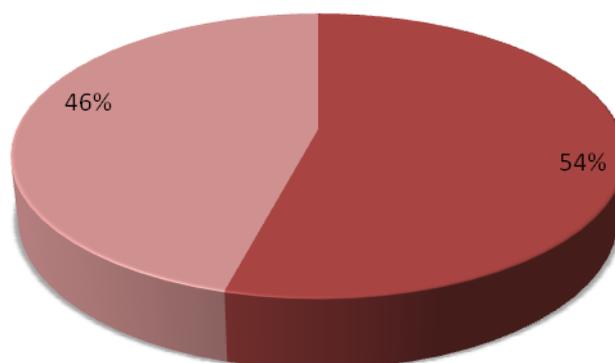
Emigrants make up 45.89% of the number of the city's inhabitants, while the natives make up 54.10%. The majority of immigrants moved in from 1991-2002, as a consequence of the wars waged in the ex-Yugoslav territory. Those people make 16.48% of the total population in the city. A large number was also moved in from 1946 to 1960 (8.395), which are 8.63% of the total population.

Table 26. Moved in according to time periods

		Number	Share in total number of people who moved in (%)	Share in total number of people in municipality (%)
Number of people in municipality		97.263	/	100
Number of people who live in municipality from the beginning		52.628	/	54,10
Moved in	Total	44.635	100	45,89
	1940 and before	533	1,19	0,54
	1941-1945	1.994	4,47	2,05
	1946-1960	8.395	18,81	8,63
	1961-1970	6.465	14,48	6,66
	1971-1980	5.243	11,75	5,39
	1981-1990	4.522	10,13	4,65
	1991-2002	16.029	35,91	16,48
	Unknown	1.454	3,26	1,49

Structure of population according to their place of birth in the territory of the city of Sombor

■ Living at the same place since birth ■ Moved in



4.13.2 Daily commuting

There are 7.869 commuters in the city. Out of the total number of 5.486 (69.72%) are daily commuters who work somewhere else, 4.715 of which is in another town of the same municipality, 745 in another municipality, and 21 in another country. The number of daily commuters who attend school is 2.383 (30.28%) 1.667 of which are school students, and 716 are university students.

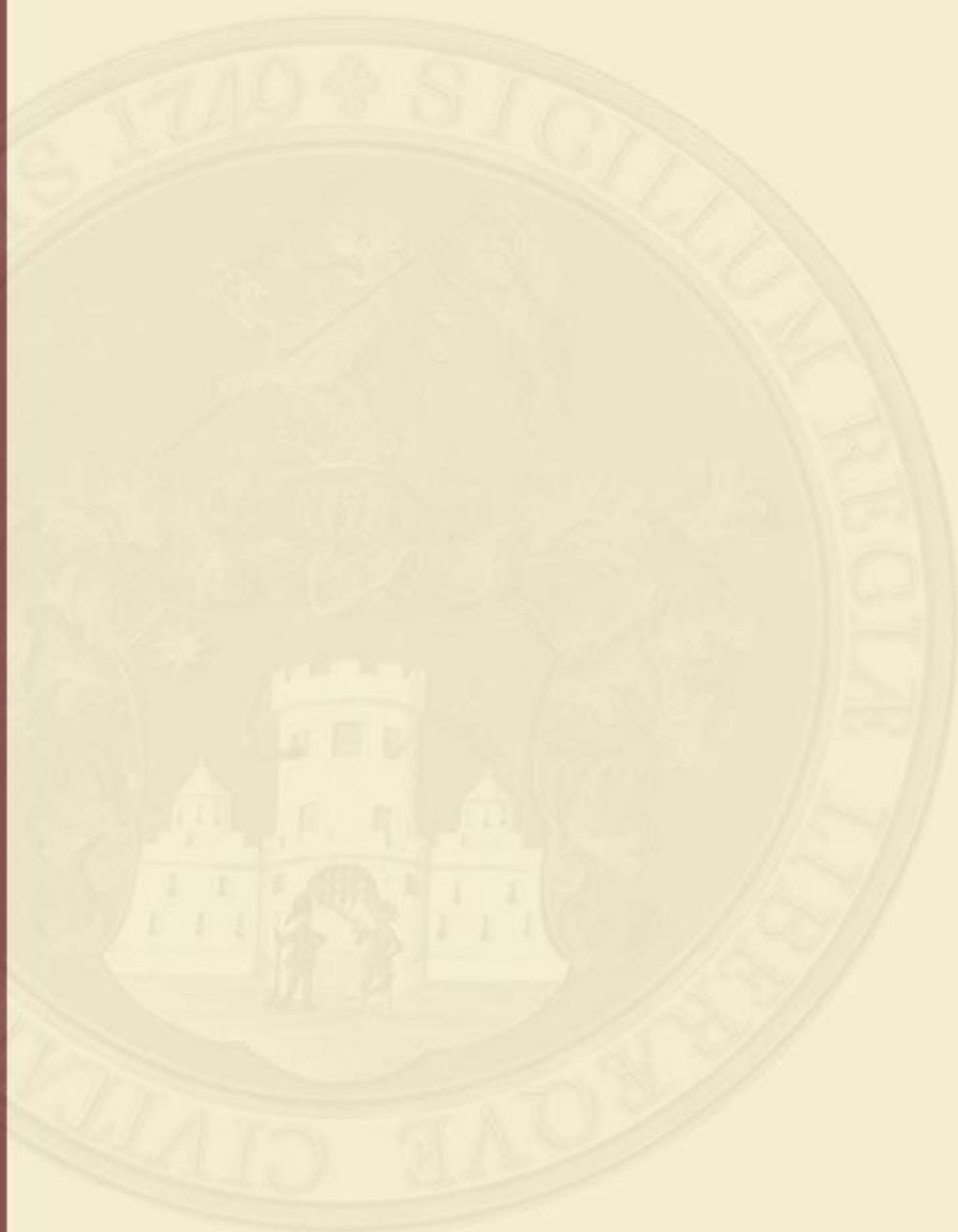
Table 27. Daily commuting according to the type, 2002

		Municipality	Share in total number of people commuting (%)
Daily commuting – Total		7.869	100
Daily commuting to work	Total	5.486	69,72
	Other neighborhood in the same municipality	4.715	59,92
	Other municipality	745	9,47
	Other country	21	0,27
	Unknown	0	0,00
Daily commuting to school	Total	2.383	30,28
	Pupils	1.667	21,18
	Students	716	9,10
	Other neighborhood in the same municipality	1.487	18,90
	Other municipality	893	11,35
	Other country	1	0,01
	Unknown	0	0,00

Out of 5.486 daily commuters, 2.143 of them (39.06%) work in processing industry, 564 work in agriculture, hunting and forestry (10.28%), 537 work in transport, warehouses and logistics (9.79%), 457 work in commerce and vehicle repair (8.33%). Others work in state administration, defence, social security and medical and social welfare.

Table 28. Commuting to work – by sectors, 2002

	Municipality	Share in total number of people commuting (%)
Total daily commuting	5.486	100
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	564	10,28
Fishery	8	0,15
Mining industry	8	0,15
Processing industry	2.143	39,06
Energy (electric energy, gas, water)	59	1,08
Construction	375	6,84
Vehicle sale and repair	457	8,33
Hotels and restaurants	115	2,10
Transport, storage and communications	537	9,79
Financial operations	81	1,48
Real-estate and other business activities	66	1,20
Public administration, defense and social	436	7,95
Education	196	3,57
Health care and social protection	354	6,45
Utilities and other public services	84	1,53
Private households – employers	2	0,04
Exterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0,02
Unknown	0	0,00



5. Housing resources

5.1 Housing statistics

Out of the total number of 35.621 realties, 34.535 are the ownership of the citizens. According to the structure, those are mostly two-bedroom apartments (36.79%), with the average of 61.17sqm, followed by three-bedroom apartments (30.62%) with the average of 82.61 sqm and four-bedroom apartments (13.05%) with an average 101.67sqm. Over 95% of the apartments have water and electricity.

Table 29. Structure of apartments according to type and utility infrastructure, 2002.

		Municipality	Share in total apartments of the municipality (%)	Average apartment size (m ²)		
				Municipality	District	Serbia
Apartments – Total		35.621	100	74,85	74,36	66,04
Apartments owned by natural entities		34.535	96,95	75,43	74,81	66,31
Type of apartment	studio	140	0,39	18,87	18,01	18,16
	One-room apartment	4.545	12,76	36,68	36,53	33,77
	Two-room apartment	13.104	36,79	61,17	71,58	56,01
	Three-room apartment	10.778	30,26	82,61	44,27	73,69
	Four-room apartment	4.646	13,05	101,67	69,39	94,34
	Five room and over	2.405	6,75	138,07	975,89	135,95
Connected to	Water network	34.151	95,87	75,79	77,04	68,16
	Electric power network	35.345	99,23	75,02	65,91	66,24
Equipped with	Bathroom	33.821	95,32	74,67	73,56	70,25
	Toilet	33.432	95,08	74,22	72,89	70,10

Table 30. Structure of apartments according to age of construction, 2002

		Municipality	Share in total apartments of the municipality (%)	Average apartment size (m ²)		
				Municipality	District	Serbia
Total apartments		35.621	100	74,85	74,36	66,04
Newly built apartments	until 1918	6.412	18,00	68,89	67,43	60,12
	1919-1945	3.742	10,51	71,33	69,96	57,31
	1946-1960	3.263	9,16	68,10	67,30	55,49
	1961-1970	5.611	15,75	69,47	68,62	60,04
	1971-1975	7.421	20,83	79,03	78,67	70,18
	1981-1985	5.875	16,49	83,13	85,74	75,65
	1991-1995	2.646	7,43	83,69	84,22	77,09
	2001	302	0,85	80,51	80,72	70,40
1st quarter of 2002		39	0,11	94,87	96,57	73,63

About 95, 59% of used apartments are registered as a single household. Those are mostly households with two members, which is about 25.09% of the total number of households. Households with four members make up 20.90%, and households with one member 19.35%. The number of households with seven or more members is extremely small- 1.99%.

Table 31. Structure of occupied apartments according to number of households and members, 2002

		Municipality	Share in total apartments of the municipality (%)
Occupied apartments –Total		32.629	100
Apartments with	1 household	31.189	95,59
	2 households	1.333	4,09
	3 and more households	75	0,23
	1 person	6.315	19,35
	2	8.187	25,09
	3	6.384	19,57
	4	6.821	20,90
	5	2.838	8,70
	6	1.436	4,40
7 and more	648	1,99	

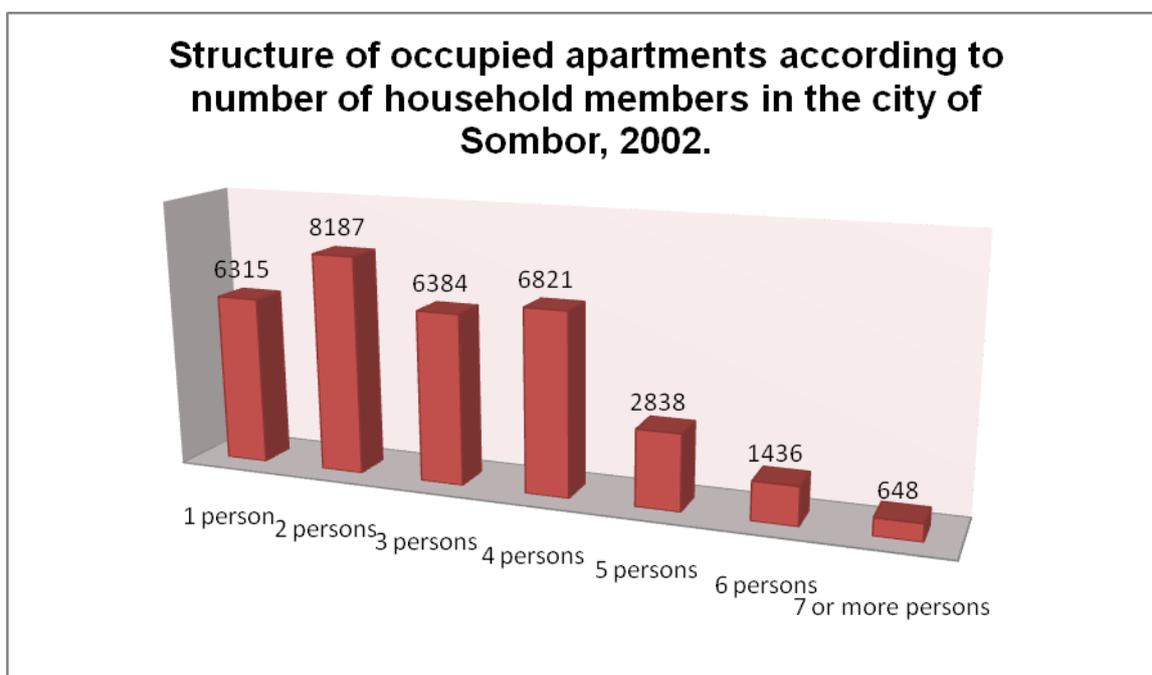


Table 32. Apartments according to level of utility infrastructure, 2009

	Municipality
Number of apartments connected to power distribution network	35.303
Number of apartments connected to public water line network	14.500
Number of apartments connected to public sewerage	6.565
Number of apartments connected to gas network	1.500
Number of apartments connected to distant heating network	3.900
Number of apartments connected to telephone line	31.984

5.2 Housing construction

Table 33. Housing construction, 2006

	Municipality	District	Serbia
Number of apartments – Total	163	393	49.449
Finished apartments	51	100	18.162
Unfinished apartments	112	293	31.287
Average size of finished construction (m ²)	89,39	91,47	72,05
Number of unfinished construction per 1000 inhabitants	0,5	0,5	2,5

Table 34. Value of constructed housing units, 2006

	Municipality (€)*	Share in total value of all construction works (%)
Value of completed construction works - Total	11.089.381	100
Apartment construction - Total	1.733.674	15,63
Private apartment construction	1.194.738	68,91
Other type of ownership – apartment construction	538.936	45,11

* Medium exchange rate NBS in 2006

5.3 Market prices

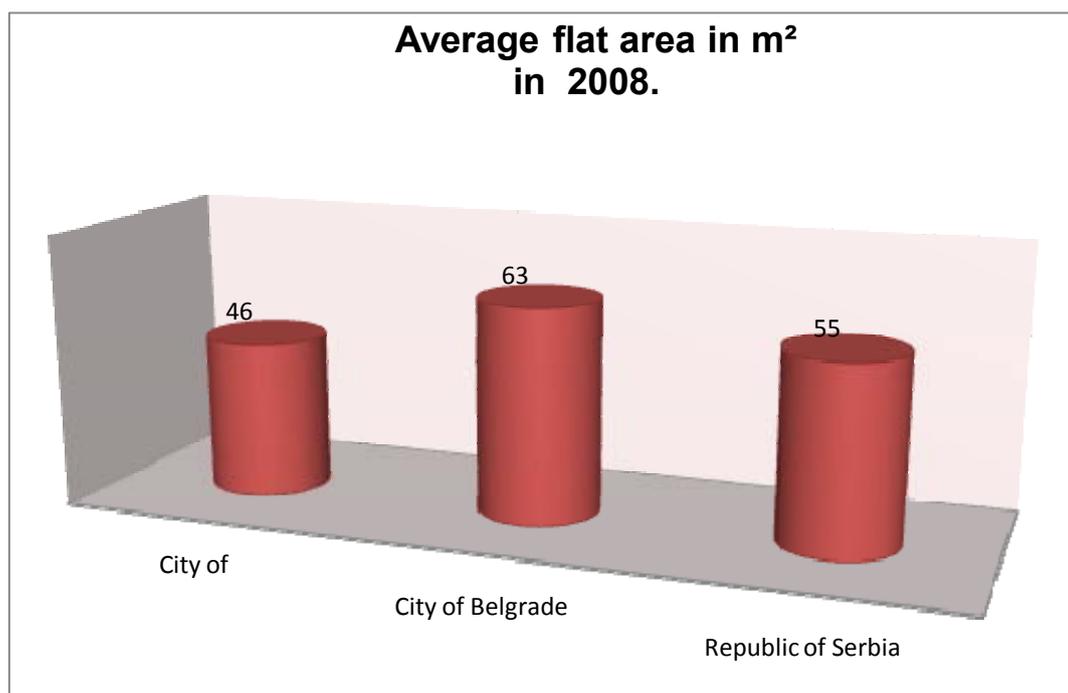
The highest market price of real-estate per sqm is to be paid for a studio in the centre of the city, on average €750, while the same realty is cheaper in the outskirts-on average per €100. The price for a square metre of a one-bedroom apartment is €30 per sqm less, while two-bedroom apartments sell for €70 less. Three-bedroom apartments are comparatively cheaper (€400/sqm).

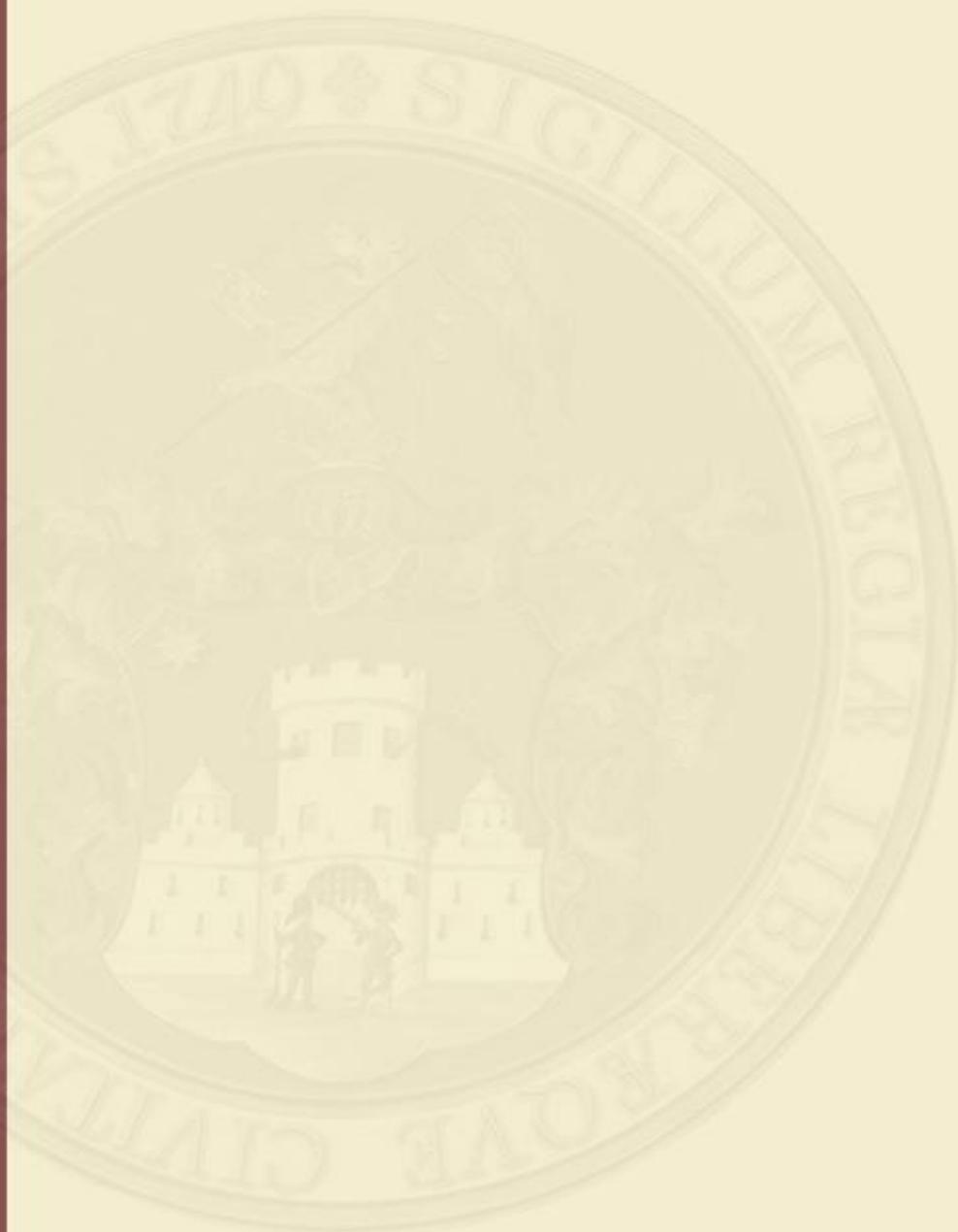
Table 35. Market prices of housing, 2009

Size of apartment	Location	Price (€/m ²)*
Studio apartment	center	750
	suburb	650
One room apartment	center	720
	suburb	620
Two room apartment	center	680
	suburb	550
Three room apartment	center	650
	suburb	500
Over three room	center	550
	suburb	400
Houses	center	650
	suburb	450

Table 36. Prices of new apartments, first half 2008

	Municipality	Beograd	Serbia (average)
Average size of apartment (m ²)	46	63	55
Price of apartment (€/m ²)	426	1305	1.012
Price of construction land (€/m ²)	27	380	259
Price of construction (€/m ²)	350	737	605
Other costs (€/m ²)	49	187	147





6. Economy

Economy structure

Although the world economy crisis is ceasing, it influenced the world's economy, and subsequently, the economy of Sombor. The first projections did not clearly foresee that, but the effects are now clearly visible. In the first half of 2009, the economy hit a slump, and in the third quarter, it stabilised slightly. A substantial decrease in economic activity and foreign trade is evident, and this has influenced the decrease of the budget.

Preliminary data show that gross national product decreased in 2009 by 4.1%. The areas which influenced a negative GNP rate are processing industry, commerce and civil engineering. The immediate cause is the fall of domestic and foreign demand in economy, infrastructure and public sector in general.

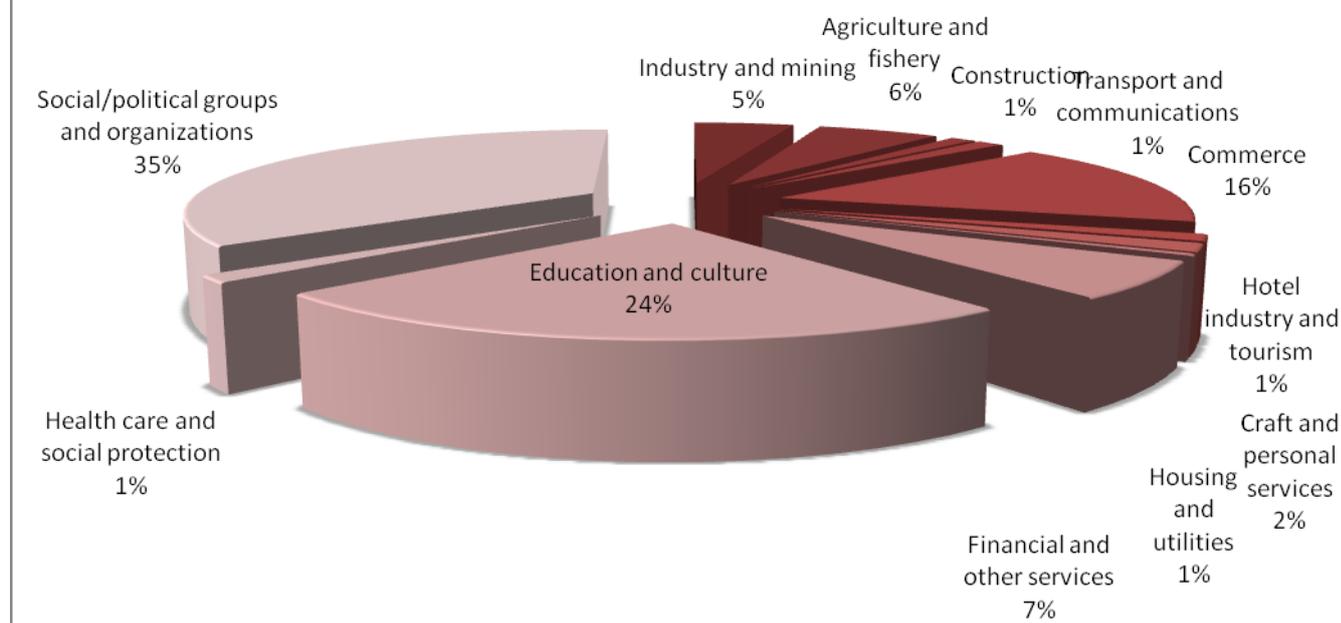
6.1 Economy structure by sectors

There are 1.715 legal entities in the territory of the city, 24.20% of which are socio-political communities, while 16.44% are institutions dealing with education and culture, and 11.08% dealing with commerce.

Table 37. Structure of enterprises, institutions and other legal entities by sectors, 31.12.2007

	Municipality	Share in total number of enterprises (%)
TOTAL	1.715	100
Industry and mining	58	3,38
Agriculture and fishery	71	4,14
Forestry	0	0,00
Water power	0	0,00
Construction	14	0,82
Transport and communications	15	0,87
Commerce	190	11,08
Hotel industry and tourism	15	0,87
Craft and personal services	18	1,05
Housing and utilities	5	0,29
Financial and other services	78	4,55
Education and culture	282	16,44
Health care and social protection	16	0,93
Social/political groups and organizations	415	24,20

Structure of enterprises, institutions and other legal entities by sectors in 2007.



The largest percentage of the total of 2334 entrepreneurs (39.11%) are wholesale or retail shops, vehicle repair shops, and personal belonging. 15.25% deals with processing industry, and 13.58 are in tourism and hotels.

Table 38. Structure of shops by sectors, 2008

	Number of shops	Share in total number of shops (%)
TOTAL	2334	100
Agriculture and hunting	18	0,77
Forestry	-	-
Water	-	-
Fishing	-	-
Mining	-	-
Food processing, drinks and tobacco	-	-
Textile and textile products	-	-
Leather processing and leather products	-	-
Wood processing and manufacture of wood products	-	-
Celluloses and paper production, publishing activities	-	-
Coal and crude oil products	-	-
Chemical products, synthetic fibers	-	-
Rubber and plastic products	-	-
Other non-metal mineral production	-	-
Metal and metal products	-	-
Machines and equipment	-	-
Electrical and optical devices	-	-
Vehicle production	-	-

Other processing industry	-	-
Processing industry - Total	356	15,25
Production and distribution of electric power, water and gas	-	-
Construction	186	7,96
Wholesale, retail, vehicle sale and repair	913	39,11
Hotels and restaurants	317	13,58
Transport, storage and communications	222	9,51
Financial activities	5	0,21
Real estate operations, leasing, provision of services to legal entities	186	7,96
Education	11	0,47
Health care and social protection	42	1,79
Other utility, public and personal services	78	3,34

Of all registered entrepreneurs in Sombor (2.334) 92.93% are owned by one person, and a very small percentage, only 0.64 are partnerships. Companies whose owners are either employed somewhere else, or retired make up 6.43%.

Table 39. Structure of shops by type of organization, 12.04.2006

	Municipality	Share in total number of shops (%)
TOTAL	2.334	100
Shops by individual owners	2.169	92,93
Shops owned by partners	15	0,64
Shops registered by employed person or pensioner	150	6,43



There are 32.924 active citizens in Sombor. The largest part of population works in agriculture, hunt and forestry (26.16%), commerce and vehicle repair (12.34%) and social and medical welfare (7.06%)

Table 40. Structure of working population by sectors, 2002

	Municipality	Share in total number of active population (%)
Working population - Total	32.924	100
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	8.612	26,16
Fishery	46	0,14
Mining industry	27	0,08
Processing industry	7.715	23,43
Energy (electric energy, gas, water)	332	1,01
Construction	1.560	4,74
Vehicle sale and repair	4.064	12,34
Hotels and restaurants	1.081	3,28
Transport, storage and communications	1.930	5,86
Financial operations	561	1,70
Real-estate and other business activities	544	1,65
Public administration, defense and social	1.782	5,41
Education	1.419	4,31
Health care and social protection	2.323	7,06
Utilities and other public services	893	2,71
Private households - employers	29	0,09
Exterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0,00
Unknown	5	0,02

6.2 Industry

Among the working industrial capacities in Sombor, the following companies work:

- „Boreli” – shoe factory
- „Aleksandro” – furniture factory
- „Meteor komerc” – cattle food factory
- „Merkur” – paint and acquire factory
- „Ferrari plast” – plastics factory
- „Fiorano” – textile factory
- „Sunce” – oil and vegetable fat factory
- „Sombormlin” – mill industry
- „Zadrugarka” – cattle food factory
- „Panonka” – frozen fruit and vegetables factory
- „Signal” – traffic signs production
- „Fabrika akumulatora” – car batteries production
- „Zastava specijalni automobili” – specialised vehicles production
- „Mara” – pastry production

6.3 Agriculture

The total area of private properties of usable land in Sombor is 68.232 ha, and the total of other forms of ownership (public, state, agricultural community or mixed) make up 40.557 ha. There are also 8.913 ha of unregistered land.

The city has the right to lease public property. The city has ownership over 40% of the total income gained from leasing the public land or farmland. About 43.000ha of public farmland are to be auctioned in Sombor.

Table 41. Structure of farmland in cadastral units, 2009.

Cadastral unit	Farmland area /ha/
ALEKSA ŠANTIĆ	5.284
BAČKI BREG	3.290
BAČKI MONOŠTOR	8.528
BEZDAN	8.044
GAKOVO	4.621
DOROSLOVO	4.123
KLJAJIĆEVO	7.750
KOLUT	4.335
RASTINA	2.306
RIDICA	5.990
SVETOZAR MILETIĆ	6.004
STANIŠIĆ	9.275
STAPAR	8.265
TELEČKA	3.262
ČONOPLJA	7.730
SOMBOR	28.915
Total	117.722

The farmland in the municipality is divided according to height, thus there are the so-called 'upper' and 'lower' land. They differ in type, quality, usage and problems that can occur while using it.

In the city's territory there are wind-protective belts in Aleksa Santic, Gakovo, Svetozar Miletic, Stanisic, Bezdan, Kljajicevo and Sombor.

Due to the current condition of the farmland, the city will build or renew the existing protective belts, according to its possibilities.

Planting new trees and making new protective belts should be done in accordance with the bases of the forestry regulations. Moreover, the illegal wood cutting in the forests and protective belts should be stopped in order to do this.

Farmland management in Sombor

The cadastral survey is revised in all cadastral areas.

- The size of an average property in Sombor is 2-21-70 ha.
- The size of an average plot in Sombor is 0-98-13 ha.
- The total area of revised land is 83524-01-14 ha

In the cadastral units of Aleksa Santic and Sombor 1, a complete measuring of farmland has been done in all cadastral units.

Table 42. Structure of farmland in cadastral units and by crops, 2009

Farmland area /ha/						
Cadastral units:	Fields	Gardens	Orchards	Vineyards	Meadows	Total:
	1	2	3	4	5	6(1+2+3+4+5)
Rastina	19.851.133	0	109.829	9.202	828.687	20.798.851
A. Šantić	48.592.910	0	1.586.264	497	45.789	50.225.460
Gakovo	29.936.956	0	9.051	2.775	10.654.342	40.603.124
Bački Breg	22.591.979	0	126.146	92.725	1.741.444	24.552.294
Telečka	30.022.487	0	45.344	4.062	291.046	30.362.939
Sombor-1	11.665.690	0	304.712	37.408	462.590	12.470.400
Doroslovo	30.831.108	0	41667	256.469	1.899.838	33.029.082
Sombor-2	203.835.122	0	1.954.430	44.531	22.838.420	228.672.503
Kolut	30.160.710	0	169.108	54.948	2.090.430	32.475.196
Ridjica	45.380.758	0	1.220.868	1.439.443	2.844.619	50.885.688
Sv. Miletić	53.568.217	0	419.335	46.264	1.111.677	55.145.493
Stanišić	79.525.513	761.228	37.059	32.640	6.737.022	87.093.462
B.Monoštor	34.677.136	0	364.384	133.268	502.355	35.677.143
Stapar	71.075.966	0	188.944	28.339	5.172.707	76.465.956
Bezdan	49.954.071	0	613.454	21.922	146.754	50.736.201
Kljajićevo	69.646.791	0	114.334	135.887	1.372.091	71.269.103
Čonoplja	70.659.001	0	401.369	163.855	1.117.555	72.341.780
Total:	901.975.548	761.228	7.706.298	2.504.235	59.857.366	972.804.675

Farmland area /ha/				
Cadastral units:	Pastures	Fishponds, swamps and marshes	Other agricultural land	Total:
	7	8	9	10(6+7+8+9)
Rastina	140.321	468.946	1.649.258	23.057.376
A. Šantić	90.083	0	2.523.014	52.838.557
Gakovo	1.292.439	490.684	3.827.459	46.213.706
Bački Breg	38.713	1.188.859	7.121.286	32.901.152
Telečka	0	108.359	2.151.564	32.622.862
Sombor-1	556.074	144.225	12.010.481	25.181.180
Doroslovo	63.301	305.314	7.835.180	41.232.877
Sombor-2	802.0081	814.202	26.457.053	263.963.839
Kolut	181.515	2.135.151	8.554.222	43.346.084
Ridjica	3.197.096	1.264.621	4.554.195	59.901.600
Sv. Miletić	1.140.674	96.959	3.656.752	60.039.878
Stanišić	446.621	292.381	4.919.611	92.752.075
B.Monoštor	6.757.459	2.312.110	40.537.231	85.283.943
Stapar	845.375	189.166	5.147.176	82.647.673
Bezdan	3.286.023	2.034.506	24.377.313	80.434.043
Kljajićevo	1.339.686	233.010	4.661.654	77.503.453
Čonoplja	147.768	91.915	4.721.929	77.303.392
Total:	27.543.229	12.170.408	164.705.378	1.177.223.690

Table 43. Farmland areas classified by categories and crops /ha/

Crop	Category				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Field	187.605.133	332.330.049	269.793.575	78.580.376	25.358.673
Garden	0	761.228	0	0	0
Orchard	1.938.530	4.455.852	1.311.916	0	0
Vineyard	39.287	1.497.397	967.551	0	0
Meadow	748.881	6.126.230	23.799.970	19.719.901	9.460.192
Pasture	3.339.959	2.479.753	10.738.623	9.501.097	1.481.037
Swamp	131.418	4.605.749	5.002.894	2.062.506	367.841
Category sum	193.803.208	352.256.258	311.614.529	109.863.880	36.667.743

Crop	Category			
	VI	VII	VIII	ŠUM
Field	7.342.328	872.631	92.783	901.975.548
Garden	0	0	0	761.228
Orchards	0	0	0	7.706.298
Vineyard	0	0	0	2.504.235
Meadow	0	0	0	59.855.174
Pasture	2.760	0	0	27.543.229
Swamp	0	0	0	12.170.408
Category sum	7.345.088	872.631	92.783	1.012.516.120

Source: „RGZ, Služba za katastar nepokretnosti, Sombor“.

Table 44. Drainage

Canal network		Pipe drainage		Total /ha/	
Built /ha/	In use /ha/	Built /ha/	In use /ha/	Built /ha/	In use /ha/
2541	2541	-	-	2541	2541

Source: JP »VodeVojvodine« organizaciona jedinica Sombor i VDP „Zapadna Bačka“ Sombor, 2009.

Table 45. Irrigation

Big irrigation systems /ha/	Typhons /ha/	Drop by drop /ha/	Rain wings /ha/	Other /ha/	Total /ha/
1702	451	53	828	20	2604

Source: Odeljenje za privredu grada Sombora, 2009.

Agricultural production

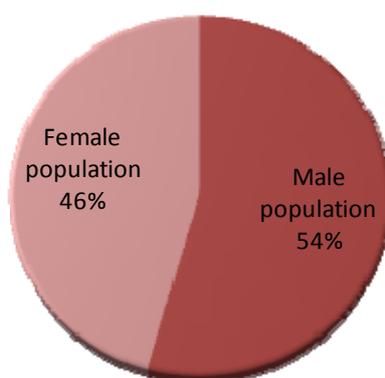
There are 22 companies whose primary field is agriculture in city's territory. Six farming companies ("Klas", "Kolut", "Sombor", "Stanišić", "Bezdan" and "Agroplod"), five ltd. companies ("Graničar", "Budućnost", "Aleksa Šantić", "Agrokoop" and "Napredak"), nine agricultural cooperatives ("Doroslovo", "Prva vojvođanska", "Kljajićevo", "Stanišić", "Salaši", "Backi Monoštor", "Tepkos", "Zadrugarka" and "Proizvođač"). „Backa“ltd. (insolvent) and „MM Marketing ltd.“ According to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia in 2008 there were 1541 people employed in agriculture. 539 of those worked on crops, 314 with cattle and 451 in administration and non related areas. There were 542 members of the cooperative in the agricultural cooperative, 227 farmers and 315 employees.

From the total population of Sombor, 11.71% deal with agriculture, 8.43% have their own farm, and 6.33% are active workers in agriculture. Individual farmers make up 4.68% of the total population, while 5.38% are supported by formwork.

Table 46. 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		97.263	100	/
Agricultural population	Total	11.387	11,71	100
	Male	6.178	6,32	54,25
	Female	5.209	5,36	45,75
Agricultural population – households	Total	8.201	8,43	72,02
	Male	4.449	4,57	39,07
	Female	3.752	3,86	32,95
Working agricultural population engaged in agriculture	Total	6.154	6,33	54,04
	Male	4.134	4,25	36,30
	Female	2.020	2,08	17,74
Individual farmers	Total	4.549	4,68	39,95
	Male	2.885	2,97	25,34
	Female	1.664	1,71	14,61
Supported agricultural population	Total	5.233	5,38	45,96
	Male	2.044	2,10	17,95
	Female	3.189	3,28	28,01

Structure of agricultural population according to gender in 2002.



In homestead structure, the majority is non-agricultural (68.98%), there are the mixed ones (12.96%), and those without income (2.43%). Farming households make up 15.62%, with an average of 5-10 ha of farmland.

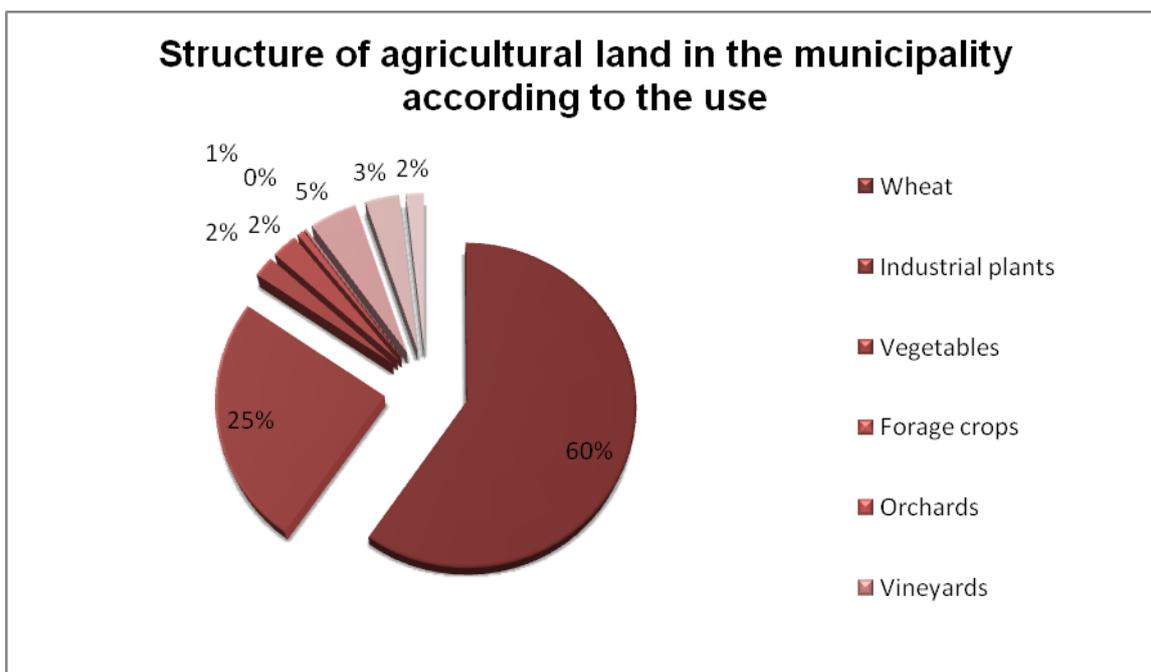
Table 47. Structure of agricultural households by size, 2002

	Municipality	Share in total number of households (%)	Share in total number of agricultural households (%)
Farms – Total	10.888	100	/
Non-farming households	7.511	68,98	/
Mixed households	1.411	12,96	/
Households without income	265	2,43	/
Agricultural households	Total	1.701	15,62
	Without land	33	0,30
	do 0,1 ha	8	0,07
	0,1 – 1 ha	188	1,73
	1 – 5 ha	568	5,22
	5 – 10 ha	571	5,24
	10 – 20 ha	271	2,49
	Over 20 ha	62	0,57

According to the usage of the land, most of it is used for vegetable growing and crop fields (89.68%), some of it are meadows (4.52%), grazing ground (3.23%), fish ponds, reed, and marshes (1.70%). The least of the are orchards (0.65%) and vineyards (0.23%)

Table 48. Structure of total agricultural land in the municipality according to the use, 2006

	Municipality (ha)	Share in total agricultural area (%)
Area – Total	117.722	/
Agricultural area – Total	100.661	100
Arable land and gardens	Total	90.273
	Wheat	57.400
	Industrial plants	23.859
	Vegetables	2.026
	Forage crops	2.449
Orchards	650	0,65
Vineyards	230	0,23
Meadows	4.546	4,52
Pastures	3.247	3,23
Fishponds, swamps and marshes	1.715	1,70



When it comes to the private farmland, the structure is more or less the same, with slight discrepancies. Land used for vegetable growing and crop fields (94.76%), in the total area belonging to farm households. Meadows take up a smaller percentage (2.80%), grazing ground (0.99%). Orchards (0.75%) and vineyards (0.38%) follow. The difference is evident with reed and marshes, with a much lower percentage in the private farming land (0.32%)

Table 49. Structure of privately owned agricultural land according to the use, 2006

	Municipality (ha)	Share in total agricultural land owned by private households (%)
Area – Total	117.722	/
Agricultural land owned by private households - Total	60.020	100
Arable land and gardens	Total	94,76
	Wheat	66,17
	Industrial plants	20,34
	Vegetables	3,06
	Forage crops	3,34
Orchards	448	0,75
Vineyards	230	0,38
Meadows	1.680	2,80
Pastures	594	0,99
Fishponds, swamps and marshes	195	0,32

Considering the quality of the farmland and yield on the territory of the city is high above the Republic average. The highest yield is with sugar beet-405.056 tonnes, corn - 225.008 tonnes and wheat -79.414 tonnes.

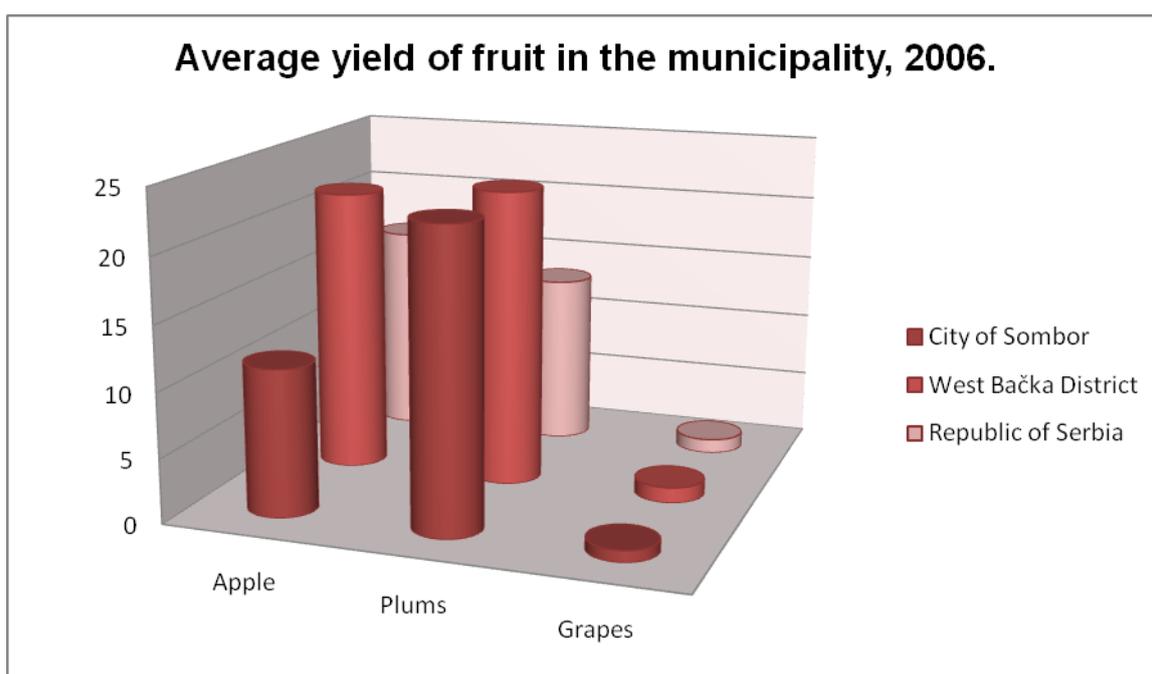
Table 50. Production of crops, industrial plants, vegetables and forage crops, 2009

	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	79.414	-	4.095	3.697	3.766
Corn	255.008	-	6.357	6.081	5.292
Sugar beet	405.056	-	47.547	44.942	45.111
Sunflower	15.968	-	2.308	2.124	2.382
Beans	248	-	1.387	1.569	1.224
Potatoes	17.111	-	19.118	16.510	11.280
Legume	400	-	80.000	7.545	4.380
Alfalfa	21.542	-	10.940	7.069	5.808
Meadows (hay)	4.420	-	1.721	2.237	1.896
Pastures (hay)	598	-	759	1.506	592

Due to relatively small areas with orchards and vineyards, it is understandable why these crops yield are lower. There are 131.630 apple trees, 119.710 plum trees and 1.142 vines planted in the area. The yield of apples is higher than national average, but lower than the county's. This is also true for grapes. Plum yield is higher than national average and lower than the county average.

Table 51. Fruit and grapes production, 2006

	Number of fruit-bearing trees/grape -vines in the municipality	Total yield in the municipality (t)	Share in total yield in Serbia (%)	Average yield in the municipality (kg/tree)	Average yield in the district (kg/tree)	Average yield in Serbia (kg/tree)
Apple	131.630	1.501	0,62	11,4	22	16,4
Plums	119.710	2.422	0,44	20,2	23	13,3
Grapes	1.557	1.442	0,40	0,9	1,2	1,1



Statistically, the most people grow chicken in the city area. Pig farmers are growing about 108.334 pigs, while the cattle are not that widespread-there are 14.362 head of cattle. Sheep farming is the least covered, there are only 4.848 sheep.

Table 52. Livestock production, 01.12. 2006

		Municipality	Share in total livestock in the district (%)	Share u total livestock in Serbia (%)
Cattle	Total	14.362	50,29	1,30
	Cows and in-calf heifers	5.884	46,94	0,87
Pigs	Total	108.334	65,25	2,71
	Sows and in-pig sows	17.143	61,68	2,76
Sheep	Total	4.848	53,11	0,31
	Breeding sheep	3.666	54,36	0,31
Poultry	Total	343.119	44,48	2,07

An average number of cattle to a 100 ha farmland on the territory of the city and surroundings is 15, which is 7 less than a national average. The number of pigs, which is 103 pigs to a 100ha of farmland, is higher than both the county and national average. The average number of sheep is only one-sixth of the national and county average.

Table 53. Average livestock, 01.12. 2006

	Municipality	District	Serbia
Cattle number per 100 ha of arable land	15	15	22
Pig number per 100 ha of arable land	103	79	76
Sheep number per 100 ha of arable land	5	5	32

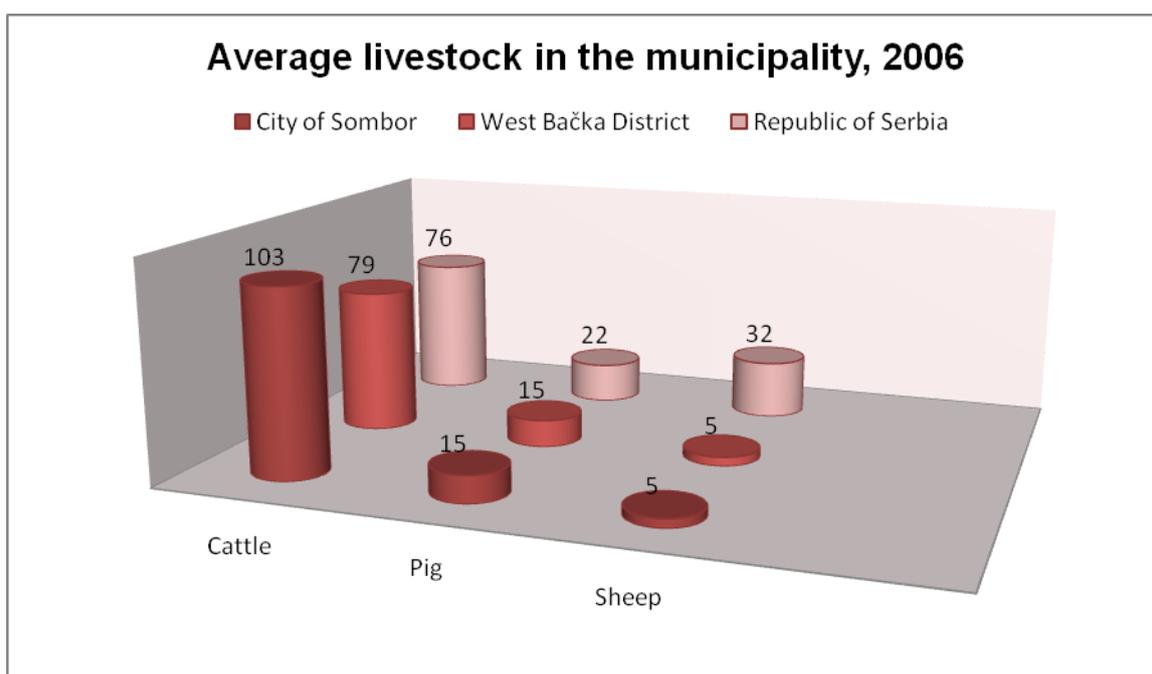


Table 54. Sale and purchase of agricultural products, 2006

	Municipality	Share in total turnover of the district (%)	Share in total turnover of Serbia (%)
Wheat (t)	46.030	41,35	5,93
Corn (t)	45.455	36,18	5,37
Beans (t)	0	0,00	0,00
Potatoes (t)	0	0,00	0,00
Apples (t)	0	0,00	0,00
Plums (t)	130	100,00	1,11
Grapes (t)	0	0,00	0,00
Cattle (t)	270	28,01	0,95
Pigs (t)	5.144	89,66	6,72
Eggs (pcs)	4.220	73,60	4,83
Milk (l)	45.217	70,82	6,72

6.4 Forestry

The area of land covered with forests in the city's area is 6.644 ha, which is 0.33% of the forested areas in the territory of Serbia. Planting of the trees in the forests and in other areas has been carried out in an area of 58.97ha of the city of Sombor. Having in mind the climate, it is no surprise that deciduous pieces of trees take up a 100%.

Table 55. Forested land and average density, 2006

		Municipality	Share of Serbia (%)
Total area in the municipality (ha)		117.722	1,33
Forested area (ha)		6.644	0,33
In forests (ha)	broadleaved	38,68	2,40
	conifers	0,00	0,00
Outside forests (ha)	broadleaved	20,29	1,09
	conifers	0,00	0,00
Average wooden mass – Total (m ³)	broadleaved	48.250	2,02
	conifers	0,00	0,00
Average wooden mass – technical tree (%)	broadleaved	61	-
	conifers	0,00	0,00

6.5 Total production

The industrial production rate in October 2009, when compared to October 2008, was lower by 16.7% (in Serbia 5.8%, in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina 12.3%). Cumulatively, the industrial production in the period January-October 2009, compared to the same period in 2008 is lower by 19.2%. (In Serbia 14%, in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina 16%)

The production rates are lower mostly in the processing industry, which holds the largest share in the production. This is directly connected to the world economic crisis, a decrease in the domestic and foreign trade and a decrease in the company liquidity. They are which suffered most was food and beverage production.

Civil engineering also had a negative production rate in 2009, compared to the corresponding period of 2008. According to the data of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 114 apartments were finished in Sombor, and 257 were left unfinished. In 2009, there were 50% less building permits issued as well; this was because of the low demand and fewer investments.

Goods and services trade also decreased, due to a great insecurity in terms of the course of crisis. Permanent goods were in lower demand, and so were other goods with elastic demand. By the end of 2009, people were more precocious about buying, which automatically influenced the process of production. Retail goods and services were more expensive in November 2009 (10.3%) compared to December 2008.

6.6 Companies according to number of employees

Table 56. Size of enterprises by number of employees in 2007

Number of enterprises	Municipality	Share in total enterprises of the municipality (%)
0 (self-employers)	135	19,62
1-10 employees	433	62,94
11-50 employees	82	11,92
51-100 employees	16	2,33
101-250 employees	12	1,74
251-500 employees	8	1,16
501-1000 employees	2	0,29
1001-5000 employees	0	0
over 5000 employees	0	0
unclassified	0	0
TOTAL	688	100

6.7 Macroeconomic indicators

Table 57. GDP by sectors, 2005.

	Municipality (€)*	GDP structure in the municipality (%)	District (€)	GDP structure of the District (%)	Serbia (€)	GDP structure of Serbia (%)
Total	126.706.643,27	100	310.652.479,53	100	10.745.414.877	100
GDP per capita	1.348,71	/	1.503,47	/	1444,13	/
Share in total GDP in Serbia (%)	0,11	/	0,27	/	100	/
Level of GDP per capita compared to average in Serbia (%)	93,40	/	104,10	/	100	/
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, water management	41.162.081,87	32,49	89.967.321,64	28,96	1.825.110.281,27	16,94
Fishery	78.538,01	0,06	786.596,49	0,25	4.572.374,27	0,05
Mining	29.157,89	0,02	29.157,89	0,01	532.031.988,55	4,96
Processing industry	30.737.251,46	24,26	112.701.649,12	36,28	2.916.976.058,48	27,15

Energy production, gas and water	13.460.596,49	10,62	28.216.315,79	9,08	207.143.730,99	1,93
Construction						
Wholesale, retail, and vehicle sale and repair	4.751.742,69	3,75	10.929.029,24	3,52	787.407.637,43	7,33
Hotels and restaurants	21.683.111,11	17,11	41.943.111,11	13,50	2.654.025.661,88	24,70
Transport, storage and connections	2.109.029,24	1,66	4.284.631,58	1,38	194.186.187,44	1,81
Real estate operations, leasing	8.947.111,11	7,06	15.877.707,60	5,11	1.119.485.730,99	10,42
Health care and social protection	2.993.929,82	2,36	4.881.087,72	1,57	455.164.619,88	4,24
Other collective, public and personal services	703.578,95	0,56	944.771,93	0,30	25.351.543,86	0,24

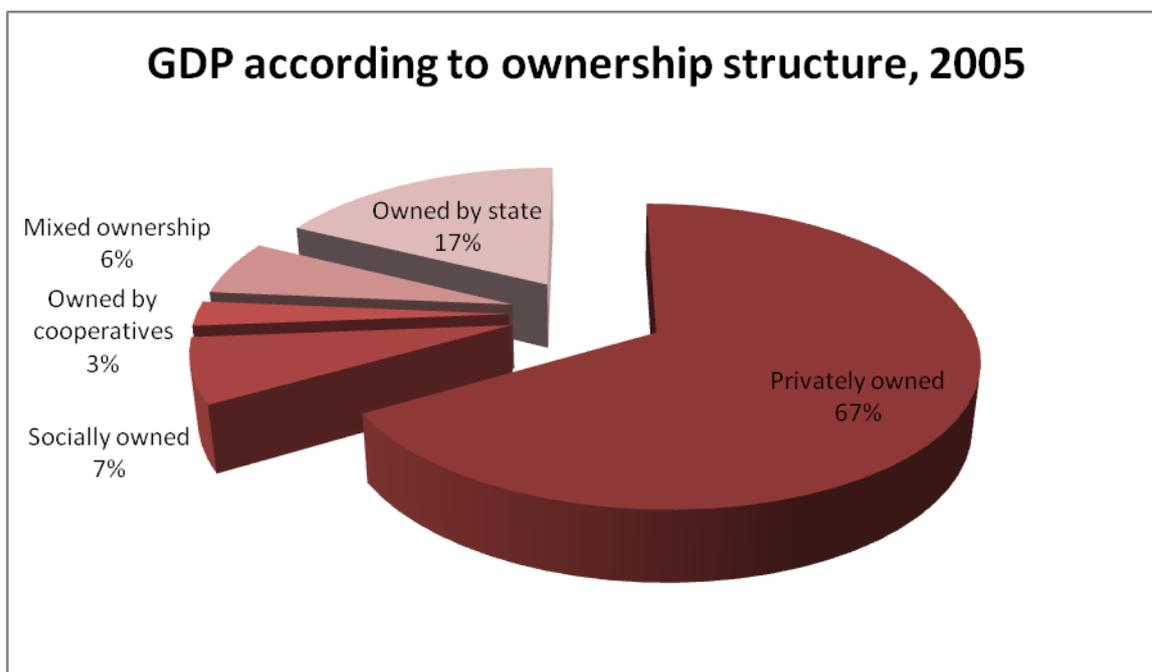
* Medium exchange rate NBS in 2005

The largest share of the National income was made in the private business sector (66.65%), while the smallest in the communal area (2.71%).

Table 58. GDP according to ownership structure, 2005

		Municipality (€)*	GDP structure of the municipality (%)	GDP structure of the district (%)	GDP structure of Serbia (%)
Total		126.706.643,27	100	100	100
Privately owned	Total	84.448.374,27	66,65	70,92	75,66
	Enterprises	45.883.169,59	/	/	/
	Households and shops	38.565.204,68	/	/	/
Socially owned		8.970.725,15	7,07	5,46	3,23
Owned by cooperatives		3.435.321,64	2,71	2,41	0,67
Mixed ownership		7.602.116,96	6,00	7,85	6,56
Owned by state		22.250.105,26	17,57	13,36	13,88

* Medium exchange rate NBS in 2005



National product per capita in Sombor is lower in comparison with the Republic.

Table 59. GDP of enterprises, 2005

	Municipality (€)*	District (€)	Serbia (€)
GDP of enterprises - total	103.615.111,11	267.911.228,07	9.826.579.286,55
GDP of enterprises - per resident	1.564	-	1.685

* Medium exchange rate NBS in 2005

Table 60. Basic information about enterprises, 2005

	Municipality – Total for all enterprises in the municipality	Share in the District (%)	Share in Serbia (%)
Depreciation (€)*	15.473,67	39,26	0,991
Gross income (€)	88.141,44	38,57	1,066
Material expenses (€)	129.893,91	34,88	0,92
Gross product (€)	103.615,11	38,67	1,054
Number of employees	11.446	43,33	1,09

* Medium exchange rate NBS in 2005

6.8 Export structure

Data on export according to the type of products and goods shows that the largest profit was earned in exporting electrical supplies and material, all years taken into account. Total export in 2007 and 2009 was about €35.5 million, while in 2008 alone it was €38.5 million. It is evident that the decline is present in 2009, the year of the economic crisis.

Table 61. Export structure by type of products and services

	2007 (€)*	2008 (€)**	2009 (€)***
Livestock and livestock products	1.351.032	1.855.521	2.429.941
Crop products	9.171.460	9.529.931	6.739.265
Animal or vegetable fat and oil	2.319.630	386.143	940.935
Ready-to-eat products	14.537	53.572	110.545
Mineral products	10.235	92.416	98.412
Products of chemical and related industries	321.256	229.484	338.136

Polymeric materials, plastics, and rubber	1.239.960	1.257.074	688.042
Raw leather and fur and products of these	174.875	224.487	88.207
Timber and wood	982.746	991.096	1.618.615
Pulp of wood of other fibrous cellulose materials	13.084	12.918	12.269
Textiles and textile products	43.592	64.764	1.866.084
Footwear, headwear, umbrellas	203.811	310.855	133.781
Products of stone, gypsum, cement, ceramics, and glass	13.706	41.060	3.407
Non-precious metals and products of these	1.104.638	744.733	440.243
Mechanical equipment; machines and mechanisms	562.176	572.617	344.152
Electric equipment and parts of these; audio/video recording/playback devices	7.865.212	11.578.717	10.577.693
Vehicles and road equipment	2.558.510	3.867.298	3.089.586
Optical, photographic, and cinematographic devices and appliances; medical/surgical devices; clocks/watches; musical instruments	35.816	1.072	3.186
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	13.551	29.783	3.204
Works of art	42.128	11.409	5.691
Miscellaneous	7.351.432	6.597.403	5.976.315
Total	35.393.387	38.452.352	35.405.449

* Medium exchange rate NBS in 2007

** Medium exchange rate NBS in 2008

*** Medium exchange rate NBS in 2009

6.9 Export structure by destination

In course of 2007, 2008 and 2009 the most common export destination was the states of ex Yugoslavia.

Table 62. Export structure by destination

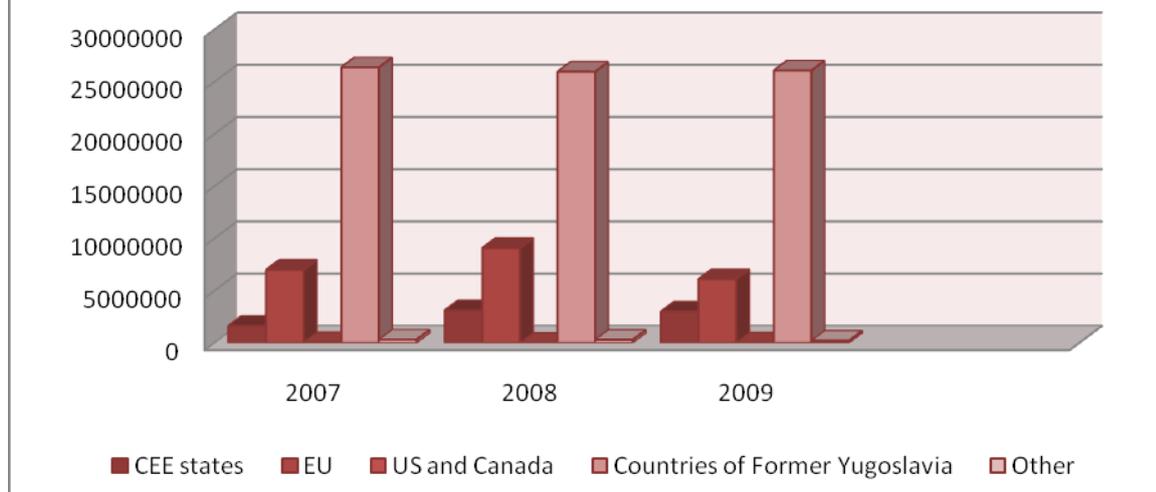
	2007 (€)*	2008 (€)**	2009 (€)***
CEE states	1.631.354	3.108.613	2.992.511
EU	6.999.448	9.080.607	6.101.321
US and Canada	64.536	-	34.412
Countries of Former Yugoslavia	26.378.750	25.958.983	26.067.560
Other	318.291	304.149	209.645
Total	35.393.379	38.452.352	35.405.449

* Medium exchange rate NBS in 2007

** Medium exchange rate NBS in 2008

*** Medium exchange rate NBS in 2009

Export structure by destination, 2007, 2008. and 2009.



City economy

6.10 City budget revenues

The city's income is made up largely out of the revenues of 99.95%.

Table 63. City budget revenues, 2009

	Municipality (€)*	Municipal revenue structure (%)	Revenue structure (average) in Serbia (%)
Total revenues	14.112.256,94	100	100
Total revenues per capita	145,09	/	924,40
Operating revenues	14.105.652,91	99,95	100
Revenue obtained from sale of non-financial assets	/	/	/
Revenue from loans and sale of financial assets	6.604,02	0,05	0

* Medium exchange rate NBS in 2009

6.11 City budget expenditures

In the structure of expenses of the city for year 2009 is as follows: 91.24% goes to current expenditures, while acquisition of non financial assets takes 8.76%, and the surplus is 2.38%.

Table 64. City budget expenditures, 2009

	Municipality (€)*	Structure of municipal expenditures (%)	Structure of expenditures (average) in Serbia (%)
TOTAL expenditures	13.784.717	100	100
Total expenditures per capita	141,7	-	1.059,6
Operating expenditures	12.577.815	91,24	93,65
Expenditures for purchasing of non-financial assets	1.206.902	8,76	4,10
Expenditures for repayment of loans and provision of non-financial assets	-	-	2,25
Budget surplus and shortfall	327.540	2,38	-12,76

* Medium exchange rate NBS in 2009

Institutions

6.12 Public utility enterprises

Table 65. List of public utility enterprises

	Enterprise name	Activity
1	Public utility enterprise Čistoća	city maintaining
2	Public utility enterprise Vodokanal	water distribution
3	Public utility enterprise Parking service	parking
4.	Public utility enterprise Energana	heating

“ČISTOĆA“ PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANY

Managing and disposing of the waste begun in the times the city received its status of the free and royal town in 1749. It is stated in the article number 27 of the current Statute that „not only cleanliness, but also beauty should be maintained in the city. Roads should be mended, and if possible, to dispose of the waste in due time. “

After much reorganising and transformations, the company named the public utility company „Cistoca“ started its work 1992, in the form it maintains to the present. This is a middle-sized company, with 250 employees, which sometimes hires about 70 seasonal workers.

The employees are qualified, the vehicles and other machines sufficient and the management efficient which adds up to a very efficient service which is able to satisfy the needs of the city and its inhabitants.

The waste management department and landfill department deal with disposing of the solid waste, and landfill sanitation. Other than that, this division also deals with additional waste disposal, with or without the containers, earthworks, disposal of the waste, putting up posters, water transportation and industrial and slaughterhouse waste transportation.

The public sanitation department does the cleaning of the pavements and roads, removal of garbage from the public areas as well as snow ploughing. This programme also deals with street sweeping in the city’s centre, cleaning of all major roads and the part of the city where there are blocks of flats. This department cleans 36.942 square metres of pavement and other areas in the first zone every day, and 38.495 square metres in the second zone of the city’s centre.

The department also deals with recycling, collecting, transport and sales of the recyclables such as plastics, glass and aluminium cans.

The department of maintenance deals with servicing and repair of the specialised vehicles, large vehicles and cars, lawn mowers, and other working machines. The department also produces waste containers, and mends the existing ones, as well as dustbins of all types and sizes. It sells benches (used in cemeteries and in the streets, parks and gardens) and all kinds of metalwork.

The department in charge of the greenery “Zelenilo” maintains the green areas in the city, according to the programme designed by the municipality. 543.699 square metres of lawns are mown regularly, 4.857 metres of hedge is trimmed, and 30.459 square metres of bushes are maintained, as well as 500 square metres of flower beds. Hundreds of trees are pruned and indefinite lengths of pavements are swept in the parks. Moreover, this department maintains tens of thousands of square metres of green areas for individuals. The department does not lack in qualified work force or equipment, and is able to do more than the anticipated by the plan.

The nursery produces and sells all kinds of planting materials and dendrologic material, potted plants and flowers, makes natural and artificial flower arrangements, centre pieces and bouquets. In a year,

About 70.000 floral plants are produced at the nursery for the public areas and market. At the moment there are over 130.000 species of plants, 2.000 roses for the needs of the company’s own florist shops and a few thousand pieces of different plants and shrubs.

Cemetery maintenance department deals with providing burial plots and as well as building services and funeral services, transport of the deceased in the country and abroad, sales of the funeral equipment, and production and sales of concrete pieces.



“VODOKANAL” PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANY

“Vodokanal” public utility company was founded by City People’s Board (ref.no.03-331/1) on the 17th of January 1961. As a public utility company, “Vodokanal” was supposed to deal with building and maintenance of the public water supply system and sewer system in Sombor.

Nowadays, it is an institution with an experienced staff and modern equipment, which provides the townspeople with:

-quality water supply-enough drinking water of high quality, with constant pressure of 4.4 Bar, coming from the city water source,

-draining and purification of waste water- a general concept of the city’s water management system includes gathering of all used water from domestic and industrial use and collective purification. The channelling system is dual –stormwater sewers and sanitary sewer are separated. The wastewater is drained into the Mostonga Canal, and to Danube –Tisa-Danube Canal. The first purifying system, which was built in 1964 could not meet the demands of the growing city, a new system (“UPOV”) was built in 1985.

-building water supply systems and sewer systems –building department deals with all kinds of building works for sewer and water supply systems. The company has a licence issued by the Ministry in charge of building water supply and sewer systems. There is also a number of different machines, specialised vehicles and large vehicles in the company’s possession.



“PARKING SERVIS”PUBLIC UTILTIY COMPANY

In accordance with legal requirements of the Utility services Law (ref.no.16/97 and 42/98 in the Sluzbeni Glasnik RS/Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia), as well as Public Companies Law (ref. no. 25/2000, 25/2002 in the Sluzbeni Glasnik RS/Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia), the Municipality Assembly decided that “Parking Servis” public utility company is founded, the companies duties being maintenance of all parking areas in the city, as well as towing of the improperly parked cars.

The company was formed because of the need to introduce a more efficient control and usage of the parking areas in the city, using modern technologies and organisation, as well as with affordable prices. In order to protect the interests of the townspeople, traffic in the city centre was to be unburdened and enough parking spaces provided.

The first commercial use of the parking spaces was introduced in March 2006, and on June 1, 2006 the company introduced an information system which allowed the users of the parking to pay using their mobile phones, by simply sending a text message.



“ENERGANA”PUBLIC UTILTIY COMPANY

The Municipality founded company to satisfy the needs of the people for heating, as one of the primary human needs.

Today, this company delivers the heating to 4.000 houses and apartments and a number of industrial users (130).

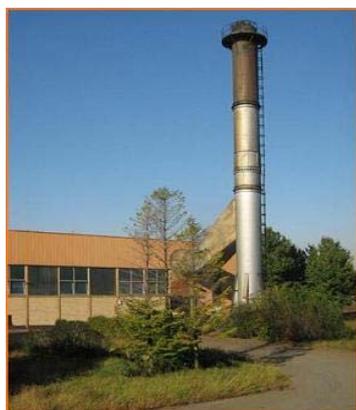
The capacities of the heating system are about 50MW. The length of the heating lines is 13 kilometres. There are about a hundred smaller heat substations.

However, the company isn't merely made of pipes, boilers and heat substations. There are people, at the public's disposal 24/7, ready to fix any problem that may occur.

The field service is ready to answer any calls in the shortest time possible.

There are 43 employees in the company.

The company is organised in the following way: the department of production- which produces and sells the heating, the network maintenance department, which distributes the heating and maintains the system.



6.13 Public enterprises and institutions

Table 66. List of public enterprises

	Enterprise name	Activity
1	“Urbanizam” Sombor Utility Enterprise	planning
2	The City Directorate for Planning and construction	city development

The City Directorate for Planning and construction

This company was founded by the city on November 11, 2007, with the aim to manage city development, particularly in terms of taking care of the civil construction as well as the rational usage of construction land, and taking care of the roads, utility objects . There are 14 employees at the directorate.

“Urbanizam” Sombor Utility Company

“Urbanizam” utility company has several tasks: most importantly, it deals with urban and spatial planning, that is, the making of spatial plans of municipality, as well as urban (city) planning (general city plans, general and specific regulation plans), and creating the city planning projects. Apart from this, the company also deals with monument preservation and protection, does professional analysis, case studies and technical documentation. The company is divided in several departments:

- General Affairs
- Technical Work



Tabela 67. List of institutions

	Institutions
1	National Pharmacy
2	Cultural center "Laza Kostić" Sombor
3	"Milan Konjović" Gallery Sombor
4	National Theater Sombor
5	City Library "Karlo Bijelicki" Sombor
6	Historical Archives Sombor
7	City Museum Sombor
8	Sports center "Soko"
9	Nursery "Vera Gucunja"
10	Geronto center

6.14 Financial institutions

Table 68. List of banks

	Name of bank	No. of branch offices in the city
1	AIK BANKA	1
2	BANCA INTESA	1
3	HIPO-ALPE-ADRIA-BANKA	1
4	ALFA BANKA	1
5	METALS BANKA	1
6	SOCIETE GENERAL BANKA	1
7	KOMERCIJALNA BANKA	1
8	KONTINENTAL BANKA	1
9	OTP BANKA	1
10	MERIDIJAN BANKA	1
11	EFG BANKA	1
12	RAIFFEISSENBANK	1
13	VOJVODJANSKA BANKA	2
14	PROCREDIT BANK	1
15	VOLKS BANKA	1
16	AGROBANKA	1
17	UNICREDIT	1
18	PIREUS BANKA	1
19	POŠTANSKA ŠTEDIONICA	1
20	PB BEOGRAD	1

Table 69. List of insurance companies

	Name of insurance company	No. of branch offices in the city
1	DUNAV OSIGURANJE	1
2	DDOR Novi Sad	1
3	UNIQA	1
4	MILENIUM	1
5	DELTA GENERALI	1
6	WIENNER	1

Investments

6.15 Realized investments in private sector

Over the last five years, there have been 9 direct Greenfield investments, three of which were foreign (Italy, Croatia). The other investors are domestic.

Table 70. Realized investments in last 5 years, 2008

No.	Company name	Country of origin	Type of investment
1	DOO Ekomiks	Serbia	greenfield
2	DOO Ferrariplast	Italy	greenfield
3	DOO Fiorano	Italy	greenfield
4	Auto servis Helix	Serbia	greenfield
5	DOO Ing-inter	Serbia	greenfield
6	DOO KTC	Croatia	greenfield
7	KVK „Metals”	Serbia	greenfield
8	DOO Merkur boje i lakovi	Serbia	greenfield
9	DOO Meteor comerce	Serbia	greenfield

6.16 Planned investments in private sector

Three new investments are planned in the next two years, two of them being German, and one domestic. The realisation of the planned investments depends solely on the investors.

Table 71. Planned investments in the next 2 years, 2008

No.	Company name	Country of origin	Type of investment	Investment value (€)	Investment year
1	Balkan Land Development	Germany	greenfield	40.000.000	2010.
2	Fa.SolarWorld	Germany	greenfield		2010.
3	MB Gas oil	Serbia	greenfield	3.000.000	2010.

6.17 Investment structure

The sum of investment in 2006 was €11.640, 124. Reconstruction, additions and expansions account for 71.62% of all the investments, the maintenance takes up 22.98% and new buildings merely 5.40%.

Table 72. Realized investments by type of construction and technical structure, 2006

		Municipality (€)*	Share in total investments of the municipality (%)
Total investments		11.640.124	100
Character of investment	New facilities	628.804	5,40
	Reconstruction, expansion and adaptation	8.336.180	71,62
	Maintenance	2.675.140	22,98
Technical structures	Construction works	2.692.410	23,13
	Provision and installment of equipment - local	5.040.040	43,30
	Provision and installment of equipment - imported	3.064.592	26,33
	Other	843.081	7,24

* Medium exchange rate NBS in 2006

6.18 Industrial zones and industrial parks

Table 73. List of industrial zones and industrial parks

No.	Site name	Size (m ²)		Ownership (%)		Available infrastructure	Average price (€/m ²)
		total	available	private	state		
1	Blok 103,104	240,50	100	60	40	electricity, water, phone line, sewage, gas,	9,5
2	Blok 114,115,127	279,92	200	90	10	electricity, water, phone line, sewage, gas,	9,5

Table 74. List of companies in industrial zones and industrial parks, 2008

No	Company name	Activity	IZ/IP
1	Boreli	Shoe industry	Blok 103,104
2	Kalos	Gas station	Blok 103,104
3	Merkur	Paints and varnishes	Blok 103,104
4	Aleksandro	Tadeing	Blok 103,104
5	Tra-Duga	Furniture industry	Blok 103,104
6	Carinarnica Sombor	Customs	Blok 103,104
7	Interšped	Shipping	Blok 103,104
8	K&D auto centar	Car service	Blok 103,104
9	NIS Naftagas	Warehousing oil derivatives	Blok 103,104
10	Energana	Steam production	Blok 103,104
11	Bane	Chains production	Blok 103,104
12	Ziper	Megamarket	Blok 103,104
13	RM company	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	Blok 103,104
14	Meteor komerc	Cattle food production	Blok 103,104
15	Fiorano	Textile industry	Blok 103,104
16	Ferariplast	Plastic manufacturing	Blok 103,104
17	Panonka	Food industry	Blok

			114,115,127
18	Sunce	Vegetable oil production	Blok 114,115,127
19	Voj-put	Asphalt base	Blok 114,115,127
20	Somborlin	Mill industry	Blok 114,115,127
21	Zadrugarka	Agriculture	Blok 114,115,127

6.18.1 Sites of industrial zones/parks

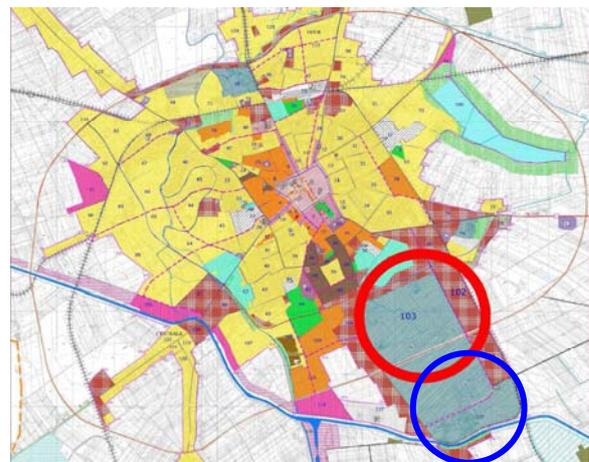
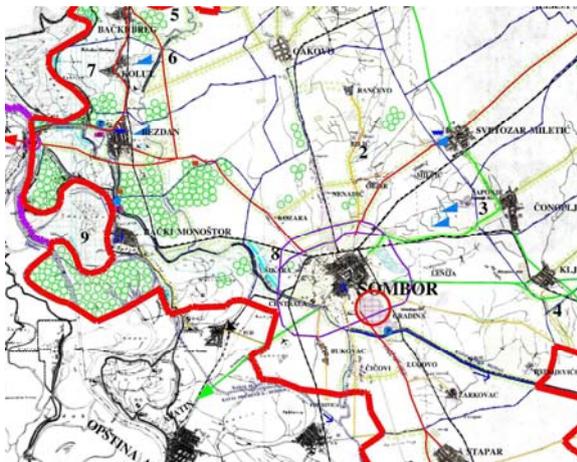
The industrial zone of Sombor is located next to the south-west border of the city. Total area of the industrial zone is approximately 500 ha. The proximity of other important locations:

- Belgrade 185 km
- Surcin airport 180 km
- Motorway E75 60 km
- borders to Croatia and Hungary 25 km
- The river Danube 20 km

 Location of the industrial zone

 Blok 102, 103

 Blok 114, 115, 127



6.18.2 Topographic characteristics of sites

The site is surrounded by

- Road "South 3" in the north (this is a vital city route, used for heavy vehicles and transportation)
- Industrial Route in the east (the road to the sunflower oil factory), which is linked to the regional route R-101 Novi Sad-Subotica and industrial railway section
- water melioration canal Bezdán-Vrbaš, and industrial railway line in the south
- M-18 highway (Odzaci-Sombor) in the west

6.18.3 Access roads

The access roads are:

-M-18- highway

-“South 3” a major route connecting the regional route R-17.1

-Access route, the road to the oil factory from the regional route R-17.1 from Novi Sad and Subotica.

The Industrial zone is close to the Great Backa Canal, only about 600m by air, and about 5 kilometres from the military airport, which could be made into a civil airport.

The industrial zone has an exit to the M-18 route, with two intersections where left turn allows the access to the route.

The plans for the new ring-road cut through the industrial zone (there is an internal route in the industrial zone currently, marked in the regulation plan for the blocs 102, 103 and 104 as route S-4)

6.18.4 Zoning

The industrial zone of Sombor (tending to become an industrial park) is a site marked in the global plan of the city as block 102, 103, 114, 115 and 127.

There are detailed regulation plans for zones 102 and 103 (longitudinally observed, the part of the zone from route South 3 to the planned ring road) comprising an area of 240.50ha.

There is for blocks 114, 115 and 127 a detailed regulation plan (longitudinally observed, from the part of the planned road to the Bezdán-Vrbaš canal) comprising an area of 279.92 ha.

Note: there is an overlapping of the two regulation plan of the blocks 102 and 103, with the plan for the blocks 114, 115 and 127 in the part around the corridor ring road and the block marked in the plans as the block XX.

It is planned that the part of the industrial zone be made a duty free zone; with logistics and loading centre within the zone.

6.18.5 Available utility infrastructure

Electrical

Industrial zone is supplied with electricity from the 20 kV “Borovo” line, and 20 kV “Selenca” line, from 110/20 kV “Sombor 1”. There is a newly build power transformation station of 400MW. This means that an intensified demand could be satisfied. Current available capacities of electric power in the industrial zones are about 4 MW.

Water supply

The industrial zone is supplied by water from the “Jaros” company with a capacity of 200 litres per second. Water is supplied to the industrial zone through water pipes of 500 and 300mm in diameter. There are three deep wells in the zone which can supply 30 litres of water per second. There is a water supply network bringing water to all the present and future users.

Sewer system

There is a dual sewer system. The waste water is collected through the pipeline system for purification of water (equalling capacity for 80.000 people). Two major pipelines of 800 mm and 600 mm in diameter take water from the industrial zone. The network of pipelines takes to

and from all the existing and potential users. Storm water sewer takes the water through an open system of canals to the Great Backa Canal

The investors are obliged to build a storm water sewer system and connect it to the existing system class A2.

Gas line

There is a gas line in the industrial zone, the primary network is made of steel, and the sub-networks are made of poly-ethylene.

Telephone network

There is an optical cable at the site, as well as a local network for the existing users.

The Internet

There is a possibility of using an ADSL connection in the zone, provided by "Telekom" Serbia.

6.18.6 Capacity development costs and operation costs of industrial zones/parks

Land lease and cost assessments

The starting price for a square metre of the land in the industrial zone in Sombor is based on the price of €9.5 per square metre (the cost of the land is €4.5 per square metre plus equipping cost of €5 per square metre for road network, water supply, sewer and electricity). The cost is determined by the criteria given in the table.

6.19 Other investment sites

In the General Regulations Plan of the municipality of Sombor, there are fifteen settlements where industrial zones can be built. (Kolut, Backi Breg, Backi Monostor, Rastina, Gakovo, Stanisic, Ridjica, Svetozar Miletic, Telecka, Doroslovo, Stapar, Aleksa Santic, Kljajicevo and Conoplja).

Table 75. Criteria for determining parcel lease price in the industry zone

Total number of employees	-5% for 5-10 employees/ha	-15% for 11-15 employees/ha	-30% for 16-20 employees/ha	-40% for 21-25 employees/ha	-50% for 26+ employees/ha
Production	-10%		0%		
Distribution					
Water / Sewage	Up to 4000 $m^3 / ha / mes$ 0%	4000-6000 $m^3 / ha / mes$ -10%	6000-8000 $m^3 / ha / mes$ -20%	8000+ $m^3 / ha / mes$ -30%	
Employee health risk	None 0%		Hazardous (reduced service retirement) +20%		Very hazardous +50%
Power Supply/ ha	0,15 MW/ha 0%	0,15-0,20 MW/ha +5%	0,21-0,25 MW/ha +10%	0,25-0,30 MW/ha +20%	0,30+ MW/ha self provided
Level of investment within the three-year period of bringing to purpose	0-100.000 €/ha 0	100.000-300.000 €/ha -5%	300.000-500.000 €/ha -10%	500.000-1.000.000 €/ha -15%	over 1.000.000 €/ha -20%

There is a data base of private sites that is constantly being updated. An overview of the sites can be found on Sombor's website (www.so-sombor.com)

Table 76. Other investment sites

No.	Site name	Ownership	Size (m2)	Purpose of land	Other information
1	Production hall	Business	5928	Construction ground	Immediately available
2	Land in the industry zone	Private	24591	Construction ground	On the main road
3	Production operative	Private	6181	Construction ground	Textile processing
4	Arable land in Bački Monoštor	Business	2175600	Agricultural land	Available only as a unit

6.20 City incentives

6.20.1 Labor force training programs

Training programmes of the Regional SMEs Development Agency

Regional Agency for SMEs development organises training programmes for the unemployed and potential entrepreneurs in order to prepare them in an adequate way for starting a business, and for the current entrepreneurs the goal is to develop the enterprise further.

Training programmes for potential entrepreneurs:

1. Entrepreneur skills
2. The forms of organising enterprises
3. Legal boundaries in starting a business
4. Financing
5. Business plans
6. The making of business plan workshop
7. Marketing for entrepreneurs

Training programmes for current entrepreneurs:

1. Innovation in entrepreneurship
2. How to build a successful business plan
3. Bookkeeping and finances for managers
4. Legal bases of microeconomic funds
5. Marketing for entrepreneurs
6. Entrepreneurship in Serbia
7. Entrepreneurship in SE and CE Europe

Training programmes of the National Employment Service

One of the basic activities of the NES is to entice enterprises, through many of the workshops it organises.

The business centre in Sombor, as a part of the Entrepreneurship Development Group, organises trainings with a team of qualified trainers who teach in a three-day seminar "A Way to a Successful Entrepreneur". The goal of the training is to teach the basics of entrepreneurship, the needed knowledge and skills, to develop the SMEs, to successfully start and run a business and rational use of employment incentives.

The themes of the course are:

- Economic motivation and psychological aspects of entrepreneurship
- Defining a business idea
- Legal aspects to an enterprise
- The basics of taxes
- Business plan workshops

The annual programme of additional education for market needs was determined by the Action plan of the Ministry of Economy and regional Development, but is carried out by the National Employment Service independently, with employers as a part of job training, or through specialised trainers who sign contract through public procurement.

This year's planned trainings are:

- Welders with certificates for 40 individuals, total number of hours 335, theoretical part 30%, practical work 70%
- Accountants, for 22 individuals, number of hours 540,
- Business assistant for 10 individuals, number of hours 165
- PC Service for 5 individuals, 165 hours in total
- Basic IT training
- ECDL standard for 20 individuals, 90 hours in total

6.20.2 Financial support

1. Investment grants (Republic of Serbia)

Based on the Regulation of the republic of Serbia which was adopted at the end of June 2007, all investment projects except the ones related to commerce, tourism, hotel industry and agriculture can apply for national budget grants. The grants are planned for financing investment projects in manufacturing, international services, research and development.

Table 77. Non-refundable funds according to criteria

For investments in	Total funds per new workplace	Minimal investment	Minimal number of new workplaces
Production sector	2.000-5.000 €	between 1-3 million €*	50
Service sector	2.000-10.000 €	500.000 €	10
Research and development sector	5.000-10.000 €	250.000 €	10

* Depending on the unemployment rate in the municipality where the investment is being made

Grant dynamics:

1. After signing a selling contract or a land lease contract
2. After obtaining building permits
3. After obtaining a usage permit
4. After employment as planned in the investment project

Criteria for assessing the investment projects:

1. Investor's reference
2. Local suppliers share, the effect of the investment on the productivity of other enterprises in the same field of work
3. Sustainability of the investment/durability
4. The effect of the investment related to research and development
5. The effect of the investment on human resources
6. The effect of the investment to environment
7. The size of international trade
8. The effect of the investment on municipality development
9. The support of local government in investment realisation

The applications are to be submitted to the Serbia Investment and Export Promotion Agency (SIEPA).

2. Grants for re-employing unemployed individuals from the territory of the AP of Vojvodina (Provincial Secretariat for Labour Employment and Gender Equality)

The grant is aimed at the employers who hire unemployed individuals from the Employment Agency's list for an unlimited period of time, on full time basis.

The re-employment grant is allowed once, to a sum of 100.000.00 dinars per individual employed.

An addition of 30% is granted if:

- An employer creates ten or more jobs
- An employer creates jobs in under-developed areas of Vojvodina
- An employer creates a position for an individual who belongs to a deprived category (younger than 30 years old, older than 50 years, disabled people, single parents, women from rural areas, Roma, emigrants, and other)
- An employer who creates a position for an individual who received the compensation provided by the National Employment Agency, and has two years or less retirement,
- An employer who creates a position in a processing or manufacturing company, service, craft or agricultural business.

The grant cannot be awarded to the individuals who are direct or indirect beneficiaries of the budget funds, as well as those who have failed to fulfil a previous agreement with the National Employment Agency or Provincial Labour and Gender Equality Secretariat.

A grant applicant cannot be awarded a grant in case an employee's contract with a party, who is either a founder of the applying party or in some other way related to it, was broken within less than six months from the application date.

Terms for awarding a grant:

1. The applicant's business is set in Vojvodina Province
2. The employer has not had any layoffs since April 2009, and will not have any
3. The applicant is solvent
4. There is no an insolvency procedure of any kind
5. That if there was any insolvency procedures, the enterprise has been functioning successfully for at least a year
6. That an employer who bought an enterprise that was insolvent succeeded running the business for at least one year
7. Those enterprises which have not worked for longer than one year have a bank guarantee
8. That the applicant pays all the bills and social security on time
9. That the employer is going to employ an individual who is registered with the National Employment Agency
10. The applicant will choose an employee with guidance of the National Employment Agency

3. Financing of internship to a limited period in Vojvodina Province (Provincial Secretariat for Labour Employment and Gender Equality)

The Provincial Secretariat is planning the employment of the unemployed individuals with high school diploma, college or university degree as interns for a one-year period.

During the internship, the employer is awarded a grant of 37.500.00 dinars gross for the interns with university diplomas, and 27.800.00 dinars gross for interns with a college degree or high school diploma. These figures represent the internship fee and are paid to the employee three months in advance, providing a guarantee, for 10 months in total in course of a twelve-month internship period.

Terms and conditions:

1. Employers must be entrepreneurs, business entities and other organisations who are not direct budget beneficiaries
2. Employers who pay the taxes and social security on regular basis
3. Employers whose business is solvent
4. Employers who have fulfilled their contract terms with the National Employment Agency and the Provincial Secretariat for Labour Employment and Gender Equality

4. Grants for opening new jobs (National Employment Agency)

National Employment Agency (NEA) is awarding grants for opening 50 new jobs, in order to employ individuals from the National Agency register, where the size of the grant depends on the municipality, specifically:

- 160.000,00 dinars in non-developed municipalities
- 130.000,00 dinars in under-developed municipalities,
- 80.000,00 dinars in other municipalities

The priority when awarding the grant is given to:

- Disabled people
- Roma
- Individuals older than 45 years (for women), or 50 years (men)
- Chronically unemployed individuals (on the NEA's list longer than 12 months)
- Emigrants and refugees
- Individuals in re-admission
- Women

The grant can only be used once during a year.

Terms and conditions for awarding the grant:

1. The number of employees has not been cut within the three months of the application, unless the usual fluctuation of employees
2. That the applicant has been paying all the bills and social security on time for at least three months prior to application
3. That if there was any insolvency procedures, the enterprise has been functioning successfully for at least a year
4. That an employer who bought an enterprise that was insolvent succeeded running the business for at least one year
5. That the prospective employee who has earlier been employed by the same employer has at least a six-month period of unemployment.

5. Financing of the re-training or additional training of the unemployed for the needs of employers

At the same time as awarding the grants for new positions and employment, the National Employment Agency is financing a programme for re-training and additional training of a number of unemployed individuals for the need of employers.

Re-training or additional training of the unemployed is organised for the need of employers in case there are no qualified individuals or individuals with adequate skills on the list of the National Employment Agency that are required for a certain job.

Re-training can be organised:

- Within an internal programme within the company
- Combined, by the educational institution and company's programme
- In accordance with education level

The right to apply for the grant is given to all entities in the territory of the Republic of Serbia who:

- are registered with the Serbian Business Registers Agency
- pay the social security for the employees
- have fulfilled their contract terms of the re-training in the previous three years with known employees (if grants were used)

The National Employment Agency defrays the cost of the in-service training (the employees wage in jobs that individuals are trained for per hour is taken as a unit of payment per hour of training), hiring the external trainers and attestation, if the programme includes it, is 80.000 dinars per trainee.

6.20.3 Tax allowances

Beside the fact that the company income tax of 10 % is among the lowest in the region, some particulate stimulus are regulated by law, in terms of tax exemption, stimulus investments, credit taxes and accelerated amortization.

1. Tax relief

For a 10 year period – A taxpayer achieves an income tax exemption for a 10 year period if the taxpayer or another person invests more than 600 million dinars (cca. 7.3 millions euros) in his fixed assets, used for registered activity, and if during the investment period he additionally employs at least 100 persons for undetermined period. A right to tax exemption is proportionate to the investments.

For a 5 year period – A right to income tax exemption for a 5 year period is given to a taxpayer who is doing an activity in the region of the special interest for the country, under condition that the taxpayer or another person has invested more than cca. 70 thousands of euros in the fixed assets and that he additionally hires at least 5 persons for undetermined period during the investment period, that he uses 80% of the value of the fixed assets for the registered activity in the region of the special interest for the country and that at least 80% of his employees on indeterminate period have a domicile and the residence in the region of the special interest for the country.

Those tax exemptions are proportionate to the investments.

2. Tax credits

For investments in fixed assets – A taxpayer achieves a right to credit tax in the amount of 20% of the investments, if he invests in fixed assets for his own registered activity. Decrease cannot be higher than 50% of calculated tax in the year of the investment.

Fixed assets, mentioned in the previous paragraph, exclude passenger cars, except cars intended for rent-a-car service, drivers' training and special vehicles with installed apparatus for transport of patients; furniture, except the one used for equipping of hotels, motels, restaurants or camps; carpets; works of visual and craft arts, objects for space decoration, writing-off tool/inventory.

Taxpayer – small company has a right to tax credit in amount of 40% of investments expended in fixed assets for the own activity, therewith the credit tax cannot exceed 70% of calculated tax in the year of the investment.

For employment of workers for indeterminate period – To the taxpayer who employs the new workers for undetermined period, the calculated profit tax is decreased during the tax period for the amount equal to the amount made of 100% of gross salaries paid to those employed workers, and increased by pertaining public incomes on the charge of the employer. Unused part of the tax credit can be transferred to the account of the profit tax of the future accounting periods, but for a period not longer than 10 years.

A right to tax credit in the amount of 80% of investments – The right to tax credit in the amount of 80% of investments realized in the main assets for running of activity during that year, is allowed to the taxpayers who are running their business in one of the following areas: agriculture, fishing, production of textile yarn and fabrics, clothing articles, production, finishing and coloring of fur, leather and objects of leather, production of the basic metals, standard metal products, machines and devices, office and accounting machines, electric machines and devices, radio, television and communication equipment, medical, precise and optic instruments, motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers, other transportation means, recycling, cinematographic and video production. On this basis, credit tax is valid without limits in regard to the calculated tax during the year of the investment, as for the future 10 years on which unused part of the credit tax can be transferred.

2 Profit tax reductions for 2 years period– The right to profit tax reductions for two year period has the taxpayer who achieved the income in the newly created unit, in insufficiently developed regions, proportional to the participation of achieved income in the total company profit. Condition for this kind of credit tax is keeping of separate business documentation for that kind of unit.

3. Other tax exemptions

A right to accelerated amortization – A right to accelerated amortization by rates higher up to 25% than proscribed, can be reached for assets which are used for researching work, education and training of workers, energy savings, prevention of air, water and land pollution, usage of secondary industrial raw materials as well as for computer equipment.

Fixed assets are divided into 5 groups, all having their own amortization rates

- I group – 2.5%
- II group – 10%
- III group 15%
- IV group – 20%
- V group – 30%

Amortization, according to straight rate, has been proscribed for the first year, including real estates, while decreasing method is being applied for the assets from other groups.

Transfer of loss for 10 year period – A company can report a loss, determined in the current year, during the following accounting periods and for the next 10 years.

Concession investments – In case of concession investments, a concession company, meaning a concessionaire owning a registered company for concession activities, is exempt from profit tax payment, which is achieved on the basis of the concession subject income for 5

year period, from the day of contracted end of total concession investment. If concession company, that is concessionaire, gains the profit before the end of the concession investment, it is exempt from payment of profit tax.

Decrease of income tax base – Income tax rate amounts 12%. Non-residents pay the taxes only for salaries achieved in Serbia. A tax is exempt from payment for the following types of incomes:

- Compensation for travel expenses (to / back from work), up to the price of monthly ticket, which does not exceed RSD 2,000;
- Compensation for food expenses on business trips in the country, as well as travel expenses/wages for business trips abroad, in accordance with the amount defined by the authority;
- Compensation for accommodation expenses on business trips, on the basis of presented factures;
- Travel expenses for business trips, on the basis of presented factures, as well as for usage of private car of an employee for business purposes, not more than 3,500 RSD on a monthly basis;
- Emergency fund in case of illness, medical rehabilitation or damages of employee or of some members of his family, up to 20,000 RSD;
- Christmas and New Year presents for the children of employees, under 15, in amount of maximum 5,000 RSD per child;
- Rewarding of employees, up to 10,000 RSD annually.

Income tax exemption is 5,000 RSD (cca. 62€) on a monthly basis, for the employee who is working full time.

Income tax exemption for certain groups of workers – In case of employment of new worker for undetermined period, the employer is exempt from income tax payment for:

- 3 year period: for beginners under 30, registered in the National Office for Employment and for persons with invalidity;
- 2 year period: for persons under 30, registered in the National Office for employment of at least 3 months, for persons under 45, who are registered in the National Office for Employment for at least 6 months, or they are receiving some kind of social contribution.

Reduction of the annual income tax - Non-residents do not have to pay the income tax which is up to 5 times higher than the average annual income in Serbia, according to the latest published data. When the taxed income overpasses this amount, and if it is between 5 and 8 times higher average income, the rate amounts 10%. In case it overpasses the 8 times higher annual income, the rate will amount 15%.

Annual individual base for income tax will be taxed income, which represents the difference between income and personal deductions in amount of:

- for taxpayers - 40% of average annual income in Republic of Serbia, according to latest data
- for dependent members of the family -15% of average annual income in Republic of Serbia, according to the latest data

Avoidance of double tax – If taxpayer gains his profit by doing business in other country, and if the income tax has been already paid in other country, he will have a right to tax credit for the income tax in Serbia, up to amount paid in the other country. Serbia continues to respect “Agreements of avoidance of double tax” concluded between Yugoslavia and following countries: Albania, Belgium, Belorussia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech, Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Italy, Kuwait, Latvia, Macedonia, Malaysia, Moldavia, Netherland, Norway, PDR Korea, Poland, Rumania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and Great Britain.

Import of equipment exempt from the import taxes – According to Law on foreign investments (Official Bulletin SRJ, 2002, article 13 and 14), import of equipment, other fixed assets and materials for object construction, which represents investments of the foreign person or increase of those investments, on the basis of the investments contract or decision on creation, is tax free

Import of new equipment on the basis of foreign person, except passengers' motor vehicles and leisure machines and games of chance, is exempt from custom payment and other import taxes.

This right can be used in accordance with determined dynamics of investments, up to final construction of the object, more precisely the start of invested activity, and if the investment is done on the basis of reinvestment of profit – for the period of validity of the contract, meaning the decision.

6.21 Taxes – local, regional and national

Local taxes and fees

The City of Sombor imposes taxes on the following:

- 1) putting up company's name at business facilities;
- 2) owning motor, road and accessory vehicles apart from agricultural vehicles and machines;
- 3) using show cases to display goods outside business facilities;
- 4) owning and using of vessels and other objects used on water, apart from wharfs used in frontier river traffic
- 5) owning and using boats and rafts, apart from boats used by the organizations that maintain and mark up waterways;
- 6) keeping restaurants and other gastronomic and entertainment facilities kept on water;
- 7) using public area space, including spaces in front of the business facilities for business purposes, apart from sale purposes of newspapers, periodicals, publications, books old and artistic crafts and homemade products,
- 8) owning fun games facilities;
- 9) owning hi fi equipment and organizing music programs in entertainment facilities;
- 10) billboard using;
- 11) using public areas for camps, raising tents or any other objects of temporary use;
- 12) occupation of public area with building material

City administrative taxes are charged for:

1. applications
2. certificates, licenses and other documents
3. administrative affairs

Property tax (apart from tax on absolute rights transfer and inheritance and gift taxes) is paid in the following cases of immovable property rights:

1. ownership right;
2. right of residence;
3. apartment or apartment building lease right, in accordance with the law that governs residence for an interminable period or periods longer than one year;
4. right to use cuty, public construction and other construction sites which are owned by the state and have an area larger than 10 acres.

* immovable properties are: land, apartment and business buildings, flats, business facilities, garages, recreational and vacancy buildings, and other construction objects and their parts.

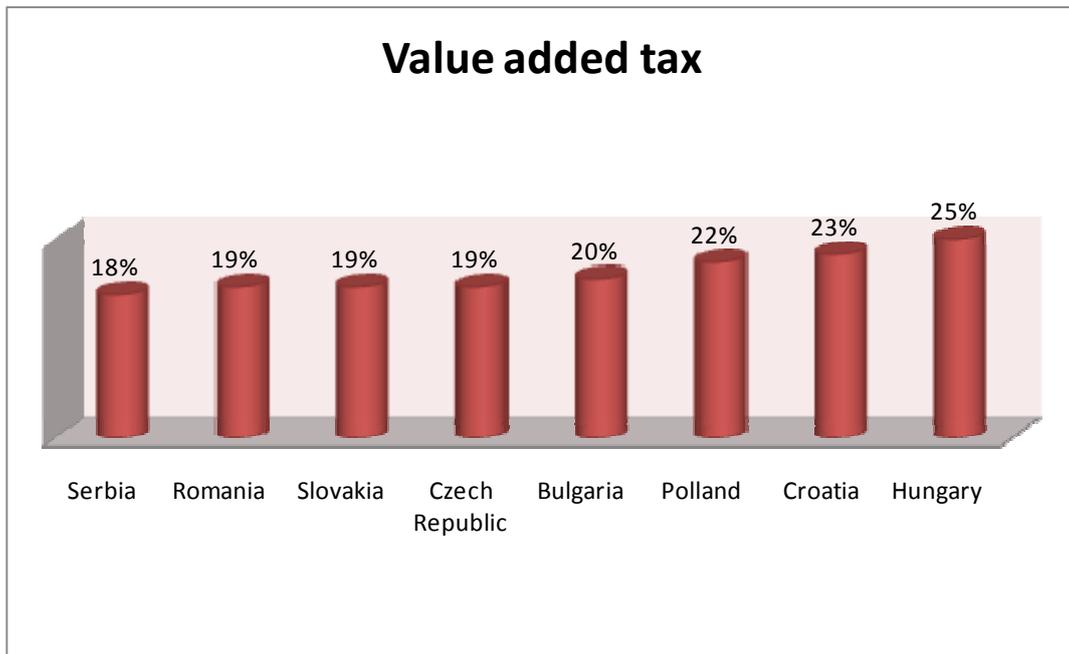
Fees for the services provided by City Government::

1. Marriage outside the Register Office
2. Issuing of international Register Office certificates, free marital status certificates sent abroad and certificates sent by mail.
3. Photocopy verification
4. Certification and verification fee
5. Signature verification outside the Register Office
6. Marriage within the Register Office
7. Acceptance and processing of requests by private business owners and other economic subjects for the purposes connected with the Economic Registry Agency.
8. Fieldwork of an official for the purpose of inventory and appraisal of the deceased's property during preparation of the process of inheritance proceedings, as well as for fieldwork of an official for the purpose of the inventory and appraisal of the deceased's property upon request
9. Making records upon request of a party
10. Preparation of documentation for issuing of information about location, etc.

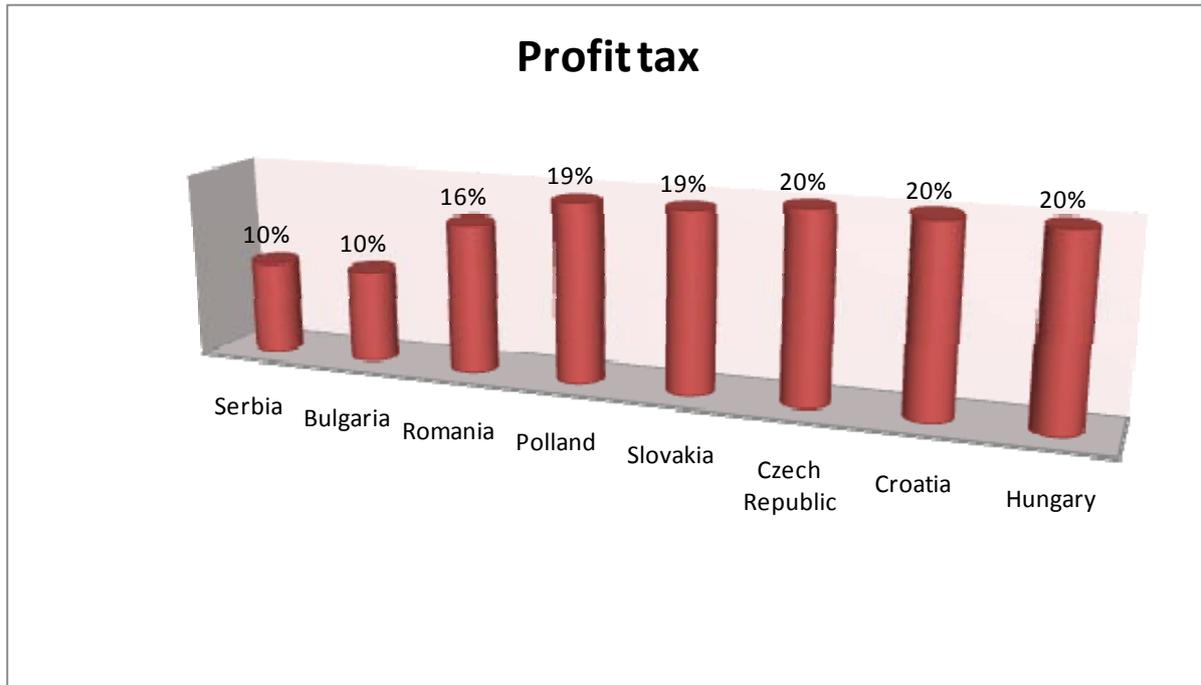
National taxes

State tax system is known for low tax rates. Profit tax is one of the most favorable in Europe, and value added tax and income tax are lower than in most of the countries in Central and East Europe.

Value added tax - The value added rate is 18% (general rate), 8% (special rate).



Profit tax – Profit tax rate is 10%.



After tax fee – After tax fee is being paid by rate of 20% for dividends, shares in profit of legal person, authorship fees and interest rates.

Income tax - Income tax rate is 12% for salary, meaning 20% for other kind of incomes. Other kinds of incomes include incomes of agriculture and forestry, independent activity, copyrights and industrial property, capital, real estate, then capital deductions and other incomes.

Annual income tax – Rate of annual income tax is 10% that is 15%, depending on the level of the annual income. For foreign citizens, who have status of residents, a lower tax rate is being calculated for the income which is under 8 average annual salaries in Serbia, and higher one for the income exceeding this amount.

Contributions for social insurance – Contribution rates for social insurance amount:

- Old-age benefits and disability insurance - 11%,
- Health insurance - 6,15%,
- Unemployment insurance - 0,75%.

The sum of contributions for social insurance and income taxes, which are calculated on the basis of net profit, amounts around 65% of the net salary.

6.22 Permitting process

1. Tenure

Decision on construction land was adopted at the 15th assembly of City Council of Sombor, held on December 12, 2009 and published in the "Official bulletin of Sombor" No. 11.

This decision defines the following:

- notion of the construction land,
- types of construction land,
- regulation of construction land,
- compensation for regulation of construction land,
- terms and conditions of tenure of inbuilt construction land, public-owned, more precisely transfer of the property,
- criteria for defining the amount of rental fee, the price of the land and compensations for usage of construction land,
- special conditions for tax calculation for regulation of construction land for objects which are the subject of legalization

2. Issuing of necessary building permits

Request for issuing of construction permit (for building, enlargement, reconstruction) is being submitted to the competent City authorities – Department for communal works, according to the article 134, paragraph 2, article 136. of the Law on Planning and construction („Official bulletin of RS“, No.72/09 and 81/09).

Enclosed with demand:

1. Location permit
2. Main project in 3 copies together with report on performed technical control
3. Prove on proprietary, more precisely lease on the construction land (Republic Bureau for Surveying – Department for cadastral affairs Sombor) – original of real estate Journal
4. Prove on relations regulation in terms of payment of taxes for regulation of construction land.
5. Necessary taxes in the name of the republic administrative tax for request (Budget of Republic of Serbia) and taxes for documentation –City Administration of Sombor (Budget of Sombor)

Remarks:

A prove on regulation of the relation in terms of tax payment for the regulation of the construction land is the Certificate, which is issued after the payment of the tax for regulation of the construction land. Obligation and amount of tax for regulation of the construction land is determined by the decision, brought by Department for Public Affairs of the City Council of Sombor. A request for the issuing of the decision for determination of the tax for regulation of the construction land must be submitted first.

For the objects, which are in the culture unit Historical Core of Sombor – Venac the agreement on the Main project of the Provincial Institute for cultural monuments protection of Novi Sad is necessary.

If before the start of the construction the existing object needs to be removed or one its parts, the permit for removal must be submitted together with the request. The request for permit on removal of an object or its part must be submitted to the City Government.

In case there are more owners, the certified agreement of all joint owners (signature certified by the court) must be submitted together with the request.

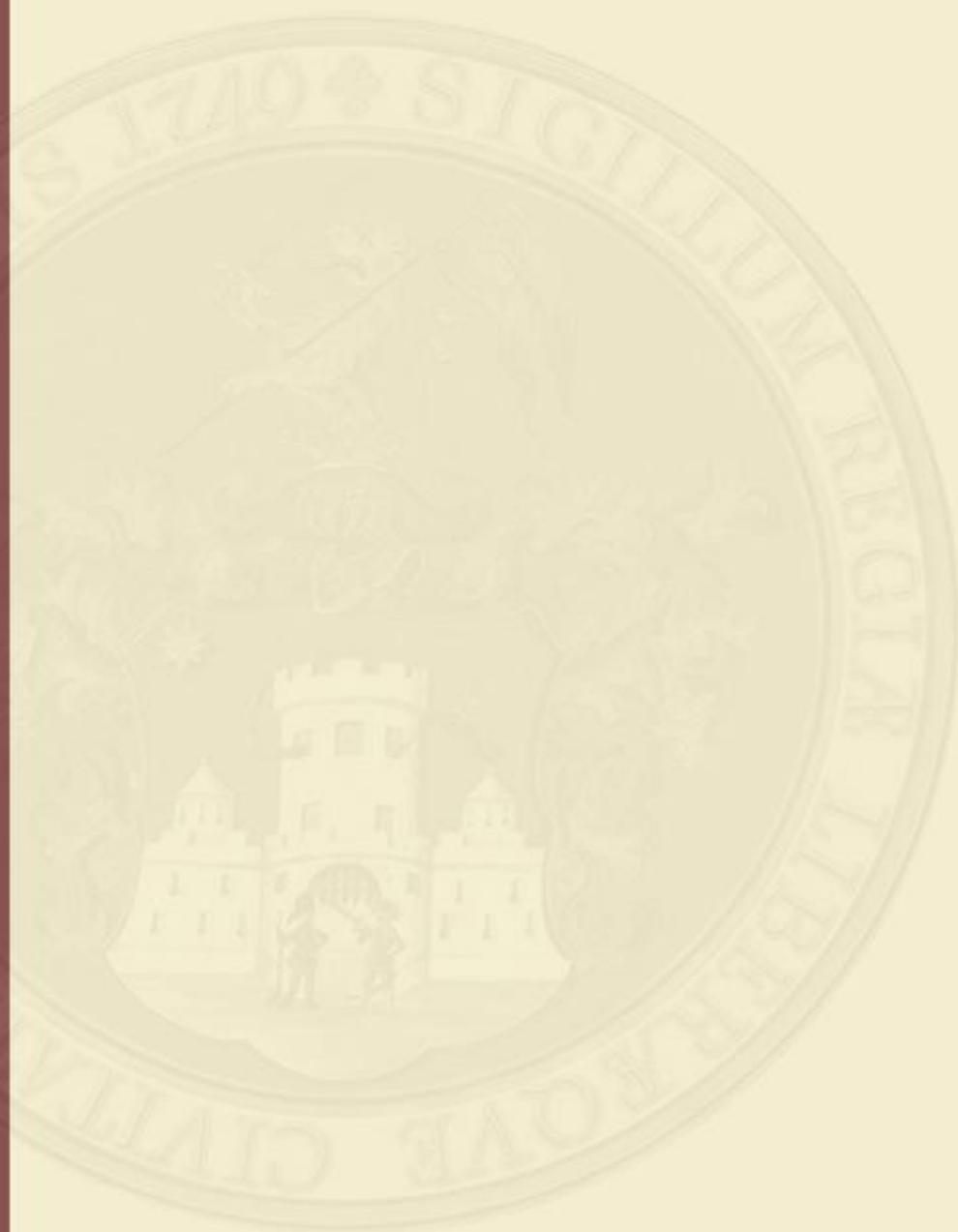
If the works are performed in order to joint or to convert the common premises into the apartment, that is into the business premises in the apartment, or building onto the existing

building, the contract signed between investor and the residents assembly (certified by the court) should be also submitted together with the request, and all in accordance with decision of the residents assembly, brought according to the agreement between the owners of apartments to whom belongs more than a half of the total surface of all apartments .

For construction of energetic object, the energy permit must be submitted together with the request.

For construction of linear infrastructure objects, the final agreement on expropriation and proof that the final user of expropriation has provided financial resources in amount of market value of the real estate, more precisely the contract of making it official with the owner of the rented property serve as the proof on the right to proprietary, that is the rent on the construction

Construction permit is being issued 8 days after the submittal of the fulfilled request.



7. Labor

7.1 Number and structure of employed

Among the total number of employees (23.760) in the area of Sombor, women make 45, 40% (10.787) and men 54, 60% (12.973)). In the structure of employees, 72, 10% are employed in companies, institutions, cooperatives and organizations, while 27, 90% are private entrepreneurs and people who work for them.

Table 78. Number and structure of employed, 2006

	Municipality	Structure of employees in the municipality (%)	Structure of employees in the district (%)	Structure of employees in Serbia (%)
Employees - Total	23.760	100	100	100
Female	10.787	45,40	43,60	43,10
Male	12.973	54,60	56,40	56,90
Working in enterprises, institutions, cooperatives and organizations	17.132	72,10	73,81	72,66
Entrepreneurs, self-employed and workers employed by them	6.628	27,90	26,19	27,34
No. of employed by 1000 inhabitants	256	/	0,49	0,01
No. of employed in companies, institutions, cooperatives and organizations by 1000 inhabitants	184	/	0,36	0,01

7.2 Employment by sectors

The majority of employed is engaged in the processing industry (27, 78%), followed by the field of medical and social work (13, 44%), agriculture, hunting, foresting and water management (12, 24%).

Table 79. Structure of employed in enterprises, institutions, cooperatives and organizations, by sectors, 2007

	Municipality	Structure of employees in the municipality (%)	Structure of employees in the district (%)	Structure of employees in Serbia (%)
Employees - Total	16.709	100	100	100
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and water management	2.046	12,24	13,26	3,77
Fishery	29	0,17	0,09	0,07
Mining	0	0,00	0,00	1,64
Processing industry	4.642	27,78	33,60	27,35
Energy production, gas and water	357	2,14	1,85	3,14

Construction	448	2,68	2,90	5,78
Wholesale, retail, and vehicle sale and repair	1.779	10,65	8,80	13,69
Hotels and restaurants	118	0,71	1,27	1,70
Transport, storage and connections	1.334	7,98	6,64	7,61
Financial activities	263	1,57	1,32	2,14
Real estate operations, leasing	335	2,00	1,75	4,65
Public administration	908	5,43	5,09	4,79
Education	1.651	9,88	10,00	9,03
Health care and social protection	2.246	13,44	11,06	10,96
Other collective, public and personal services	557	3,33	2,39	3,67

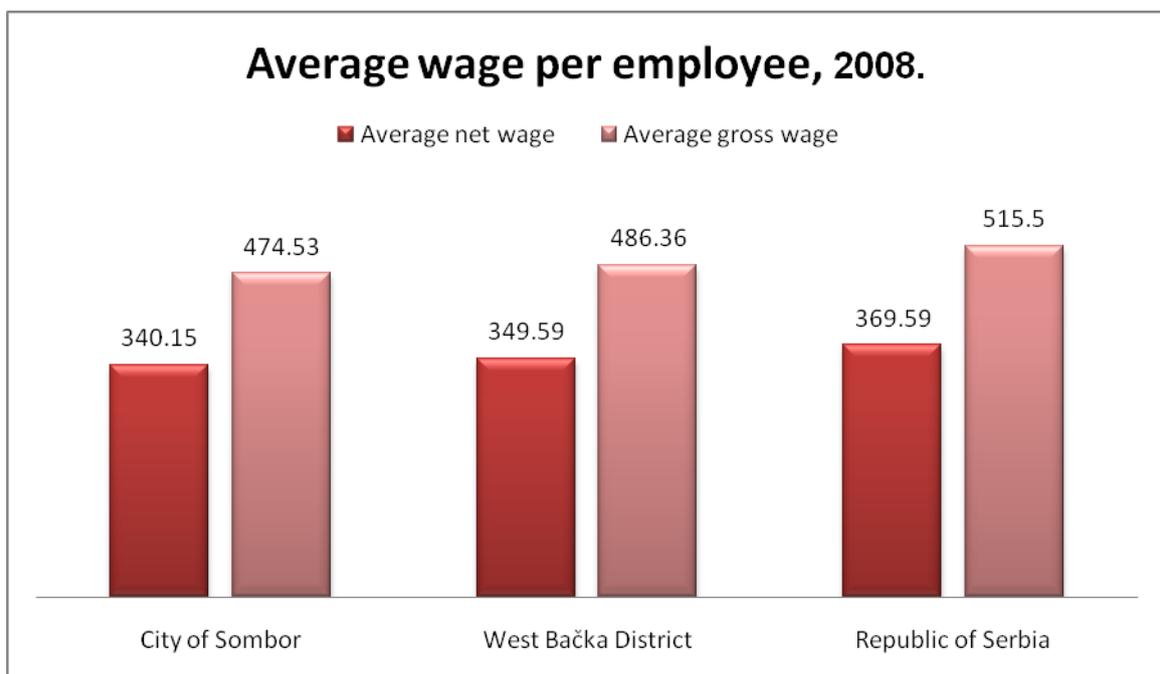
7.3 Average wages

The average salary per employee in the area of Sombor is lower than the average salary in West Bačka region and the Republic of Serbia.

Table 80. Average wage per employee, February 2008

	Municipality (€)*	District (€)	Serbia (€)
Average gross wage (with taxes and contributions)	474,53	486,36	515,50
Average net wage (without taxes and contributions)	340,15	349,59	369,59

* Medium exchange rate NBS on 2008.



In this comparative review of average salary per employee, the trend of salary growth is visible. So, the average salary in 2008 grew 2.5 times compared to 2002.

Table 81. Comparative average wage, breakdown by years

	2002 (€)*	2003 (€)**	2004 (€)***	2005 (€)****	2006 (€)***** *	2007 (€)*****	2008 (€)***** *
Municipal average gross wage	-	-	-	-	385,67	455,45	474,53
District average gross wage	-	-	-	-	376,25	458,21	486,36
National average gross wage	-	243,18	260,57	298,41	401,84	488,97	515,50
Municipal average net wage	161,73	172,11	172,73	199,82	262,85	326,13	340,15
District average net wage	160,09	168,65	173,11	197,73	257,03	328,11	349,59
National average net wage	149,69	168,34	178,84	204,01	274,77	350,33	369,59

* Medium exchange rate NBS in 2002

** Medium exchange rate NBS in 2003

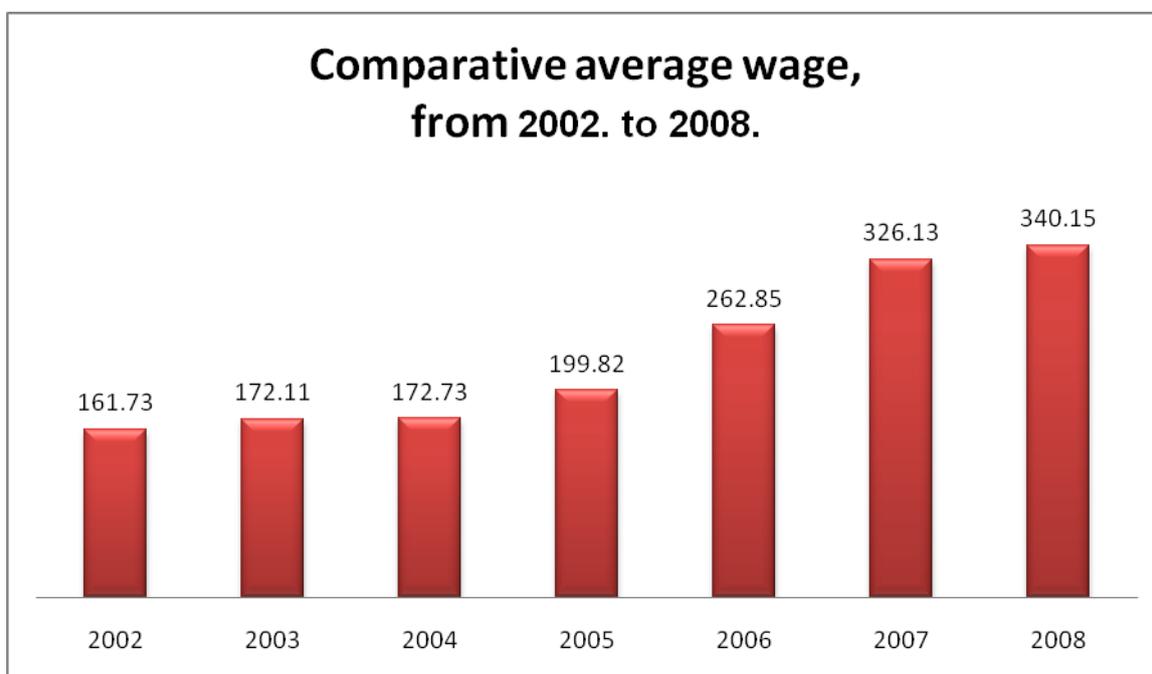
*** Medium exchange rate NBS in 2004

**** Medium exchange rate NBS in 2005

***** Medium exchange rate NBS in 2006

***** Medium exchange rate NBS in 2007

***** Medium exchange rate NBS in 2008



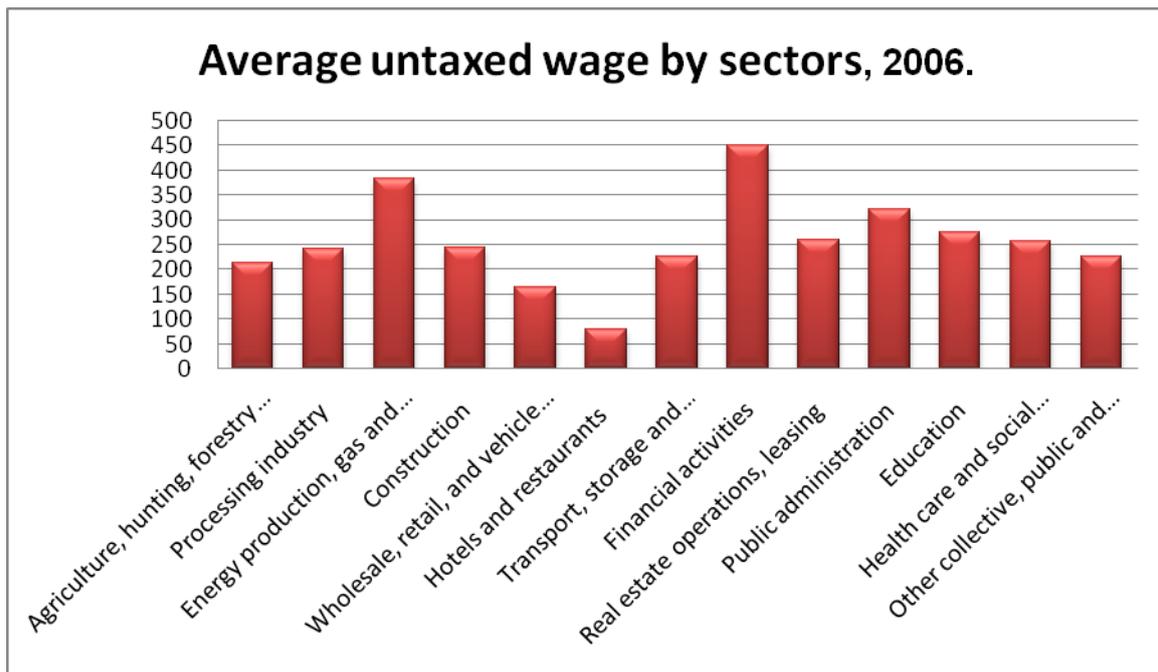
7.4 Wages by sectors

The highest salaries in the area of Sombor are in the field of financial interventions (451€), then in the field of production and energy, gas and water supply (382€), state administration (321€), education (275€), real estate affairs (260€), medical and social work (258€), etc. The lowest salaries are in the hotel and restaurant field (80€).

Table 82. Average untaxed wage by sectors, 2006

	Municipality (€)*	District (€)	Serbia (€)
Average net wage - Total	247	241	258
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and water management	213	195	210
Fishery	0	0	192
Mining	0	0	318
Processing industry	242	247	210
Energy production, gas and water	382	342	344
Construction	244	206	228
Wholesale, retail, and vehicle sale and repair	165	165	236
Hotels and restaurants	80	177	174
Transport, storage and connections	226	199	294
Financial activities	451	445	581
Real estate operations, leasing	260	290	302
Public administration	321	303	328
Education	275	265	268
Health care and social protection	258	258	265
Other collective, public and personal services	227	227	274

* Medium exchange rate NBS in 2006



7.5 Employment

In 2009, the total number of vacancies in the area of Sombor was 4.198, of which 2.659 was on determined period while 1.539 was on undetermined period.

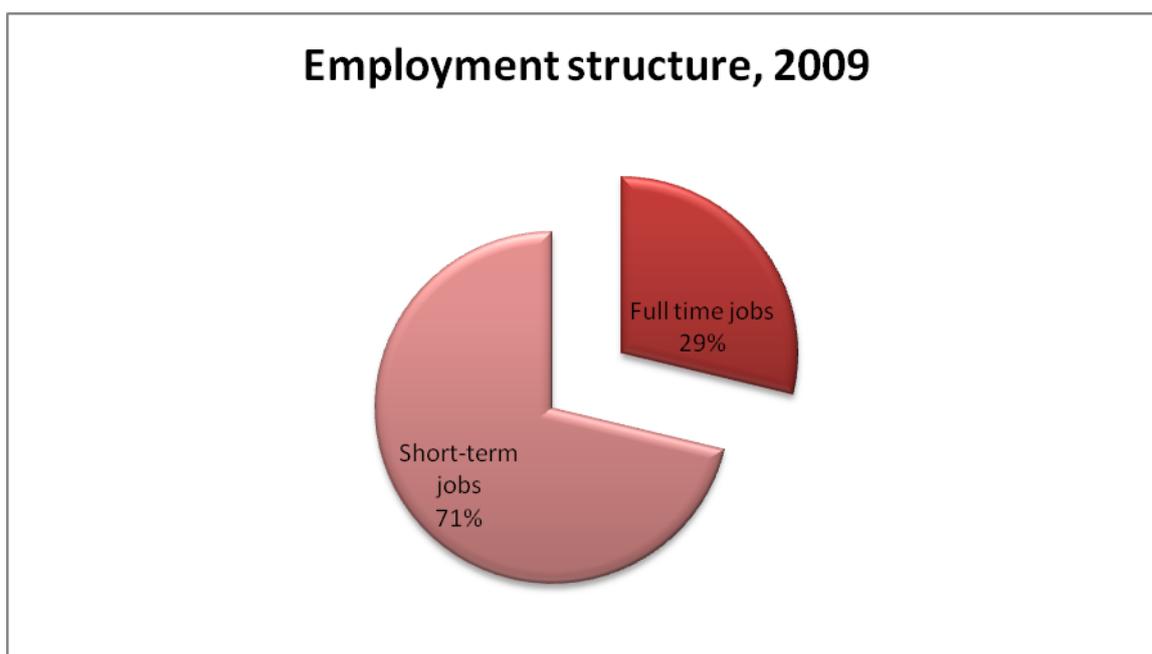
Table 83. Free jobs, 2009

		Municipality	Share in the District (%)	Share in Serbia (%)
Free jobs - Total		4198	36.28	0.81
Full time jobs	Number	1539	48.30	0.93
	%	36.66	/	/
Short-term jobs	Number	2659	31.71	0.76
	%	63.34	/	/

During 2009, in the employment structure in the area of Sombor, 45, 20% of women and 54, 80% of men were employed, of which 28, 78% on undetermined and 71, 22% on determined period.

Table 84. Employment structure, 2009

		Municipality	Share in the District (%)	Share in Serbia (%)
Employment - Total		4799	37.84	0.75
Employment - female	Number	2169	34.70	0.70
	%	45.20	/	/
Employment - male	Number	2630	40.90	0.79
	%	54.80	/	/
Full time jobs	Number	1381	46.05	0.68
	%	28.78	/	/
Short-term jobs		3418	35.30	0.78



7.6 Unemployment

Total number of unemployed, filed in the data base of the National Office of Employment is 7.499. A higher percentage of 51, 27% make men, while women make 48, 73%.

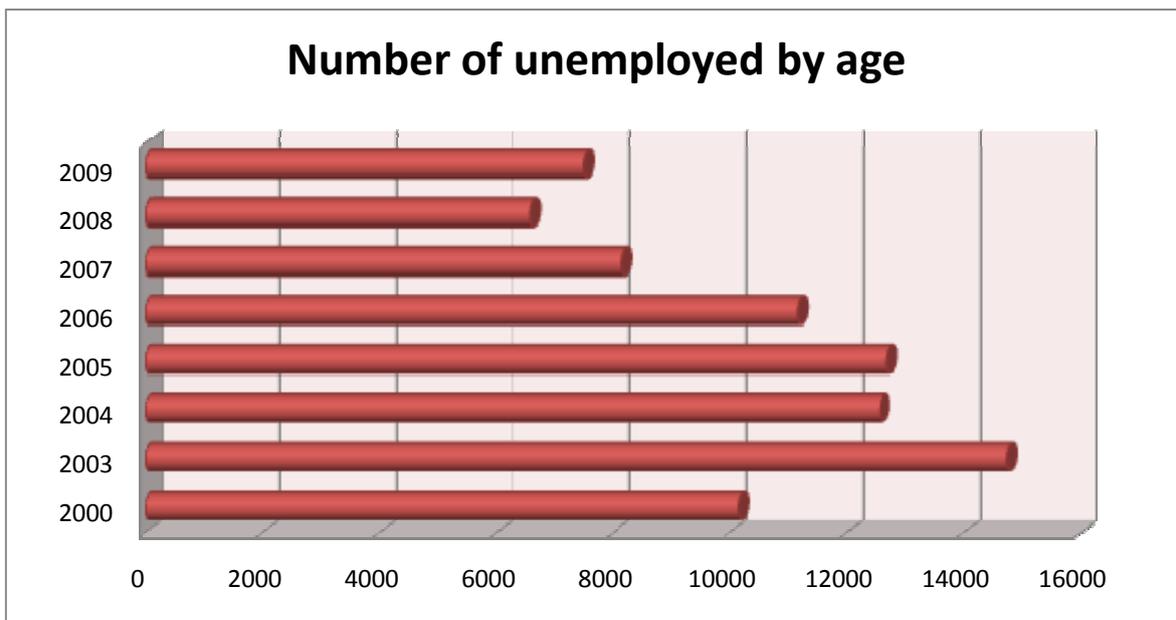
Table 85. Unemployment structure gender, December 2009

		Municipality	Share in the District (%)	Share in Serbia (%)
Unemployed - Total		7499	34.25	1.03
Unemployed - Female	Number	3654	34.12	0.95
	%	48.73	/	/
Unemployed - Male	Number	3845	34.36	1.12
	%	51.27	/	/
Seeking for job - Total		9038	36.15	1.11
Seeking for job - Female	Number	4422	35.74	1.01
	%	48.93	/	/
Seeking for job - Male	Number	4616	36.56	1.24
	%	51.07	/	/
Share in total job seekers (%)	Total	82.97	/	/

In the structure of unemployed from 2000 to 2009, the highest unemployment rate in the area of Sombor was in 2004 and counted 14.743 unemployed. As soon as next year, that number decreased to 12.583 unemployed, then increase by 109 in 2005 and decreased again by 1.531 in 2006. The trend is decreasing with less significant oscillations. The number of unemployed in 2009 was higher by 915 when compared to the previous year.

Table 86. Number of unemployed by age, breakdown by years

	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Unemployed - Total	10152	14743	12583	12692	11161	8153	6584	7499
Unemployed - Female	5365	7416	6188	6274	5535	4091	3346	3654
Unemployed - Male	4787	7327	6395	6418	5626	4062	3238	3845

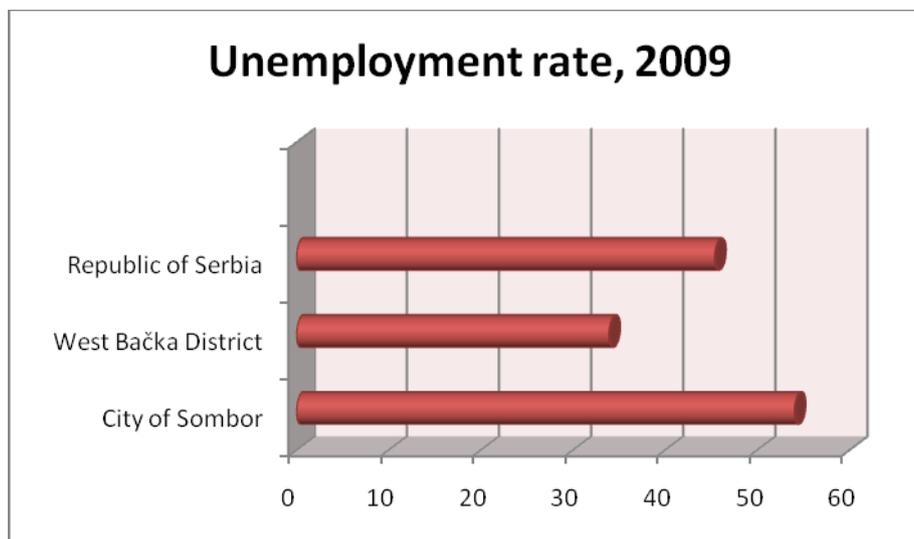


7.7 Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate of 54,11% in the area of Sombor is very high in comparison to unemployment rate at the Republic and Regional level.

Table 87. Unemployment rate, 2009

	Municipality	District	Serbia
Unemployment rate - Total	54.11	33.98	45.46

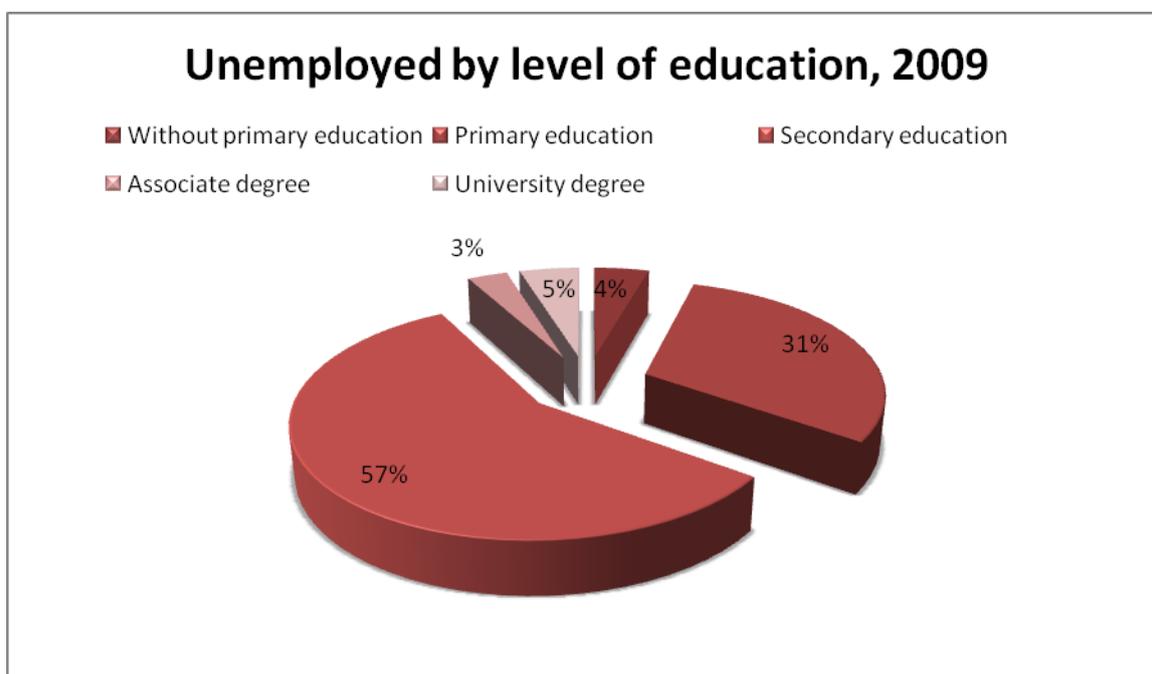


7.8 Unemployment by education level

The biggest group of unemployed consists of persons with secondary school educational profile (57,17%), then of persons with basic school education, while the percentage of unemployed with university degree and without basic school education is approximate, and it differs only by 0,41%.

Table 88. Unemployed by level of education, 2009

	Municipality	Share in total number of unemployed (%)
TOTAL	7499	100
Without primary education	327	4.36
Primary education	2289	30.52
Secondary education	4287	57.17
Associate degree	238	3.17
University degree	358	4.77
Post graduate studies	0	0



7.9 Unemployment by length of unemployment

In the data base of the National office of unemployment there are 7.499 persons in total, the highest percentage (46, 66%) of which are those who are already waiting one year for a job . Percentage of persons who are waiting for their first job is significantly lower (27,90), then follows a percentage of persons who are in the data base for one to two years, then three to five years, while the number of those who are waiting for a job for eight to ten years is the lowest.

Table 89. Unemployed by years of waiting for job, 2009

	Municipality	Share in total number of unemployed (%)
TOTAL	7499	100
First job	2092	27.90
up to 1 year	3499	46.66
1 - 2 years	1224	16.32
2 - 3 years	611	8.15
3 - 5 years a	841	11.21
5 - 8 years	639	8.52
8 - 10 years a	190	2.53
over 10 years	495	6.60

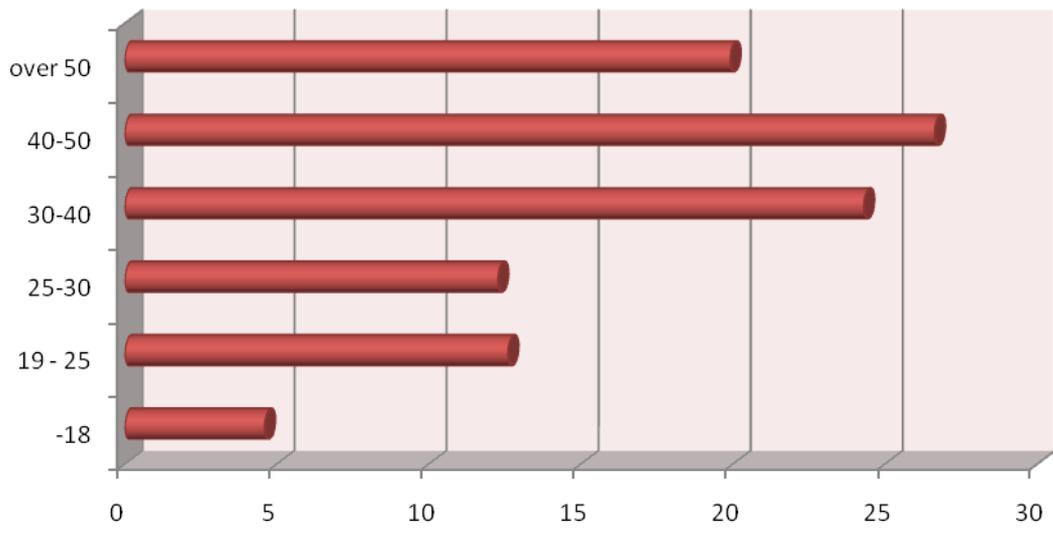
7.10 Unemployment by age structure

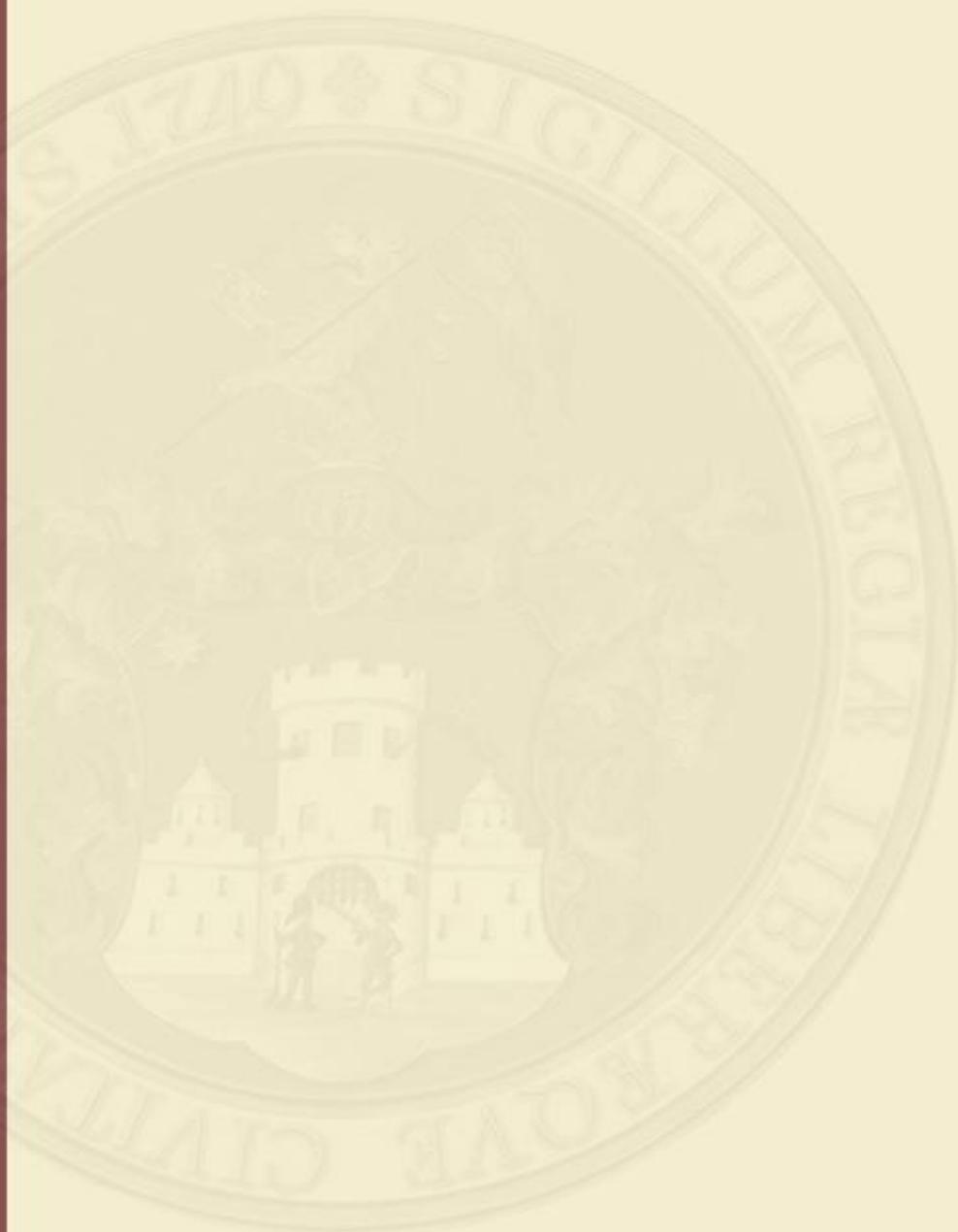
The highest number of unemployed, 1998, are 40-50 years old persons, while 1823 are a decade younger. They are followed by the category of persons more than 50 years old, 1494, while the number of persons who are in their twenties is 1.838.

Table 90. Unemployed by age, 2009

Age	Municipality	Share in total number of unemployed (%)
TOTAL	7499	100
- 18	346	4.61
19 - 25	917	12.23
25 - 30	921	12.28
30 - 40	1823	24.31
40 - 50	1998	26.64
over 50	1494	19.92

Unemployed by age, 2009





8. Public resources

8.1 Traffic infrastructure

Sombor is located between major Pan European Corridors VII and X. The Corridor VII, the Danube Corridor is one of the most important European Corridors, and with length of 2300 km represents, along with Rhine and Main, the most important waterway in Europe. Danube has the length of 580 km in Serbia. Danube flows through Apatin municipality, where a newly constructed marine is located, only 16 km far from Sombor.

Corridor 10 is also one of the most important corridors. It stretches from Austria to Greece, and passes mostly through former Yugoslav Republics. The arm B of the Corridor X leads from Budapest through Horgoš and Novi Sad towards Belgrade and South part of Serbia. The nearest point of Corridor X to the area of Sombor is near Bačka Topola at the distance of 55 km, while Subotica is at the distance of 60km and Novi Sad at the distance of 97 km

8.1.1 Road infrastructure

Road transportation is the most frequent. In the area of Sombor, road network is relatively developed. It is composed of main roads, in length of 89 km, regional roads, in length of 67 km and local roads, in length of 110 km. The most important roads are Sombor – Vrbas, Sombor – Subotica, Sombor – Apatin, Sombor – Odžaci, Sombor - Bezdán – Bački Breg – Republic of Hungary and Sombor - Bezdán - Danube – Republic of Croatia.

Table 131. Length of roads, 2006

		Municipality (km)	Share in total length of roads in the district (%)	District (km)
Length of roads - Total		266	219,17	583
Asphalted roads		264	204,55	540
Hi-way	Total	89	173,03	154
	Asphalted roads	89	173,03	154
Regional roads	Total	67	247,76	166
	Asphalted roads	65	252,31	164
Local roads	Total	110	239,09	263
	Asphalted roads	110	201,82	222

8.1.2 Rail transportation and infrastructure

In the area of Sombor, there is a railway junction for passenger and cargo transport, with the existing one-track railways towards Subotica, Vrbas, Bogojevo and Apatin. There is a possibility of modernization of the existing railways, as a reactivation of certain directions, more precisely the network continuation in directions of Sombor – Ridjica – State border – Baja that is Sombor – Bezdán – State border – Beli Manastir.

Table 92. Turnover of goods and passengers in rail transport, 2009

	Municipality	Municipal share in total in the district (%)	District
Number of railway stations	8	35	23
Number of passengers	70.000	35	200.000
Number of cargo units	174.911	35	499.745

8.1.3 Air traffic

There is a real possibility for development of air transportation in Sombor, considering the fact that the military airport is only 7 km far from the very center of the city, which was intended for the civil transportation by the Master Plan of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Serbia. The airport is at the distance of 9 km from Apatin and the marine located at the Danube.

The airport was built in 1944 during German occupation of the Bačka region. The concrete runway was 1200 m long and 60 m wide.

The airport has two runways, one of a concrete base 1.800 m long, and another one of a grassy base 1.600 m long. During NATO bombing of FYR in 1999, the airport was severely damaged. The experts estimate that at least 5 million euros need to be invested for its renovation, opening and the work of supporting airport services.

The importance of the airport functioning for the city is obvious, because Sombor is located between three countries: Hungary, Croatia and Serbia. Sombor has a potential of becoming a cargo and passengers transportation center. Production of healthy and fresh food, which can be exported in any part of Europe, within 24 hours, is a good opportunity for this region. Gornje Podunavlje is a great tourist potential, located between Pan European Corridors VII and X, therefore, the transportation of potential tourists would be easier. Geographic location of Sombor is ideal for the opening of a civil airport.

Location of Sombor has another advantage, which is of the great importance for the functional operation of the air transportation. In FYR, the Sombor and Zadar airports were well-known for the lowest number of foggy days during the year. Therefore, in the future, the Sombor airport could play an alternative role for the Belgrade airport, when that one is closed due to fog.

8.1.4 Water traffic

The Danube River affects Sombor and two canals: Bezdán-Vrbaš and DTD section Bezdán-Srpski Miletić are flowing through it, offering a possibility of intensive water transportation. Regional quay is located on the south of Sombor, on the Bezdán - Vrbaš canal.

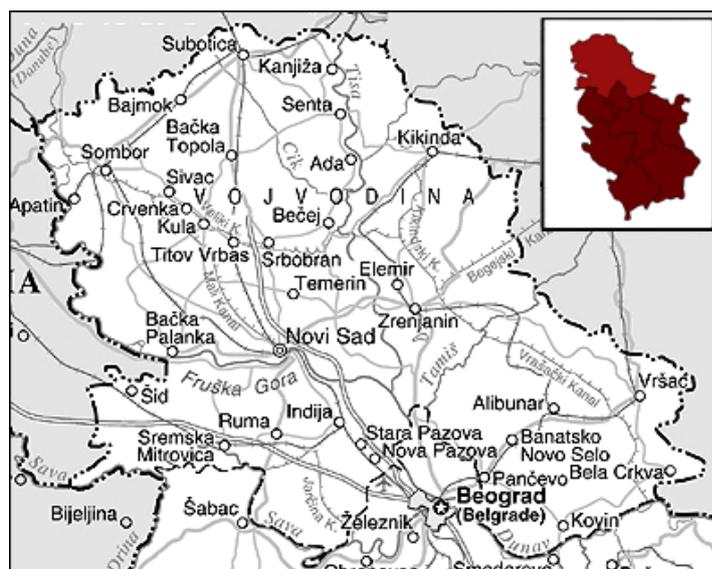
The Danube River, with its meanders, numerous armlets, pools, aits and bog lands, represents at the same time the main hydrographic characteristic of the area of Sombor. On the bases of more important hydrographic parameters, the Danube is divided into 5 sections in our country. The first one is in the area of Sombor. An uneven and not arranged Danube river-bed is characterized, on the great part of this section, by different widths of the river-bed for small and big water. The river-bed width varies between 380 and 760 m. Those variations also cause different depths, which range between 4, 7 and 12, 6 m when compared to average water level. In the section Bezdán- Vukovar, the average speed of the flow is 0, 81 m/s, while maximum is 1, 40 m/s. According to the available data on maximal and minimal Danube water levels, it can be said that the Danube river bed is relatively shallow in the part of its flow through the area of Sombor. According to analysis of the presented characteristics of the Danube River, it can be concluded that this river has a great positive influence on development of the agriculture in this area in terms of water transportation, melioration, hunting, fishing, tourism etc.

Numerous canals intersect the area of Sombor. The main canals are: Bajski canal, Prigrevica-Bezdan canal, a part of Odžaci-Sombor canal and part of Vrbas-Bezdan canal, as well as hydropower objects: lock Bezdan and Sombor, pumping stations Bezdan I and II, water-gates Bezdan and Srpski Miletić and safety water-gates Šebešfok, Češka Ćuprija and Kupusina. Besides, there are numerous smaller canals serving for drainage and irrigation of agricultural areas. The great Canal of Bačka represents the artery of the whole hydro system of Bačka. It connects the Danube near Bezdan with Tisza near Bečež. The canal is 118 km long. The river bed is 17 m wide on the bottom and 23-25 m wide on the surface. The depth is around 2 m in average. Bezdan-Prigrevica canal is 31, 7 km long. It represents the draining arm of the DTD system from water gate near Bezdan, and then it flows from Kupusina, where the safety water gate is located, to Prigrevica, where it bifurcates with Sombor-Odžaci canal. The main purpose of the canal is the water transportation and drainage. Sombor-Odžaci canal is 27, 9 km long. The canal width ranges from 28 to 42 m, and canal depth from 2 to 3 m.

Canal network is divided into surface basins and into few functional categories (main canal and canals of second and third order). Total area of Sombor is intersected by canals, although those intersections are uneven. A big density of canals is in direction of Sombor-Čonoplja-Stanišič, Ridjica-Gakovo-Sombor, the area of East Gradina and the area on the east of Stapar. The lower density of canals is in the area from Bezdan, Kolut, Bački Breg to Bajski canal. The canal network density is defined by altitude and soil characteristics of the field.

Thanks to the presence of all afore mentioned ways of transportation, Sombor has a good connection to the neighboring municipalities belonging to the Republic of Serbia, but there is also a good connection with the neighboring countries.

Currently, the following border crossings exist in the area of Sombor: Bački Breg road crossing for passenger transportation, Bezdan road crossing for passenger and cargo transportation and Bezdan river crossing.



8.2 Utility infrastructure

The infrastructure equipment of the city area was developed through different historical periods. To a large extent, the road infrastructure was built as early as the 18th and 19th century, when the city streets were cobbled, as well as covered with clinker bricks and which are now replaced by asphalt. At that time, the water supply was organized by using artesian wells, until the beginning of the 20th century when the urban sanitation started being used. However, the most significant development of the sewer network and the entire infrastructure happened in the second half of the 20th century.

8.2.1 Water and sewage

The water supply of the city of Sombor is being done from CSV Jaroš, where the raw water is tapped drilled wells that are 60-80m deep. Each well has its own electric power generator which pushes the water through the pipeline and into the water refinery. The drilling method applied is a reverse one, with a drilling diameter of 820mm. Until today, 14 wells had been built at the spring. Since the water from this spring does not meet the By-law on the hygienic purity of drinking water, the water is being purified due to increased presence of iron, manganese and ammoniac. The capacity of the water refinery is 200l/s.

The present capacity of the spring does not satisfy the needs of its population and industry in the draught period, does not allow the connection of suburban and farm areas or any other newly formed large consumers and build-up areas. Therefore, the building of the new plant Jaroš is planned, whose additional capacity of 200l/s and the implementation of the modern technology for purification (overdosing, higher quality filtering, etc.) would provide sufficient quantities of quality drinking water for future needs of population and industry.

The water supply of the build-up areas is a problem that will be dealt with in the future on the bases of The Water Supply Concept of the Municipality of Sombor. The extending of the capacity of the Bezdán spring is scheduled. By using the main pipeline, this will enabled water supply for the built-up areas of Bezdán, Bački Monoštor, Kolut, Bački Breg, Gakovo, Rastina I Ridjica. Other built-up areas: Čonoplja, Kljajićevo, Telečka, Stapar, Doroslovo, Stanišić, Svetozar Miletić and Aleksa Šantić, as well as the suburban areas and farms surrounding Sombor, would be supplied through the main pipeline from the city spring Jaroš after its capacity was expanded by drilling of the new wells and building of the modern water refinery. Upon the construction of these two new independent water supply systems, a new main pipeline route between Ridjica and Stanišić would be built, connecting these two systems into a ring.

By building the aforementioned production and transfer capacities and uniting them into a single water supply system of Sombor, the current problem of supplying the population and industry with sufficient quantities of quality and drinking water would be solved for a future period.

A potential regional water supply spring. The Water Supply Basis of the Republic of Serbia (the Official Journal of RS. no. 11/2002) and the Space Planning of the Republic of Serbia mark the space in the flooding area of Danube near Bezdán and Bogojevo is marked as a potential spring for the regional water supply of population and industry. The capacity of this spring is estimated at 3.500 l/s in case of natural nourishment, or as much as 8000l/s in case of artificial nourishment. The location of this potential spring therefore must be protected against any sort of possible pollution.

The water supply network is the most important element of the municipal infrastructure in any local area. In case of Sombor, it was built through a long time span, therefore resulting in significant differences in view of its state and functionality. Up until the end of the 70's, the water supply network was built using asbestos pipes, and only after new materials were used. Even though the water supply network is of uneven age, a conclusion can be made that the technical losses in the distribution are of low level. The pipeline replacement is permanently being done and we can say that the entire city is covered by the water supply network whose capacity meets the proposed quantity and quality demands of individual households, apartment buildings, industry and the public sector.

Atmospheric and fecal sewerage are the system of canalization of the atmospheric or waste waters in Sombor which include a waste waters refinery. The Organized removal of waste waters started about 25 years ago and today we have a separate drainage system for atmospheric and fecal waters. The largest part of this drainage network is the system of pipelines with the radius between 150 and 800mm which are made of salanit, concrete and PVC.

Municipal waste waters are refined only in the city of Sombor, with the remark that the fecal sewerage network covers about 47% of the city territory while other built-up areas do not have sewerage systems or water refineries and in the majority of cases they discharge their waste waters into septic tanks. In accordance with the economic condition, refineries and fecal sewerage networks should be built in all built-up areas in the forthcoming period.

Waste waters refinery system in Rokovci with a capacity of 180 000 units is a significant potential built to meet the city needs for the next 50 years. With its location near the industrial area and the part of the city with the majority of apartment buildings, the refinery entirely satisfies city's needs. It is necessary to provide sufficient means of preserving the present good conditions for the future period.



8.2.2 District heating

The remote heating system was built to supply the heating for about 3000 users, that is apartments in the apartment building area, pre-school facilities, schools and other public sector facilities, as well as for the needs of business and economic facilities in the industrial area. The system consists of the main pipeline with the length of over 2 Km, which carries the heat from the city's heating plant to the users in the city. The network's densest part is in the

area of the city called Selenča. Whole system is in poor condition and suffers from frequent breakdowns and loses. Apart from that, the system was built as single piped, without a possibility of measuring the energy consumption per single user. Apartment buildings have substations built in, which are decrepit and should be replaced in order to optimize the delivery of the heating energy. The pipeline network is also decrepit and needs to be replaced, which requires significant investments.

City's heating plant is located in the southern part of the city, within the industrial area and covers an area of approximately 2.5 ha. It has a capacity of around 40MW of heating energy and uses fuel oil as a motor fuel for its boiler units, as well as natural gas since 2003. The plant has fuel oil tanks with a capacity of 700 tons. Since the plant was built more than 25 years ago, it is in relatively poor condition, especially the tanks and chimneys. Such condition causes insufficient functionality and significant fuel loses, as well as the emission of gases with the increased degree of pollution.

The construction of the transferring gas line PG 04-15 Gospođinci-Sombor, created the conditions for the implementation of the natural gas in satisfying the requirements of the economic, municipal and individual users. The gas line network is planned as an underground installation located either in the street's green space or in the corridor of road zones leading to built-up areas.

The construction of the gas network began in 2002. The network development started from the southern area of the city, where the main metering and regulating station used for the natural gas supply of the city is situated. In the previous five years, over 200 km of gas network was built completing the gasification of the southern area of the city. Furthermore, during 2007 and 2008, gasification of the entire city was fully completed. Gas network was developed throughout the city, with the exception of those areas covered by the remote heating system, especially the apartment building area.

8.2.3 Power infrastructure

The existing capacities of the electro-energetic infrastructure impose the need for coordination with the demands of an ever-growing consumption. The coverage of the transfer and distribution network is satisfactory, however, the capacity and the technical characteristics of the electric lines and distribution substations is not and their reconstruction and rebuilding is a task for the future plans period. Sombor is power supplied by the electric energy from TS 110/20 Kv Sombor 2 and through six 20 kV lines. The same TS is also used to power supply Bački Monoštor, Bezdan, Mala Pešta, Kruševlje, Gakovo, Ridjica, Kolut, Bački Breg, Gakovo, Nenadić, Rančevo and Rastina. TS 110/20 kV Sombor 1 and its 20 kV lines are used to power supply the following built-up areas: Čonoplja, Gradina, Lenija, Kljajićevo, Telečka, Čičovi, Lugovo, Bukovac, Stapar, Milčić, Obzir, Stanišić, Svetozar Miletić, Lugovo and Žarkovac. Improvement of the quality of power supply and network voltage will be dealt with locally, by building the middle voltage and high voltage facilities.

Electro-energetic network is satisfactory, according to the coverage of the city. The majority of households are power supplied with suitable electric energy. Problems with power supply can be noticed only in certain parts of the city and they are the consequence of the network overloads and insufficient capacities of substations in those parts of the city. Even though electro-energetic network of the city is on a satisfactory level, it is not completely adequate for the city development above all due to changes in network voltage and the ever-growing industrial requirements of Sombor. The capacity problems are especially present in the industrial area, where a large number of new users appeared in the last five years. Certain parts of the city still have wooden electric poles which need to be replaced, and those areas of the city where apartment and industrial buildings are planned need additional electric network.

Public lighting in Sombor is based on metal, concrete and wooden posts of various heights. The largest part of the public lighting system was built more than 25 years ago and since then was modestly invested in. This is the fundamental reason why the public lighting system is in bad shape nowadays, with obsolete mercury light bulbs causing higher consumption and maintenance costs and insufficient illumination. A large number of wide tree-lined streets with thick tree-tops also add to insufficient illumination and this requires special solutions for the lighting of the roads, as well as for pedestrian areas and green belts.

8.2.4 Tele-communication systems

Telephone network area Sombor includes telecommunication and Radio and Television infrastructure of the city of Sombor, as well as the areas of Apatin, Odžaci and Kula municipalities. The main ATC is located in Sombor while Apatin, Odžaci and Kula have local ATC's connected by GATC optical cables. Apatin also has an analog RR system that is still functioning. The tendency is to shut down the old knob areas. GATC Sombor is connected to Novi Sad by double lined optical cable, one going via Kula and the other via Odžaci. There is also a connection with GATC Subotica, which is a part of the international line leading to Hungary. Another international line goes towards Hungary via Bački Breg. The optical cables were laid towards all larger villages in the area of the city of Sombor and currently the optical cables are being laid between Kljajićevo and Telečka and Gakovo and Rastina. In the next period, laying of the optical cables towards Bezdán, Kozara, Bukovac and Lugovo should be planned, as well as the building of the ring-shaped optical network which would replace the current star-shaped optical cable network.

Telecommunication network is highly developed and the city is completely covered. There are over 35.000 fixed telephone connections 95% of which is digitalized. Telecom, Telenor and Vip are present, when the mobile operators are concerned. The number of their users is constantly rising and there is high network coverage. It is important to emphasize the presence of the cable network. Two companies have an RRA license: Serbia Broadband-Srpske kablovske mreže d.o.o Kragujevac and Bivalent d.o.o Sombor. The cable network coverage of the city is very good, with a remark that it is mainly installed above the ground and only partially underground. The internet network is highly developed, the wireless network is rapidly growing and since 2006 it can be used via cable network and ASDL.

Table 93. Postal services, 2006

		Municipality	Share in the district (%)
Number of post offices		22	48,88
Number of registered users		35.134	47,33
Postal turnover	letters	3.532	70,71
	packages	7	50

8.3 Energy

Table 94. Energy prices, 2009

	Municipality
Electricity (MWh)	
- out of which households	6.84 din/kW
Gas (1,000 m3)	
Price	38,00 din.
Drinking water (1,000 m3)	
Price	24,27m3+PDV
Heating (Gcal)	
- out of which households	64,82/m2
- out of which companies	7,30/kWh

8.4 Health care and social welfare

Sustainable development of the local community relies on providing the high level of services in the field of health and social care. Sombor, as the seat of Zapadna Bačka County, is a regional centre of health and social care. Within the public sector, the institutions that are the centers of these activities are the General Hospital and The Social Centre in cooperation with Health Centre, ambulances, pharmacies, Geriatric Centre, Youth Centre and Health Rehabilitation Centre in Bezdan. Private practice, with dentist, gynecology and rheumatic surgeries, as well as laboratories and pharmacies.

General medicine services, which provides the health care of grown up population in Sombor, employs 45 doctors and 104 health care workers with higher or secondary education. Approximately 1.699 citizens come per one doctor, which complies with the By-law on the conditions for providing the health care (2000 citizens per doctor). The ratio between doctors and nurses is 1:2.3. The service has 20 points. 12 points of the occupational medicine in the area of Sombor employ 18 doctors and 32 health care workers, with the ratio of one doctor per 1.335 workers.

Children's health care services provides and conducts suitable health protection measurements in health care protection of infants and small children, with the aim of preserving and improving their health, as well as the necessary conditions for their normal physical and mental growth. Children's health care protection is provided with 5 doctors and 10 health care workers. School children health care service provides health care services for children 7-19 years old. One ambulance employs 5 doctors and 10 health care workers. This is not in accordance with the By-law on the conditions for providing the health care (1800 children per one doctor) since Sombor has 3.013 children per doctor.

Special **Women Health Care** implies health care protection during pregnancy, child birth, and family planning, as well as diagnostics and the treatment of genital diseases. The number of doctors per patient is not in accordance with the By-law on the conditions for providing the health care (5.000 -8.000 women older than 15 per doctor).

Dental Care is provided by 31 dentists and 58 dental technicians and assistants. The ratio in this health care branch is approximately 3.173 patients per doctor. The total number of doctors working in health care services outside hospitals is 135

Medical stationary needs of the population of Sombor are met by the **General Hospital** which employs 651 medical workers, or 67% of the total number of employees, and 351 non medical workers, or 35% of the total number of employees. 145, or 22, 3 % of the employees have postgraduate education (137 doctors, or 94.5%), 47, or 7.2% have undergraduate education and 459, or 70.5 % have a secondary education.

General hospital in Sombor has 908 beds and covers the area of Zapadna Bačka County which has a population of 214.011.

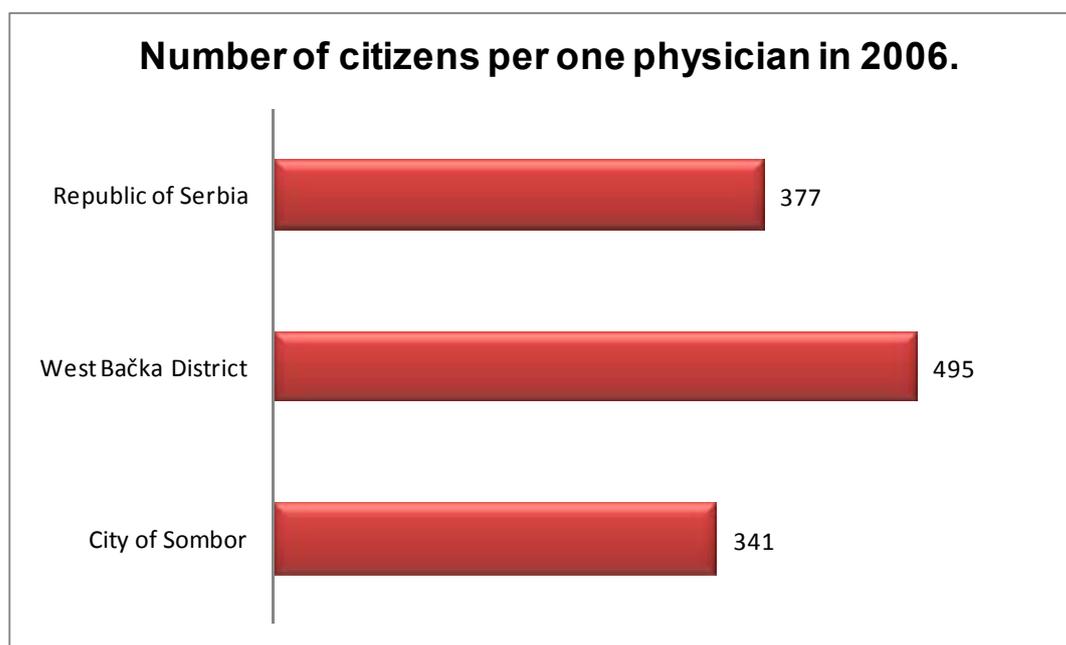
Table 95. Investments in health care and social welfare, 2006

	Municipality (€)*
Expenditures (investments) – health care and social protection	20.209.324

* Medium exchange rate NBS in 2006

Table 96. Physicians, dentists and pharmacists in health care, 2006

	Municipality	Share in total number of physicians (%)
Physicians – Total	272	100
Physicians – general medicine	41	15,07
Physicians – on specialization	30	11,03
Physicians – specialists	201	73,89
Dentists	31	/
Pharmacists	34	/
Number of citizens per one physician in the municipality	341	/
Number of citizens per one physician in the district	495	/
Number of citizens per one physician in Serbia	377	/



A proper attention is being paid to **Social security** even though it receives only 2% of the local budget. City of Sombor, in accordance with its jurisdiction and defined priorities when it comes to dealing with the problems in this area, and in cooperation with corresponding institutions, finances the following activities: one-time-only help for accommodation in houses of refuge, house help programs, help with the first accommodation in the social security facilities, burial expenses and the expenses of the mobile teams.

In addition, by accepting the initiatives of the professional services, new projects and activities were started in order to expand and improve the quality of the social services. For example, the service for protection of the victims of violence, counseling service, food on wheels (done by Geriatric centre), works of humanitarian organizations and associations and financing of four personal assistants.

Geriatric Centre consists of retirement home and the home for the elderly. The retirement home is situated within the city itself (urban zone of Selenča) and is an institution with a high accommodation category, while the home for the elderly is situated in a more peaceful place, the outskirts of the city. At this moment, the Geriatric centre accommodates 400 people, majority of whom originates from the area of Sombor.

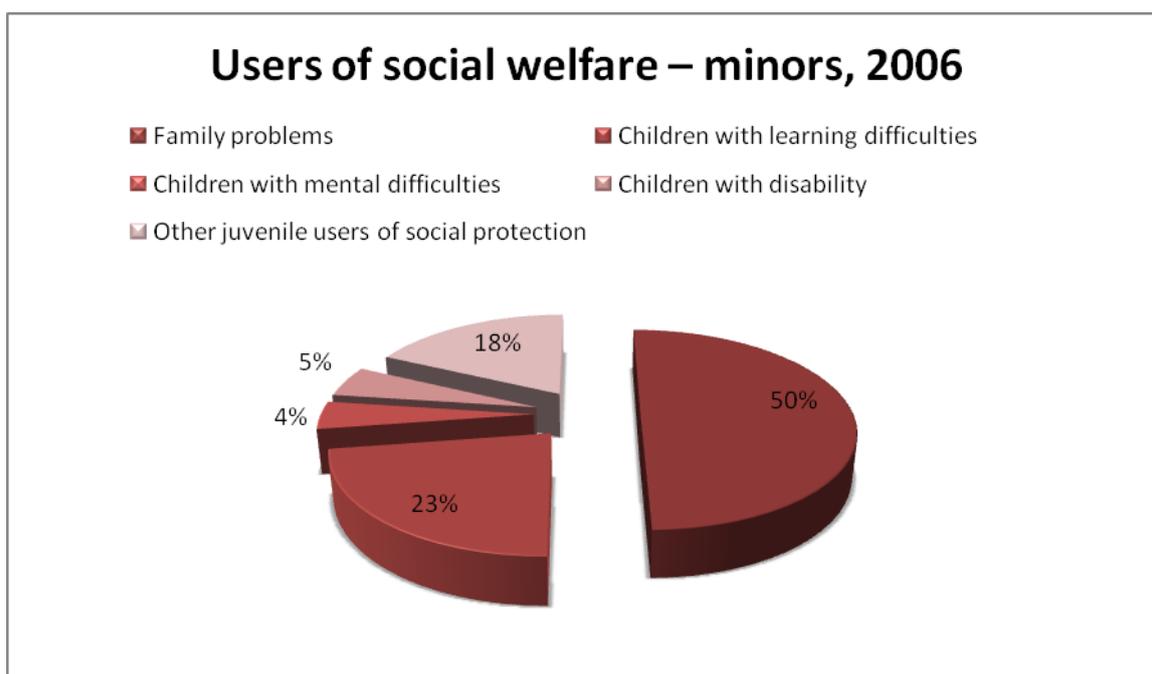
Children and Youth home 'Miroslav Antić Mika has a dormitory and a house of refuge. The house of refuge was founded and is run by the local self-government. This institution provides accommodation for children who are endangered by the domestic violence, neglected or abandoned by their parents.

Social work centre provides services for the individuals and families who are of low social status. Services, measures and rights are available to children and youth, old, sick, disabled, individuals and families, as well as social groups, according to the established priorities.

Out of the total number of underage beneficiaries, the largest percentage, 49.86%, are the individuals endangered by the domestic situation. They are followed by the individuals with behavior disorders, 22.76%, and other social protection users, 17.89%.

Table 97. Users of social welfare – minors, 2006

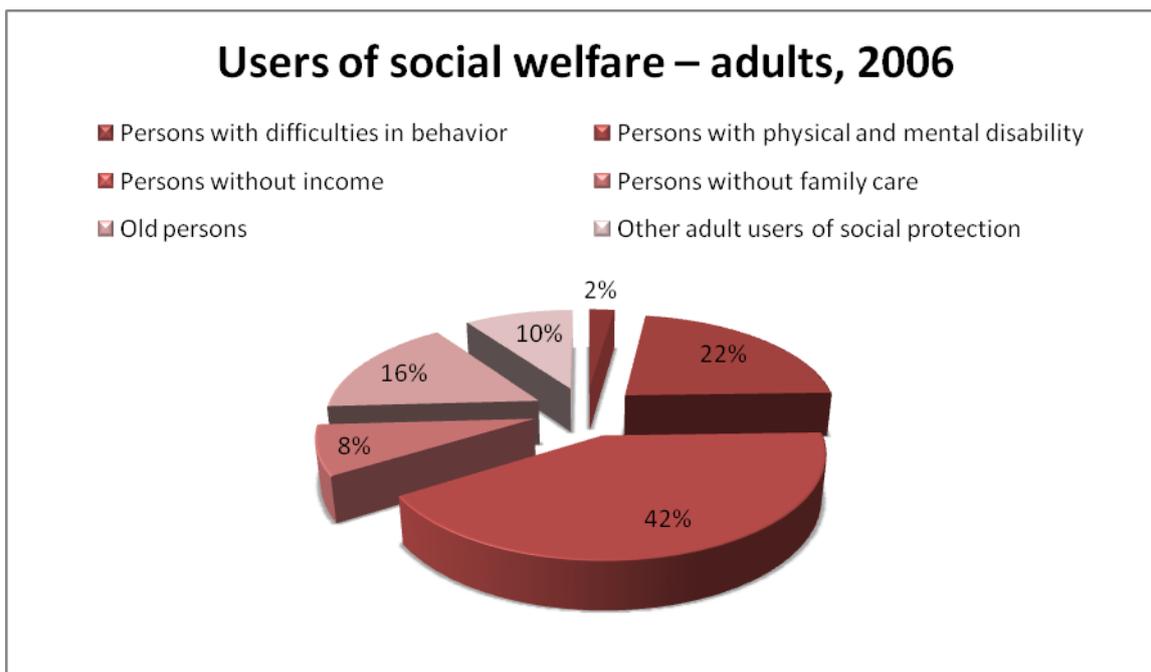
	Municipality	Share in total users (%)
Total	760	100
Family problems	379	49,86
Children with learning difficulties	173	22,76
Children with mental difficulties	34	4,47
Children with disability	38	5
Children with multiple problems	0	0
Other juvenile users of social protection	136	17,89



Out of almost 3000 full age beneficiaries of social protection 41.59% are financially dependant. Large percentage is mentally and physically disabled, 22.27%, or elders, 16.17%.

Table 98. Users of social welfare – adults, 2006

	Municipality	Share in total number of users (%)
Total	2.919	100
Persons with difficulties in behavior	66	2,26
Persons with physical and mental disability	650	22,27
Persons without income	1.214	41,59
Persons without family care	233	7,98
Old persons	472	16,17
Other adult users of social protection	284	9,73



8.5 Education facilities

The appearance of the middle class in Sombor contributed to a relatively early development of the wide system of education and a diverse cultural life. .

It is noted that Sombor got his first Serbian elementary school in 1717, and just five years later his first Hungarian one. In 1759. the first secondary school was founded, and in 1763. the first Grammar school was founded as well. The most important year was 1778. when Avram Mrazović, the superintendent for the Serbian schools in Southern Hungary, opened Norma, the first school for the education of teachers and the forerunner of the famous Preparandija, which grew into the Faculty of Pedagogy today.

Norma, the first school for teachers in Southern Slavs, in its 230 year tradition produced thousands of renowned teachers for the Serbo-Croatian speaking areas. Norma's professors were the authors of series of textbooks, starting with spelling books all the way to modern pedagogical textbooks. The graduates from Norma are among the great personages of our community.

Table 99. Capacity of education institutions, 2007

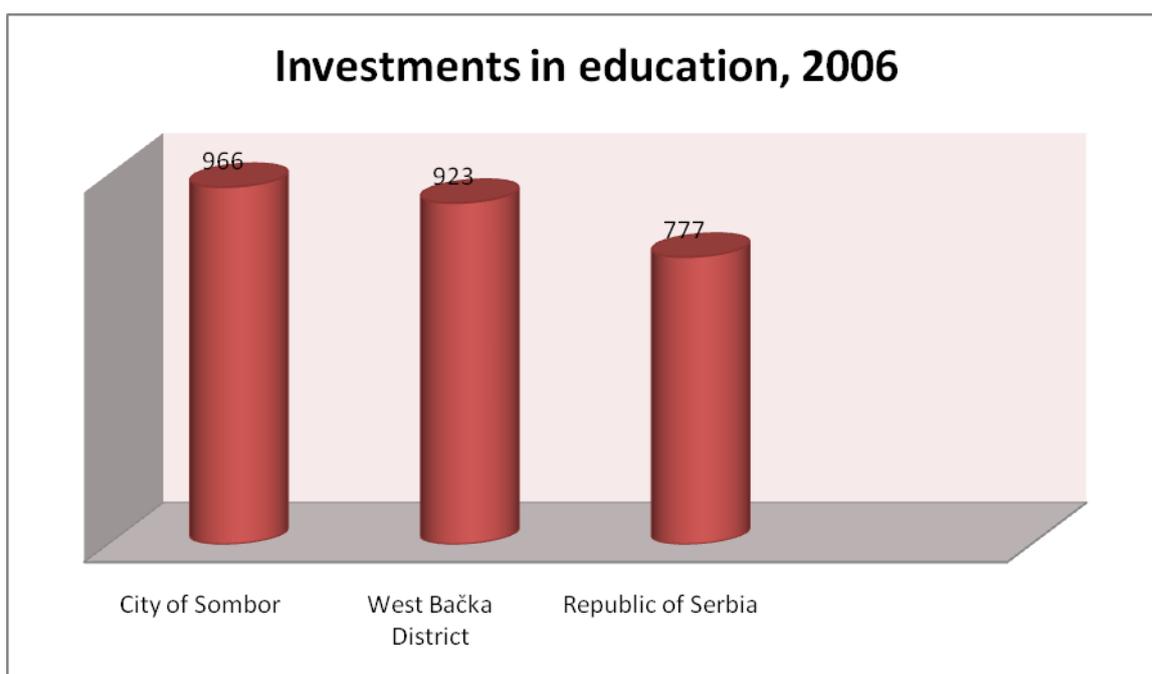
	Number of institutions	Number of education profiles	Number of students
Pre-school institutions	31	/	1778
Primary schools	26	/	7117
Secondary schools	6	/	4197
Higher schools (up to 2 yrs)	/	/	/
Faculties	2	/	1145

In 2006, the total investment in education in the area of Sombor was 12.392.992 €. Observing the structure of this investment makes it clear that the level of investment is greater to that of the county and the state.

Table 100. Investments in education, 2006

	Municipality (€)*	District (€)	Serbia (€)
Expenditures (investments) in education - Total	12.392.992	23.780.283	1.012.486.495
Expenditures (investments) in primary education	6.960.625	14.881.114	486.853.890
Expenditures (investments) in primary education per pupil	966	923	777

* Medium exchange rate NBS in 2006

**Table 101. Number and structure of education institutions, 2009**

		Municipality	Share in total institutions in the district (%)
Primary schools	Total	26	53
	classes	378	46
Secondary schools	Total	6	40
	classes	171	52
Specialized schools	Total	4	50
	classes	26	74

Schools for adults	Total	1	100
	classes	24	100
Higher schools		0	0
Faculties		2	100
Institutions for pre-school children		30	49
Students in boarding schools		1	-
Pupils in boarding schools		2	50
Total institutions		72	51

Table 102. 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	7.456	44,48
	Finished school	1.032	45,68
Secondary schools - pupils	Total	4.219	53,22
	Finished school	1.122	51,85
Special schools - pupils	Total	150	73,89
	Finished school	31	86,11
Schools for adults - Total	Total	272	100,00
	Finished school	87	100,00
Higher schools - students	Total	0	0,00
	Scholarship from the budget	0	0,00
	Finished school	0	0,00
Faculties - students	Total	1.145	100,00
	Scholarship from the budget	458	100,00
	Finished school	423	100,00
Pupils and Students - Total		13.242	50,33
Pre-school institutions	Juvenile users	1.795	42,76
Boarding schools for students	Users	0	0
Boarding schools for pupils	Users	309	72,03

Table 103. Average number of pupils, students and residents in education institutions, 2006

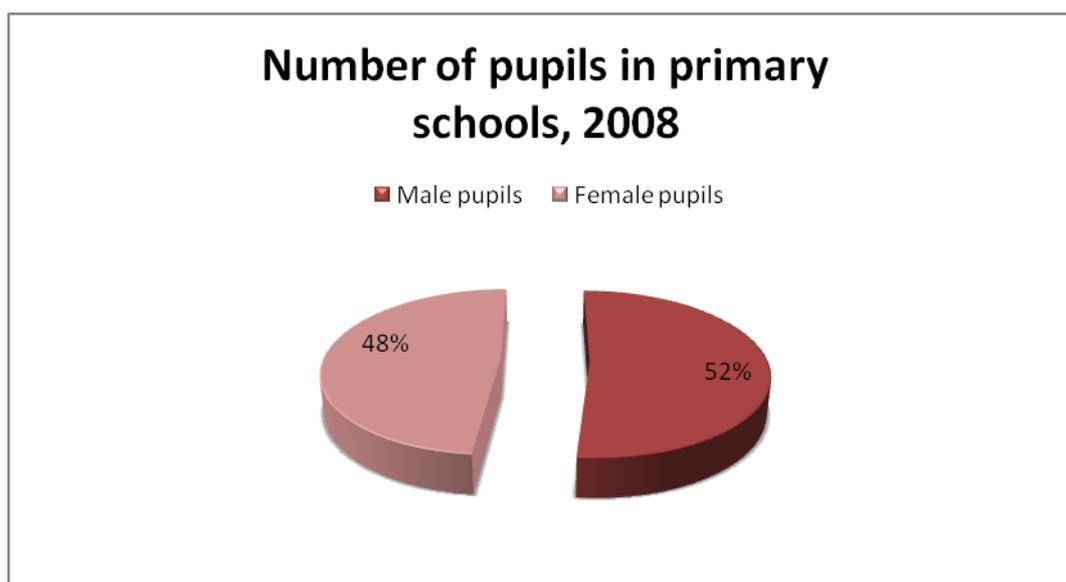
	Municipality	Serbia
Number of pupils per primary school	273.29	174.5
Number of pupils per in primary school class	19.23	20.6
Number of pupils per secondary school	664.66	598.6
Number of pupils per secondary school class	24.02	26.1
Number of pupils per specialized school	63	31.7
Number of pupils per specialized school class	5.72	6.4
Number of pupils per school for adults	361	0.0
Number of pupils per class in school for adults	14.44	0.0
Number of students per higher school	/	92.4
Number of graduate students per higher school	/	122.2

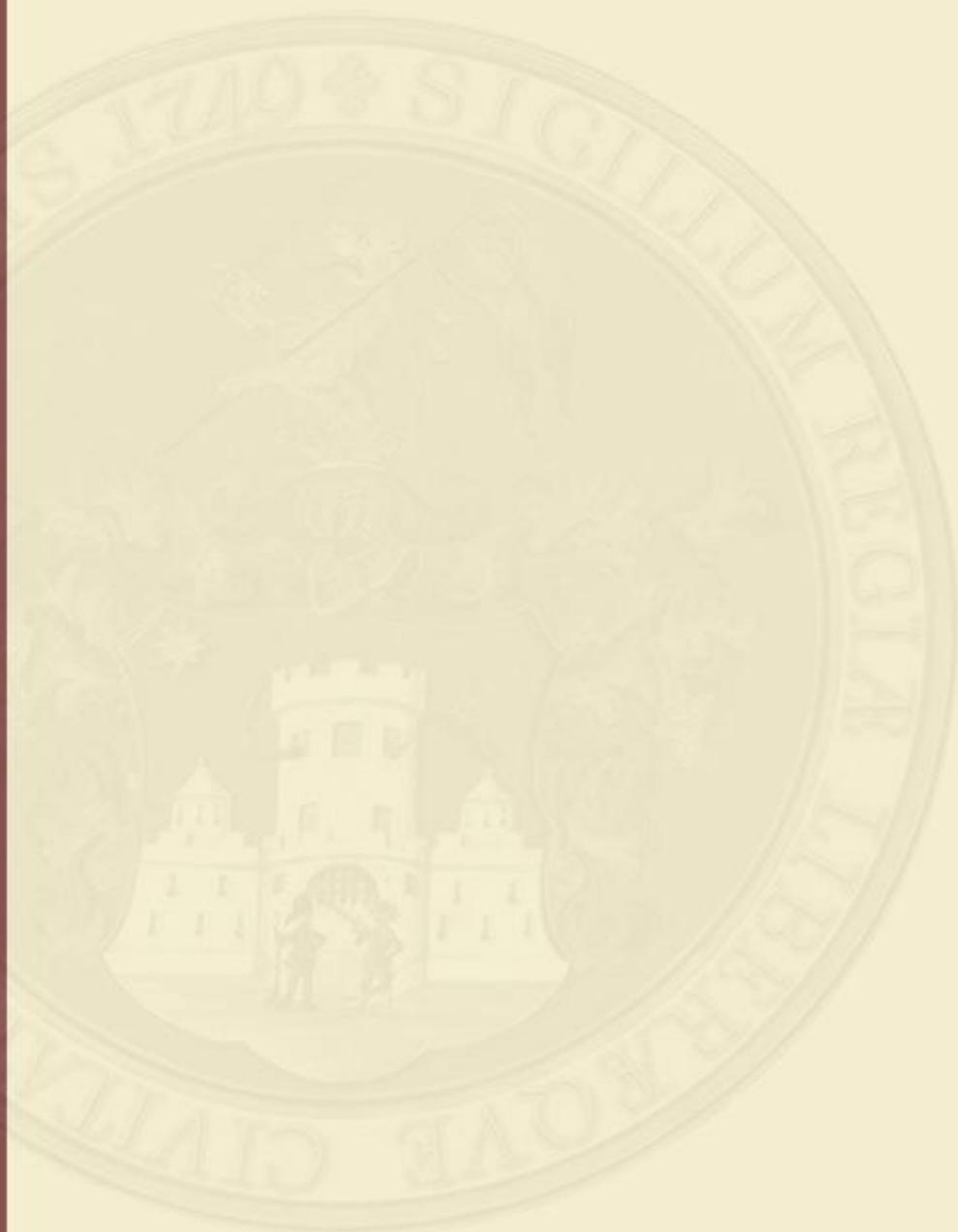
Number of students per faculty		0.0
Number of graduate students per faculty		0.0
Number of juvenile users per pre-school institution	52.43	82.5
Number of users per boarding school for students	143	462.7
Number of users per boarding school for students	160	151.7

7.003 pupils attend the elementary schools in Sombor and there are 223 boys more than the girls.

Table 104. Number of pupils in primary schools, 2008

		Municipality	Share u total number of pupils in primary schools in the district (%)
Primary school pupils	Total	7.003	44,57
	Female pupils	3.390	44,62
	Male pupils	3.613	44,53





9. Environment

9.1 Air quality (pollution)

Public health service Sombor continually and systematically checks the air quality in Sombor. The measurements of the amounts of sulphur dioxide, soot and the total presence of residues are being done at one place. Official and continual air quality measurements in the centre of Sombor show the presence of the following polluting compounds. SO₂, CO₂, NO₂, as well as the presence of powdery substances, all of which within the allowed limits. The products of burning of fossil fuels in households and individual boiler-rooms are the main source of the basic polluting substances. The biggest air pollution comes from industrial facilities, city's heating plant, individual chimneys, road traffic and agriculture.



9.2 Soil quality

The area of Sombor is of various pedologic compositions and there is a multitude of types and subtypes of soil. Chernozem is the most fertile type since it has the highest porosity. It covers the largest area of the city, by suitable water and air regime and a suitable content of humus (4-6% that is 40-50cm of surface area) along with its subtypes. These is a carbonated, non-carbonated, sandy, degraded, salted and mildly salted chernozem. The second significant type of soil is the meadow chernozem which was created under the influence of ground water. This type is less fertile and also has several subtypes, among others degraded and carbonated. Third type is bog land chernozem, created by longer influence of ground waters. By eliminating the influence of ground waters, it is transformed into a fertile land. The category of unfertile types contains salt pans with their under types solonetz, solonchak and solodj. The next category is the alluvial soils developed near the river flows as a consequence of flooding. Clay soil is created by decomposition of minerals in the sand and this is the least fertile type of soil.

Until now, the quality and the pollution of soil in the area of Sombor was monitored upon requests of the individual farmers. Beside that, the Agricultural Service Sombor d.o.o performs soil examinations in order to choose the proper cultivars, seeds and artificial manures. The use of artificial manures, pesticides, insecticides, fungicides and irrigation water is insufficiently controlled and planned.

In the future period, the control and improvement of the agricultural land will be conducted on the basis of the projects that were approved and the funds collected by renting the state agricultural land, all in accordance with the following studies: The Fertility Control of the Cultivated Land in the area of Sombor, and The improvement of quality of the Cultivated Land in the area of Sombor.



9.3 Water quality

Surface watercourses: Danube–international, Kidjoš-interstate, the unregulated part of the watercourse of Mostonga and Danube-Tisza-Danube canal system are in the function of disposal and use of waters. Apart from Danube, they are simultaneously the receivers of the drainage of surface waters, as well as ground waters, drainage and other waters used in the area of Sombor.

Ground waters in the area of Sombor generally present and are formed depending on the geological conditions. They are characterized by different strength and chemical and bacterial structure. Both surface and ground waters are being used. The surface ones for the industrial and agricultural needs, and purposes of maintenance of the multi-purpose use of the Danube-Tisza-Danube hydro system, and the ground waters for multiple purposes, such as the water supply of the city, built-up areas and certain industrial manufacturers, as well as for limited irrigation.

Water quality in the area of Sombor is in accordance with the By-law on the water quality. The A range analysis are being weekly performed at the water factory and at 10 different points. B range analyses are performed twice a year, while C range analyses are annually performed. These analyses are performed by the Public Health Service Sombor.

9.4 Solid waste management

Municipal waste in the area of Sombor is managed by JKP (Public Municipal Company) Čistoća. Municipal waste management section deals with waste removal and disposal, as well as with waste piles recovery. In addition to that, JKP Čistoća carries out facultative municipal services, such as additional waste removal with or without the use of containers, excavation and loading of soil, disposal of waste material, water transportation and industrial and slaughter house waste. These activities are performed both within the city and the other built-up areas: Bezdan, Bukovac, Kljajićevo, Čonoplja, Svetozar Miletić, Lugovo, Šidjani, Nenadić, Bački Monoštor. Bački Breg is also planned. Around 24.000 households, 1.211 economic and non-economic organizations and around 1.000 small economy premises. These operations are performed with seven special vehicles for waste removal and three trucks with 5 m³ caskets.

Cleaning of roads and pavements, waste collection from public surfaces, and snow and ice cleansing and removal is performed in an organized manner. The program covers the cleaning of the streets in the central area of the city, as well as all magisterial roads and areas around apartment buildings in Selenča. This section of the company performs daily cleaning of 36.942 m² of roads and other public surfaces, and additional 38.495 m² of roads and pavements in the second zone.

Municipal waste pile has a suitable location and was projected by a renown expert in this field, professor Marijan Ivanc of Smelt in Slovenia to satisfy the needs of all built-up areas in the around Sombor for the period of 200 years. It started to work 20 years ago.

Waste separation was organized several years ago. PET containers were installed, and in 2009 their number was increased. Paper containers were installed too.



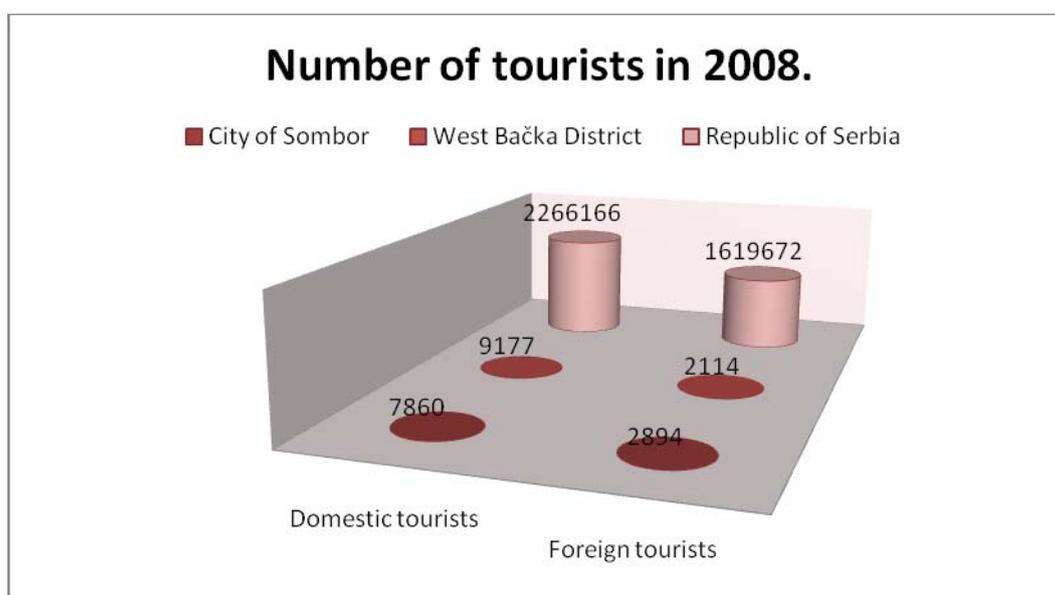
10. Travel

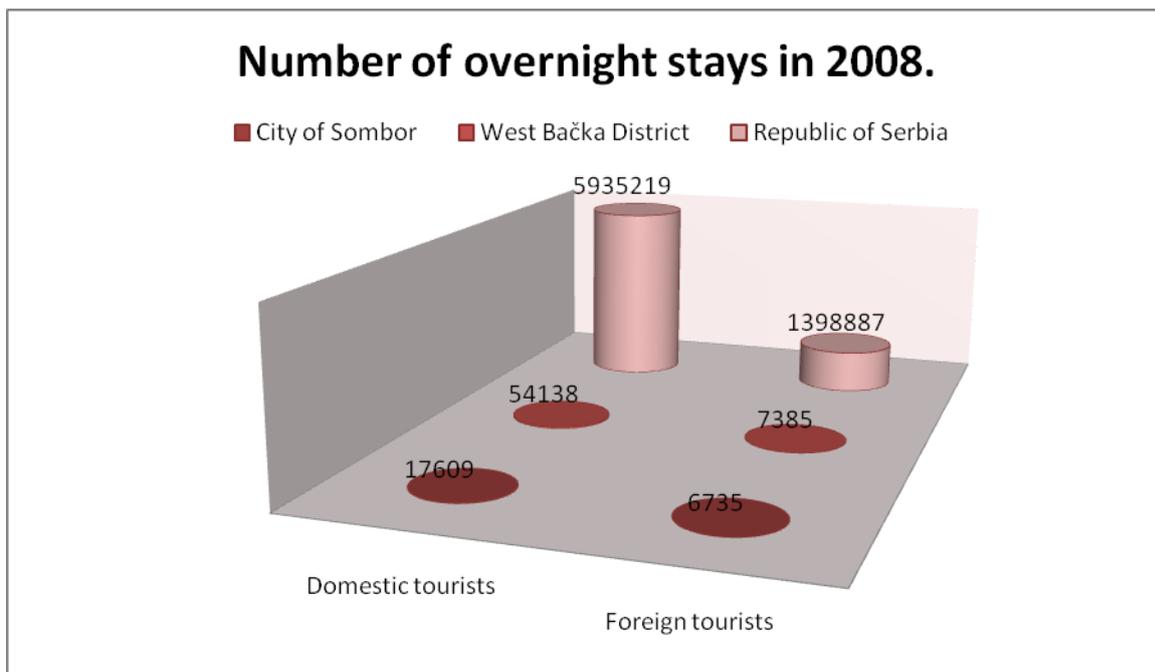
10.1 Number of visitors

In 2008 Sombor had more than 24.000 visitor-days, with approximately 11. 000 tourists, which makes it an average of 2.26 days per tourist.

Table 105. Number and structure of tourists and overnight stays, 2008

		Municipality	District	Serbia
Number of tourists	Total	10.754	11.291	2.266.166
	Local	7.860	91.77	1.619.672
	Foreign	2.894	2.114	646.494
Number of overnight stays	Total	24.344	61.523	7.334.106
	Local	17.609	54.138	5.935.219
	Foreign	6.735	7.385	1.398.887
Average number of overnight stays	Total	2,26	5,45	3,24
	Local	2,24	5,90	3,66
	Foreign	2,33	3,49	2,16





10.2 Hotel capacities

Table 106. Hotel capacities, 2009

Destination	Number of hotels	Number of beds	Utilization rate (%)
Sombor	10	284	21%
Bački Monoštor	11	47	3,5%
Bezdan	3	11	2%
Doroslovo	1	54	1%
TOTAL	24	396	13%

Garni Hotel Andrić

This hotel is located in the very centre of Sombor and is surrounded by theatre and city museum, which makes it a secluded place just five-minute walk from the city's promenade. The hotel has ten rooms and two suites. All rooms have air-conditioners and the suites also have mini kitchens. Additional services include bicycle rental, internet, photocopy, etc.



Hotel InterNacion

The first hotel in Sombor was built in 1856. It was called At French Emperor's but continued to work as The Hunting Bugle.

The new part of the hotel has single and double bed rooms and suits, with the capacity of 118 beds. All rooms have bathrooms. Additional services are : the ball hall (The Crystal Hall) with the capacity of 400 people suitable for congresses, lectures and concerts, The Hunting Bugle restaurant with a terrace, a disco, an aperitif bar, an electronic casino and a parking space.

The hotel is on sale at the moment.



Villa Kronić

Has a sixty-bed capacity. All rooms have bathrooms and satellite TV's. The air-conditioned restaurant has 120 seats while the covered terraces and summer houses have an additional 200-seat capacity. Villa Kronić is suitable for preparations of sport teams, especially the football teams since it has two main and two additional pitches with locker rooms.



Villa Tamara

The villa previously called Krizmanić Vila and later Titova Vila was completely redecorated and opened under a new name, Villa Tamara. It is located within the city, on the road to Apatin and has an eight-bed capacity. It is intended for business people and hunters. The ambient is completed by two old farm houses, and an artificial lake. It also has a hunting dog and pet compartment.



High school dormitory

Between July, 1 and August, 31, ^{and} on weekends during the school year, high school dormitory is available for food and accommodation services to sport teams, participants in various competitions, festivals, excursions, etc. It has a 232-bed capacity with bathroom in every room. Additional services are: a modern kitchen, a restaurant, a meeting room, a TV room, additional air conditioned rooms suitable for smaller groups, basketball, football and handball open courts, a modern gym, a gallery and a library.



Hostel Piccolina

Hostel Piccolina is located in the very centre of Sombor and has a six-bed capacity. The rooms have bathrooms, satellite TV's and telephones. There is a pizzeria within the hostel.



10.3 Tourism potentials

Special nature reserve Gornje Podunavlje (The Upper Danube basin)

Due to its extraordinary natural values, Gornje Podunavlje was designated as Important Bird Area (IBA) in 1989. It is also an integral part of potential Biosphere Reserve Drava-Mura and one of Ramsar Site candidate wetlands. Special nature reserve Gornje Podunavlje was put under state protection on July 20th, 2001 as a natural wealth of 1st category. Gornje Podunavlje has a giant ecologic importance for preservation, protection and improving of natural values. It is a Danube pearl of Vojvodina and Serbia.

Special nature Gornje Podunavlje spreads across an alluvial plateau on the left Danube bank in the length of 64 km from Hungarian border until Bogojevo, with an area of 20 000 ha. This reserve is comprised of the remains of former vast inundated Danube valley. It consists of

several separate sites: Monoštorski rit (Monoštor marshes), Apatinski rit (Apatin marshes), Štrpce area, Kozara and Karapandža. The greater part of the reserve is covered by marshy, inundated forest complexes. Such types of preserved indigenous biotopes are very rare, both in our country and in Europe. It comprises a natural whole with the right Danube bank, an inundated area in Baranya in Croatia, well-known for its Kopački rit (Kopački marshes) and inundated area Karapandža in Hungary.

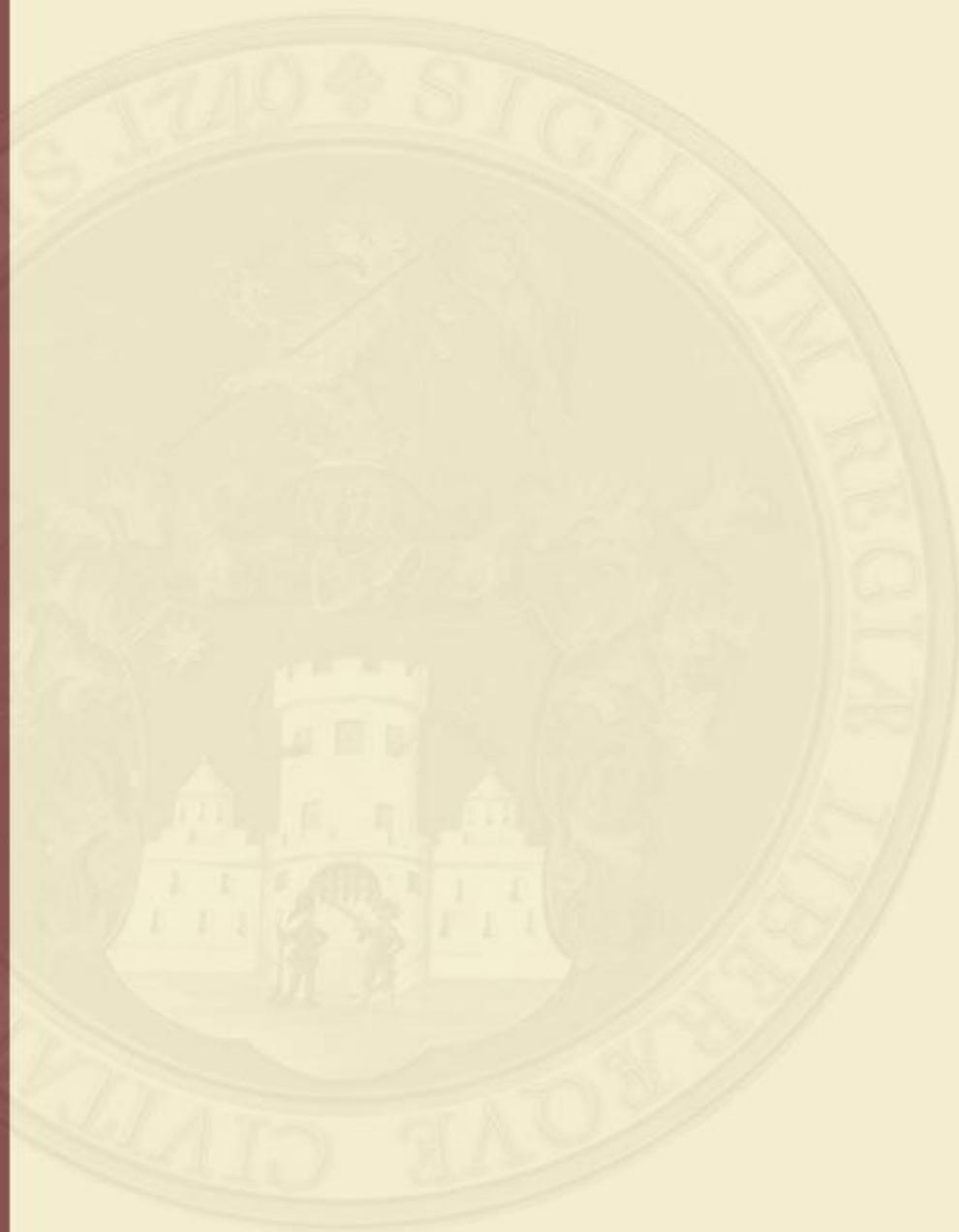
Flora and fauna

This reserve is a complex mosaic of water and land ecosystems. Forests- marshes, ponds and swamps are of true beauty and dominated by Red Deer and Slavonian Oak. Water is a habitat of relic, rare and endangered flora (Mare's Tail, water violet, Greater Spearwort, White and Yellow Lotus, Lax-flowered orchid, etc) The wealth of this biodiversity is reflected with a high diversity of vegetation types, with as many as 51 plant communities with over 1,000 species of plants. This wealth is also shown by the presence of 55 species of fish, 11 species of amphibians, 9 species of reptiles, 230 species of birds and 51 species of mammals as well as numerous invertebrates, especially butterflies with over 60 species of daytime butterflies. The total wood volume is over 1.300.000 cubic meters with 40% of intensive Euro American poplar plantings. Certainly of the highest value are Slavonian Oak woods, the most famous being those in Karapandža, the most northern part of the reserve. With the mass of more than 600 m³/ha, they are one of the best in our country. Certain part of them is used with the purpose of producing genetically extremely valuable seed material. Over 30 animal species are listed as natural rarities in the preliminary list of flora of Serbia. Animal species of special concern are:

- **White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*)** – the largest mid-European bird of prey whose endangerment is of international proportions. Out of about thirty pairs living in Vojvodina and Serbia, one third is nesting in the special nature reserve Gornje Podunavlje.
- **Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*)** – declared as a natural rarity in Serbia. In the area of Special reserve there are 20-25 nesting pairs which represents a quarter of the national population.
- **Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)** – a species that died out in Serbia during 20th century. In the last fifteen years four colonies appeared in Vojvodina.
- **Heron colonies (*Ardea* sp., *Ardeola* sp., *Nycticorax* sp., *Egretta* sp.)** – according to the results of the detailed charting performed in 1999, several permanent colonies exist in the area of Special reserve.
- **Wild Ducks (*Anas* sp., *Aythya* sp.) and Wild Geese (*Anser* sp.)** – species that settle here mainly during winter and migrational periods, numbering at several tens of thousands.

The course of Danube, together with its backwaters called 'Dunavci' is one of the significant hatcheries of fish (carp, pike, pikeperch, etc) which makes the Reserve one of the most sought after fishing destinations. Bird watching and safari can be organized between May 15th and August 15th. with other parts of the year being presupposed by the hunting season and deer roaring.





11. Quality of life

11.1 Public capacities and recreation programs

11.1.1 Sports capacities (play courts, recreation centers, stadiums)

Sombor has a long sporting tradition. As far as 1887. the first sport society of Sombor was founded for the purposes of highly developed sports. At the end of 19th century, citizens of Sombor were undisputed swimmers and water polo players and very successful in athletics, with numerous state champion titles won. The first Olympic sportsmen from Sombor-wrestlers Stevan Pišta Nađ and Nikola Grbić achieved significant results in 1924 in Paris, and Ivan Frgić later in Montreal in 1976. After WW II, female gymnasts, weight lifters and women handball players increased the Olympic medal fund.

118 sports clubs are active, 69 in the city itself and 49 in built-up areas with six of them being women clubs, two in the city and four in the built-up areas. Out of 28 types of sports present, football, counting 23 teams is the most popular. It is followed by handball with 13 clubs, karate with 12 clubs, sport fishing with 12 clubs and the rest of the sports counting between one and seven clubs. There are 7 associations, two of them having intermunicipal and inter-county character. The eighth association is the Municipal Sports Association

In the area of Sombor there are 78 outdoor courts, 37 within the city and 41 in the villages. There are 29 indoor courts, 14 within the city and 15 in the villages. 51 sport objects are located within the city and 56 in villages, totaling at 107(one per 1000 inhabitants) and allowing the athletes in Sombor to train and compete.

Sports Centre Soko, The building started in 1926 and was finished the following year. It was built in Byzantine style making it one of the most beautiful buildings of that time in Sombor, and one of the first sports centers in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. The Sports Centre offers one arena (22x13m), basketball, handball and volleyball outdoor court and an artificial grass outdoor football pitch. Sports Centre is also suitable for weight lifting, body building, table tennis, fitness, gymnastics, aikido, karate, wrestling and table tennis practices for both professional athletes and amateurs.



Sports Hall Mostonga was built in 1971. and is used for trainings, competitions, gym classes, recreation programs, cultural and economic events. It was projected as a sports hall for “small” sports (basketball, volleyball, handball and football) and consists of main hall, with dimensions of 43x50m suitable for domestic and international small sports competitions, and auxiliary hall of 28x18m. Within the object there is an ambulance and just outside of it, a trim track.

Swimming Pool Mostonga was built in 1981. and since then it has a very popular school for non-swimmers. It consists of two indoor swimming pool, the larger one measuring 25m x17.5m x 2m and the smaller one measuring at 17,5 m x 8 m x 0,80 m, and three outdoor swimming pools, the Olympic swimming pool, measuring at 50 m x 25 m and two children's' pools measuring at 4 m x 4. The Swimming Pool Mostonga is suitable for recreational and professional swimmers, breath-hold and scuba diving and water polo

City Bathing Spot Štrand After the Great Bačka Canal was built in 18th century, citizens of Sombor got their first bathing spots. in 1930's Strand was built on the left side of Apatin bridge and today it has an Olympic size swimming pool, a large swimming pool, measuring at 50 m x 25 m, beach volleyball court, futsal pitch and a children's' playground.

City Stadium has three football pitches, the main football pitch with a running track encircling it, and two auxiliary football pitches.

The first tennis court in Sombor was built in 1895 in a park near Županija. At the location of TC Žak, the first three tennis courts were built in 1905. The most famous tennis player of that time was Ivan Radović, a Davis Cup team member. Nowadays, there is a large number of tennis court locations.

Tennis Club Game has two tennis courts, a concrete one and a clay one.

Tennis Club ŽAK has nine clay tennis courts

Riding school Magnifico (www.kkzapadnabacka.com) offers courses in sport and recreational riding. The school is run by Slobodan Lazić, an engineer and a certified trainer, instructor and a riding referee. For more experienced riders the school organizes field ridings in the surrounding area, as well as the riding field trips. The school also organizes photo sessions and various video recordings with horses and riders, as well as presentations with horses. It has more than a hundred members, the majority being school children between 10 and 18 years old. This spring should mark the beginning of a pedagogic and therapeutic riding school.

The existing sport facilities are frequently used by numerous sport clubs. Also worth mentioning are: Sombor airport (parachuting), tartan running track (all athletic disciplines), fitness centers (body building, fitness, weight lifting), hunting grounds(hunting, bird and flora watching, sport and recreational fishing), motocross race track Lemeš ring, bicycle lane Sombor-Osijek, hippodrome (sport and recreational riding)

Good geographic position and relief is what makes Sombor suitable for various sport activities. Improvement of the existing and building of new sport objects could create conditions for the development of various sport and recreational activities, such as: aviating of recreational planes, paragliding, acrobatic parachuting, panoramic viewing using aero planes or helium balloons , golf and mini golf courts, ethno botanic park, building of a trim track in one of the woods or picnic grounds, waterskiing tracks, boat and canoe riding, skate park and new bicycle lanes outside the city zone and on the canal and Danube banks

The development of sport and recreation infrastructure could significantly increase the volume of tourism.

11.2 Churches and temples

Church of Holy Great-Martyr George – the Great Orthodox church – was built on the foundations of a small church that existed in the Ottoman period, and is worthy the price Sombor had paid to become a free town. The building started in 1759 from the donations given by both wealthy and poor Serbs from Sombor. It is built in baroque-rococo style and the works were finished in 1761. The iconic paintings were painted by the best zograph of that

time Teodor Kračun. During restoration of the interior in 1866, the old iconostasis was removed and a new one was done by Pavle Simić in 1873 and it contained 77 icons of high artistic value. A thatched cottage was built behind the church and within the portal. That was where Avram Mrazović started Norma (the first teachers' school in South Slavs). The old building was reconstructed for the teaching purposes of the women's section of Teachers school that was active until 1921. Nowadays it is a headquarters of the Orthodox Church municipality.



Carmelite Church – Church with two towers – whose building started in 1860 and was finished in 1904. A convict was built in 1905, and together with the church it makes a harmonic architectural whole in romantic style. The church has an organ, built in 1926, which are third in size in the area of the formal Yugoslavia.



Church of Saint John the Forerunner – a Small Orthodox church - was built on holy grounds of former Christian church, which was converted into mosque by the Ottomans and upon their departure transformed into an Orthodox church. The monks from the Jazak monastery on Fruška Gora, while running away from the Ottomans attack, brought the relics of Uroš V, the last Serbian emperor. Two years later they returned to Jazak carrying the relics. As a sign of gratitude, they left the icon of Saint Bogorodica which was brought from Kosovo during the Serb migration under the leadership of Arsenije Čarnojević. The icon is still kept in the church. The old church was brought down in 1786 and rebuilt in baroque and rococo style in 1790. The iconic paintings were painted by Pavle Đurkovic.

Holy Trinity Church- the Old Catholic church - was built in 1717 by Bunjevci from Sombor on the remains of the old Ottoman buildings. A new church was built between 1752 and 1763 in baroque style, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Church organ was built in 1771 and the pulpit was painted in 1782. Below the church is the crypt where the prominent Catholic citizens of Sombor were buried until 1782.

Monastery of Saint Archdeacon Stefan – is the most northern monastery whose complex consists of konak with parekklesion, a bell tower and a church. A wealthy landowner Stevan Konjović left a huge wealth to Serbian Orthodox church in 1909, with an obligation of building a monastery. The building of the monastery began in 1928, based on the project from Svetozar Krotin, and it lasted until 1933. Due to lack of money for interior decoration, the church was painted in 1338 when PhD Nenad Bugarski donated the necessary funds. The monastery was built in Serbian-Byzantine style which is rarely seen in Vojvodina.

Chapel of Saint Ivan Nepomuk – was built in rococo style in 1751. by the administer of emperor's wealth Franc Redl and dedicated to Saint Ivan Nepomuk, the floods protector. Due to its shape, the assumption is that it was built on the remains of the Ottoman mosque which stood next to Pasha's tower. The Chapel kept her original shape.

11.3 City gathering centers

11.3.1 Libraries

City Library Karlo Bijelicki (Emperor Lazar 3) www.biblioso.org.rs. City Library was built in 1877 in neo renaissance style for the needs of the first Sombor Savings Bank in Sombor which was founded in 1868. Karlo Bijelicki, the chief accountant of the first Sombor Savings Bank laid the foundations of the City Library at the General union assembly on 02.01.1859. held in the City Hall, and the library is in function ever since. Priceless literary treasure of over 300.000 books has its paramount in a Collection of rarities consisting of 309 books, the oldest one being the Božidar Vuković Almanac published in Venice in 1538. Among other valuables are the Native section collections of more than 4000 books, as well as various newspapers and magazines which were published in Sombor. In 1994. City Library became the chief library in West Bačka county. It has an adult's section, a scientific section with reading room, a referral internet centre, an internet café with a reading room and a copier, a children's' section with a reading room, a bookbinder's shop, a book store and a digital gallery.



11.3.2 Parks

Sombor is the greenest city in Serbia and in former Yugoslavia. When we state this, we bare in mind the fact the only in public greenery there are 18.600 trees, and the image that if we would line up the streets of Sombor they would be 120 km long and if we would do the same with the street trees they would be a kilometer longer. The greenery is enriched by 52 ha of grass areas, 10.5 park areas. Every citizen of Sombor has a 27m³ green crowns above his head.

Among the parks areas we can point out the Heroes Park which is located in the south- east part of the famous Sombor Venac (the square centre of Sombor) The Heroes Park started to be formed during last decade of 19th century, when this urban chattel was formed to a large extent. Nowadays, the park had lost its previous appearance, however, nicely shaped hundred year old larch trees still largely contribute to the entire appearance. Still, the major parts of park's greenery are the famous Sombor Bođoši (Celtis) which autohtony exist only in Australia and Mississippi valley in the USA. The city is almost entirely planted with the American version at the beginning of the 20th century, and it was primarily chosen as a means of solving the city's problems with high ground waters, since Celtis trees require a lot of water for their growth. At the same time, the luxurious tree tops with the unique interweaving of its branches inspired the poets to give Sombor the name of Zelengrad (Greencity), and at the same time leave the visitors in a dilemma whether they are in "the city which is in the middle of the park" or in "the park which is in the middle of the city."

Apart from Heroes Park, Sombor has a Railway Park and Selenča New Park.

11.3.3 Community centers

Srpska Čitaonica (Serbian Reading room) Laza Kostić– was built in 1882. in the eclectic style, for the purposes of Srpska Čitaonica Society founded in 1845. upon the initiative of 72 most educated and prominent Serbs. Laza Kostić, the poet, after marrying Juliana Palanački, became a member in 1897, and was elected president in 1901 and stayed a president until his death in 1910. As a sign of piety for their longtime president, Srpska Čitaonica did not elect a new one until next year. Alongside Srpska Učiteljska Škola (Serbian Teachers School) Srpska Čitaonica was the main city library until 1818. when that role was passed onto the City Library

11.3.4 Cultural Clubs

GKUD Ravangrad Sombor was founded in 2001. by the experienced and knowing people who share great love towards folklore and who pass this knowledge to the next generations. The club has around 300 members, children, youth and grown ups who participate in folklore, singing, ethno and drama sections.

GKUD "Sombor" Sombor is working under this name since 1998, and it originates from KUD Brazde which was founded in 1973. The club has 150 members which participate in folklore, singing and drama sections, as well as in folk orchestra. The largest section, the folklore section is divided into several categories: pre-performing section (school children), performing section (high school and university students) and the veteran section

HKUD Vladimir Nazor was founded for the purpose of keeping the culture and tradition of Bunjevac and Šokac Croats of this area (Praela, Dužionice, Holy Trinity, Saint Francis- Girls Fair, etc.) The club consists of several sections: folklore, tambour, drama, chess and the section for keeping the tradition of Croats-Bunjevac and Šokac.

Citizen association Bunjevačko kolo – was founded in 1921 and successfully organized traditional Dužijanca until 1936. After the reunion in 2000. the club renewed Bunjevac tradition and Dužijance are being held again since 2002. The basic principle of the associations is to maintain Bunjevac customs and tradition.

11.3.5 Cultural centers

Cultural Centre Laza Kostić - www.kcsombor.org.rs Since its foundation, the goal of Cultural Centre was to secure the conditions for comprehensive development of art and culture. The Centre organizes painting, literary, theatre and music programs and amateur cultural programs. The Centre has its own publishing. the basic principle of each segment of the programs is to create the balance between the exceptional achievements in certain cultural fields, the supposed need of the audience for those achievements and the affirmation of the achievements that are created in the area of Sombor.

Cultural Centre Laza Kostić organized the concerts of Jovan Kolundžija, Ivana Tasovac, Tatjana Olujić, Marina Arsenijević, Branka Parlić, Carla Ponten, Jana Rise Phillips, Slavka Nikolić and others, as parts of literary evenings, book promotions of the following authors: academic Nikola Milošević, academic Matija Bečković, Svetlana Velmar-Janković, Dobrica Erića, and others. In addition to that, the Centre published the books from Mika Nastasić, Mihajlo Milošević, Vidosava Raič, Ksenija Đorđević, a monograph of Sombor –The Illustrated Chronicles - from Mile Vojnović, and others

11.3.6. Galleries and ateliers

Milan Konjović Gallery: - www.konjovic.rs The artist vowed to his home town a legacy of 500 works of art with a motto: "These paintings, my favorite ones, I give to my home town with love, it is only here that they belong". The legacy increased each year with new donations, and today it has 1060 chosen paintings, pastels, aquarelles, distempers, drawings and tapestries. Milan Konjović gallery was opened on September 10, 1966. With the adaptation of two storeys building which was built in 1838. eight rooms with the area of about 170 square meters of exhibition room and storage room were built. Besides retrospective exhibitions, Gallery occasionally organizes thematic exhibitions. Gallery organized 11 chronological and 48 thematic exhibitions so far. Milan Konjović (1898-1993) is a painter whose distinctive style of passionate colors and 6 000 works belong to the very peak of Serbian and Yugoslav art.

Cultural Centre Laza Kostić Gallery www.kcsombor.org.rs was founded on November 28 1995. immediately upon Gallery Likovna Jesen was closed. Exhibition activities started on May 10, 1996. with the exhibition of academic painter Mile Prodanović from Belgrade. Gallery concept is the presentation of reputed authors and various types of modern art: painting, graphic, drawing, sculpture, etc., through individual and collective exhibitions. The most important exhibitions so far were those of Olga Ivanicki, Miodrag Bata Mihajlović, Milan Blanuša, Janoš Mesaroš, Sava Stojkov, Dragan Stojkov, Pavle Blesić, Vladimir Spasić, and Kemal Ramujkić.

Painters Atelier Višinka - is located in the Chapel of Saint Ivan Nepomuk, at the heart of Sombor between City Archive and City Library and near Holy Trinity Square and City Hall. Atelier offers artistic painting of different types: canvases, aquarelles, pastel art, and graphics, as well as a respectable number of various souvenirs with the Sombor motives.

Vitraux atelier Stanišić: www.vitrauxart.net was founded in 1908. in Sombor and is one of the leading vitraux ateliers in the world. The Atelier specialized in painting of new vitraux and restorations done in lead and epoxy vitraux techniques. With its long-term and successful work, atelier Stanišić became a synonym of quality, professionalism and prestige. Since 1993. it is present in the USA and cooperates with the leading architects, artists and designers continuing with the tradition of realization of various projects of modern and traditional

character. Vitrauxes of Atelier Stanišić are integral architectural parts of numerous secular and spiritual buildings throughout the world.

Artistic Workshop Knez – was founded in 1972. and deals with making and restoration of church vitraux using classical technique (Serbian-Byzantine style), and vitraux solutions for contemporary and historic architectural spaces. The concept of the workshop is to use their vast experience, technical support and workspace to help either the individuals with recreational education or the painters who need help in realization of their professional projects.

Gallery Art was founded in 1984. and has a ceramics workshop, exhibition and sales room and a bookstore. Exhibition and sales room offers a large choice of applied and decorative ceramics, paintings, graphics and books. Special attention should be paid to hand-made souvenirs of Sombor, in different shapes and sizes, such as vases, ashtrays, pots, plaquettes, reliefs, watches and plates.

11.3.7 Theaters

National Theatre of Sombor (www.npozoristeso.co.rs) had its first premiere on November 25 1882. Theatre building was raised on the initiative of the stockholders society of the Sombor theatre formed in 1877. Professional theatre exists since 1946. and in 1952 it grows into National Theatre. The most prominent directors worked in Sombor and the most significant domestic and world's theatrical classics were staged, as well as avant-garde dramas. Parts of theatre's history are its two managers, Žiga Jasenović and Nikola Peca Petrović, who brought it among the most significant theaters in Serbia. In their 71 festival performances in the last 11 years, National There won 15 prizes for the following plays: Taming of the Shrew, The Marriage of Figaro, Fiškal Galantum, Innocent Anabela's Affair, The Evil Woman, Ruženje naroda u dva dela, Midsummer's Night Dream, Buđenje proleća, Opsada crkve Svetog Spasa



Sombor Theatre Marathon – since 1993., each theatrical season finishes in the festival called Sombor Theatre Marathon. For Three days and three nights in a row we can enjoy the performances of the last years premiere production, along with the performances of visiting theatres, theatrical troupes and Drama Academy students.



11.3.8 Museums

City Museum Sombor (www.gms.rs) The first initiatives were shown in 1880. when Ištvan Ivanji published a declaration for the foundation of Historical Society of Županija. The Funding Assembly of the Historic society Bač-Bodrog was held on May 11 1883. The purpose of the society was to work on collection and classification of antiquities using excavations, presents or purchases for the needs of Museum that was in the process of organization. The society is looking for presents for the future museum which would have the following collections: numismatics and medal collection, archeological and document collection, seal and coat of arms collection, printed books, manuscripts, monography, debates and geographic maps collection, all related to the history of Županija, and the collection of newsletters, leaflets and other printed matters.

City museum Sombor is a regional museum of a complex type today and it has several departments: archeological, numismatic, ethnological, historical, homeland history art and the collection of contemporary Yugoslav art. The Museum also has a specialized library containing valuable publications dating between 18th and 20th century. Museum's gallery has a collection of art works bought at annual exhibitions of Likovna Jesen gallery. This event was started in 1961. by Milan Konjović, the famous painter and the head of City Museum at that time. The artworks (paintings, drawings and a number of sculptures and tapestries) were systematically bought. During 34 years, artworks that portray the art development in former Yugoslavia were bought. Beginning with the sixties (enformel and abstract painting along with art works done in modern tradition) through the seventies(Pop Art, conceptual art, geometric abstraction and hyper realism), the eighties ("repainting" under the influence of neoexpressionist and postmodernist patchwork of details from classical and modern painting, giving an ironic answer to the present artistic and social occurrences) until the nineties, when it became clear that Yugoslav art clearly took two parallel directions: the traditional painting and art opposed to art which accepts changes influenced by the development of computer systems and new technologies. Likovna Jesen was renewed in 2008.



11.4 Cultural activities (events, celebrations, festivals, parades, ceremonies, concerts)

Thanks to its rich cultural and social background, Sombor has various events of diverse content. This area is rich with cultural, sport and economic events. During recent years, these events started to attract a growing number of visitors, both domestic and foreign.

The most significant events are:

The International Fair of Poultry Farming (January) - Exhibitors, domestic and international, exhibit pigeons, decorative birds, rabbits and poultry. The Association of the Breeders of Small Animals-Sombor 1871, the oldest association of this kind in Europe and more than 300 years old, is the organizer of the Fair.

Sombor Theatre Marathon (June) – National Theatre of Sombor ends its each season with this festival. For Three days and three nights in a row we can enjoy the performances of the last years premiere production, along with the performances of visiting theatres, theatrical troupes and Drama Academy students.

The International Old-timers Gathering (July) - is organized by the Association of Old-timer Admirers-Old Timer- from Subotica, with the support of café Des Arts in Sombor and the Tourist Board of Sombor. Around 100 vehicles (cars and motorbikes built between 1920 and 1975) are present at the gathering. The participators drive from Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovakia and Serbia.

Old Crafts Street (July) – is an event of exhibitory and sales character, where old crafts promote their skills through their products and rich culture club Programs. The event is held in the centre of Sombor

Sombor Stew Pot (July) – A traditional event with more than 2000 participants who cook fish stew at the city square accompanied by rich cultural program.



Horse Cab Festival (July) – a horse cab march accompanied by a number of social and cultural events.

Bodrogfest in Bački Monoštor (August) – a two day ethnic festival of food, tradition and craftsmen products aimed at preserving the traditions of peoples from this area and promoting the wealth of Gornje Podunavlje. It consists of Bodrog Stew Pot, Bodrog Horse Cab March, culinary offer, cultural program, craftsmen program, Bodrog Youth Festival and other numerous educational and cultural events.

The Memorial Street ball Tournament Milutin Subotić – Suba (August) – is held on the outdoor basketball court of Sokolski Dom in the memory of the captain of Sombor basketball club. The tournament is organized for all age categories and so far more than 200 teams participated with more than 15 000 spectators seeing them.

The Traditional Harvest End Event Dužionica (August) - is organized by the Citizen association Bunjevačko kolo Sombor. The event begins with standar bearing horsemen, participators and horse cab march which ends in the Carmelite Church with a thanksgiving mass

Futures Tournament (August) – is held at tennis court of TC ŽAK with the participation of the players from around 15 European countries who competed for a price fund of 10.000 \$.

Ethnic music festival The First Accordion of Vojvodina (August) – is held in Stapar. Depending on their age, the contestants are divided into several categories: pioneers(not older than 12), young juniors(13-15 years old), juniors(16-18 years old) and seniors(older than 18.)

Danube Culture Day in Bezdán (August) – the event is a whole day exhibition and fair of handmade products with a rich choice of specialties from Bezdán and the participation of culture clubs and performers from Croatia, Hungary and Serbia.

Horse Cab Day (August) – is traditionally organized by the Riding Club Zapadna Bačka at Sombor hippodrome



Village Corrida in Kljajićevo (August) – a motocultivator race accompanied by various competitions: team's all-round games(30-member teams, 25 men and five women), futsal, street basketball, volleyball, mixed couples fast beer drinking, stone tossing and arm wrestling, rope stretching and blitzkrieg paintball (five women and five men.)

Holy Day of Obligation Celebration Nights in Stapar last for 4-6 days and consist of stew cooking competition, an all day long exhibition of Stapar pigeons, the best mulberry brandy competition - Dudarijada, a table tennis competition, a culture club parade, literary nights, high liturgy in Vodica Church and a horse cab parade.

International Beekeeping Fair (August) – besides honey products, the fair is a display of beekeeping equipment from the best domestic and international manufactures

International reportage festival (September)

International festival of organic food, ethnic food and drinks, home made products and folklore (September) –The association of organic food manufacturers Eco Energy is the traditional organizer of this festival, with exhibitors from Serbia, Republic of Srpska , Macedonia and Croatia. The festival is held on City Square and includes organized promotions and tasting of food and drinks. Jury of Expert chooses the best exhibitors.

Ravangrad Wine Festival (November) – wine and food festival gathers domestic and international wineries. Besides wine promotion, the festival also promotes gastronomical offer of specialties from Bačka and includes tasting of these authentic specialties.

11.5 Entertainment and services

11.5.1 Restaurants

Café's

1. Cafe de Sol 1, Centrala bb (on the Great Bačka Canal), 025/480-400 Sombor
2. Des arts, Kralja Petra I 18, 025/422-432 Sombor
3. Galerija, Pariska 4, 025/26-555 Sombor
4. Game, A.Čarnojevića 28, 025/22-313 Sombor
5. Lavazza, Kralja Petra I 8 Sombor
6. Macchiato, Kralja Petra I 1 Sombor
7. Palma, Kralja Petra I 2 Sombor
8. S-Hrast, Ernersta Kiša 1 Sombor
9. Star caffe, Trg svetog Trojstva 3, 025/25-097 Sombor

Restaurants

1. Bakin salaš, Bezdanski put bb (Kozara 16), Sombor 025/462-032
2. Dalmatinski podrum, Zmaj Jovina 3, Sombor 025/25-740
3. Kasina, Venac Petra Bojovića 13, Sombor 025/28-822
4. Kuća lovaca i ribolovaca, Bezdanski put bb, Sombor 025/461-770
5. Plitvice – ŽN, Avrama Mrazovića 1A, Sombor 025/449-555
6. Slon, Venac Radomira Putnika 22, Sombor 025/22-979
7. Vienna Club, Rade Končara 12, Sombor 025/420-446
8. Vikend, Filipa Kljajića 40, Sombor 025/22-240
9. Zanatski Plus, Venac vojvode P.Bojovića 2, Sombor 025/23-688
10. Zeleni orah, Konjovićeveva 49, Sombor 025/423-845
11. Gradska kafana, Trg svetog Đorđa, Sombor 025/22-373

11.5.2 Cinemas

In October 2009 a cinema Ernest Bošnjak was opened on the location of the former National cinema (www.wwww.bioskop-sombor.com). Newly opened cinema was named after our citizen who dreamed, at the beginning of the last century, of transforming Sombor into the "factory of the moving pictures": "Hollywood in Sombor". The dream of Ernest Bošnjak came true when, hundred years ago, the first cinema was opened in Sombor and he started making short and documentary films.

Nowadays, cinema has 69 seats and can also be used for organization of various kinds of events: literary evenings, promotions, seminars. Movie projections take place on Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. Matinee projections of children's film are on Saturdays and Sundays at 11 a.m. There is also a Cinema cafe.

11.5.3 Shopping areas and retail centers

Sombor market is specific because there are only a small number of small shopkeepers still working.. Opening of supermarkets like Maxi, Rodić, KTC, Tuš, and recently Mercator, caused the closing of numerous small shops.

KTC Sombor : Shopping center stretches on 3000 to 4000 m². Retail store stretches on 2.500 m² and offers more than 30 000 articles, including all domestic products as well as imported products, which our clients are used to. Within shopping centers, there is also restaurant offering seats for 400 guests. In everyday offer you can find fresh dish at a very favorable price. The restaurant is intended for wedding organizations and other celebrations and it also offers delivery and catering services. A petrol pump and car wash services are also within the shopping centre.

TUŠ Sombor : Slovenian group Tuš opened a supermarket in Sombor on April 16th 2008. The object has an area of .500 m², and offers 14.000 articles.

MAXI Sombor : Delta Maxi in Sombor operates through two Maxi supermarkets. Near the bus station, there is a Maxi supermarket which was opened in November 2004. This object has an area of 1.000 m², fully equipped with seven counters and the latest equipment for goods keeping and presentation. It has a parking place for 50 vehicles. In the very center of the city, next to the city theater, there is a Maxi supermarket which was opened in December 2004. It has an area of 800 m².

Mercator-S : Opened on December 8, 2009. Object worth eight million euros is contemporarily equipped and has an area of more than 9.000 m². "Mercator-S", as a tenant, invested around two million euros for in equipping of the Roda Centre. With the opening of Roda Center, 120 people from Sombor have been employed, out of whom 80 in "Mercator" sales. There are also technical goods and household shops, perfume shops, as well as sports and branded fashion shops.



12 Local development in relation with regional and national strategic documents

The analysis of the conditions in the key areas of living standard improvement marked the beginning of the municipal development planning process. It is very important that we emphasize the contribution of citizens, civil section organizations, community of interest, the representatives of economical, public and municipal companies, as well as political factors with the support of local experts in the analyzed fields, in the creation of this document.

Self development planning is a responsibility for the future and establishment of ideas and ways, that is tasks and funds necessary in order to achieve the desired goals. The focus of strategic planning are certain visions of the future and their projections onto solutions of social, economic, technical and institutional problems connected with preservation of the traditional values and physical and social environment. The planning process is an instrument in the function of more efficient decision making when important issues of optimization of the available resources and using all available possibilities in accordance with the regional development trends of the region, Vojvodina, Serbia and the international surrounding are concerned.

By creating The City of Sombor Sustainable Development Strategy we show our determination for the future by creating all necessary preconditions for the implementation of the capital projects, using our own human and financial resources, with the help of the institutions of the Republic of Serbia, EU funds and institutions, as well as other international subjects.

In the process of creating of the Sustainable Development Strategy, the following vision of Sombor was accepted:

Sombor – a green Celtis oases at the cross-roads, a site with rich cultural and historical heritage, a region of healthy food and pure water, a centre of sport and recreation, a boundary of village and ethnic tourism and a city of great possibilities, worth living in for content people .
The priorities in individual development areas were established:

Human resources development (education, youth and sports)

The priorities identified in this area are:

- 1. Creating of modern educational programs** by coordinating the education with the demands and needs of the local economic development.
- 2. Modernization of the existing and introduction of new education profiles** for the purposes of the local economic development.
- 3. Production of own highly educated staff** which would provide the lacking teaching staff for the local primary and secondary schools.
- 4. Development of sport tourism** by organizing international competitions for senior, youth and junior categories, sports camps, sports teams preparations, sports schools and similar.
- 5. Raising the organizational levels and improving the systematic approach to amateur and school sports with** the basic aim of covering the greatest possible number of students with quality program
- 6. Establishment of a functional Sombor Municipal Board for Youth.**
- 7. Establishment of the main youth organization**

Economy and the development of MSP and enterprise.

The priorities identified in this area are:

1. Stronger MSSP Sector connection

- reinforcement of all MSPP sectors by concentrating on the projects with an emphasized intention for joint appearances in domestic and foreign markets.
- reinforcement of public and private partnership
- creation of the unique data base of offer and demand on the local community level.
- export oriented MSSP sector based on food and manufacturing industry
- development of rural tourism with a special emphasis on the revitalization of farms and villages which border with the Special Nature Reserve Gornje Podunavlje

2. Innovative approach to development of MSPP sectors and general abetment of innovative activities

- Business incubators establishment
- financial support of Sombor Municipality to domestic and international projects based on their innovative activities
- forming of horizontal and vertical clusters and associations
- education of population and stimulation of improvements in bio diesel, bio ethanol and bio briquette production capacities

3. Reinforcement of economic infrastructure for the purpose of economic growth

- building of industry zone
- Creating the fund for co-financing of MSPP sector development projects and subventions for opening of new companies
- enabling of new locations for the Greenfield investments
- establishment of technological park in the field of bioengineering researches
- establishment of customs free zone within the industry zone

4. Measure and projects for the realization of the stated priorities are as follows:

- restructuring and revitalizing of the military airport into civil airport
- writing of a feasibility study on formation and sustainability of an industry zone with a customs free zone
- writing of a feasibility study on formation and sustainability of a technology and innovation centre
- building and furnishing of the industry zone prepared for Greenfield investments
- building and establishing of a business incubator
- logistic and transportation centre on Danube
- building of a small boats marine in Bezdan
- building of a passenger ship port
- regional depot and a solid waste processing centre
- support for crating and connecting of small and medium companies clusters
- implementation of the projects for attracting of direct investments in the Sombor Municipality.

Agriculture and rural development

The priorities identified in this area are:

1. Agricultural land protection:

- creating of a waste management study in the municipal area, with a special focus on disabling the pollution of agricultural land and the irrigation and drainage canals
- creating a plan for raising of wind-protective belts and their planting along local and uncategorized (area) roads
- introducing a regular fertility control of cultivated land

2. Regulation of agricultural land:

- establishment of administrative measures and programs for the voluntary land grouping
- building and maintaining of irrigation and drainage system, especially in the vicinity of canal network
- establishing and maintaining of area roads network, along with a tire cleaning area at main, regional and local road junctions
- recultivation of agricultural land used for exploitation of mineral raw materials for other purposes that do not have a permanent character until 2012.
- melioration of valleys and pastures in Rastina, Gakovo and Ridica land registers
- improving of physical, chemical and biological characteristics of land and their preparation for the organic agriculture development

Tourism

The priorities identified in this area are:

- 1. Increase of tourism** by expanding of tourism offer and number of overnight stays for 20% in the following 10 years
- 2. Creating an efficient tourist guide service** by increasing the number of tourist guides who have the foreign language fluency, especially German and Italian
- 3. Improvement of categorization of tourism in Sombor** by education of private accommodation owners and by introduction of benefits for the accommodation categorization
- 4. Development of nautical tourism** by building of marines on the Danube and enabling of canal network float
- 5. Infrastructural equipment of tourist settlements** with a special focus on water supply and sewage network, as well as road infrastructure leading to tourist settlements

Ecology and environment protection

The priorities identified in this area are:

- 1. Establishing conditions for health food production**
 - stimulating the use of natural resources through micro credit lines and non-refundable funds for the farmers
- 2. Increasing of energetic efficiency:**
 - increasing the use of local energy sources and renewable energy sources
 - more reliable energy supply for individual and economic users
 - reduction of electric power consumption which is used for heating
- 3. Preventing any further environmental pollution (air, water and land):**
 - repairing of inactive and neglected wells using so called cement water
 - improving the work of the competent inspection services by preventing the excessive use of pesticides on agricultural land and stimulating the use of organic matters
 - planting of alleys on the terrains which are subject to eolic erosion
- 4. Flora and Fauna protection:**
 - control of fishing and hunting
 - control of wood cutting
 - planting and growing of new trees
 - increasing the degree of forestation from 5 to 10%
- 5. Creating a local waste management strategy**
 - creation of waste management plan, wit a special focus on dangerous and medical waste
 - initiation of waste selection process and recycling in accordance with the economic principles
- 6. Education of population**
 - ecological consciousness raising through organized workshops and eco-camps
 - encouraging of public involvement through local and regional promotional campaigns
- 7. Arrangement of banks, canals, walks and excursion sites, forest areas and parks**

Health and Social Care development

The priorities identified in this area are:

- 1. Monitoring, analysis and distribution of information about health condition of the population**
 - Monitoring of the health state of the population

- recognition of the health problems of the local community

2. Promotion of health lifestyles

- education of the population through programs aimed at acceptance of healthy lifestyles and reduction of risk factors (smoking, inappropriate diet, insufficient physical activity, stress, violent behavior, etc.)

3. Partner approach in solving of local public health problems

- partnership development and strengthening between health, education and social institutions

4. Improving the health of socially endangered groups

- development and implementation of public health programs

-improving of informedness of socially endangered citizens about the possibility of application to social protection programs

- providing sufficient financial aid to socially endangered categories of the population

- development of the programs for inclusion of Romany into the system of health and social care by their registration and securing the corresponding documentation. In this process, local self-government should cooperate with those NGO who specialize in Romany population problems

5. Environmental protection

-Improving the environment

Investments, infrastructure and urban development

The priorities identified in this area are:

1. Road traffic development for the purpose of better connection of the city and built-up areas, as well as between built-up areas themselves. The building of new and expanding of existing roads, combined with the development of public bus transportation within the municipality, will turn the municipality into a single socio-economic area with excellent communications. This will enable the situation where a working place becomes independent of the place of residence, and will decrease economic and other migrations from village to city. Expanding and improving of regional roads, along with building of beltways around all built-up areas, will enable efficient cargo and other traffic and at the same time protect built-up areas from pollution.

2. Increasing the capacity and quality of city electroenergetics distribution centre, as a precondition for the economic investments, as well as more intensive apartment building within the zones equipped with this infrastructure

3. Building of a regional depot intended for solid and industrial municipal waste, with a parallel development of a system of waste separation and processing. Apart from environmental protection this will enable economic development in the areas of waste processing, as well as development of other industrial capacities whose waste requires controlled removal and depositing.

4. Building of several intertown water supply systems in the built-up areas of the Sombor Municipality will provide sufficient quantities of quality water to satisfy the needs of the population and other users. The channeling of built-up areas (building of fecal sewage system) will decrease environmental pollution.

5. Increased making and conduction of plans and projects for cultural goods protection *that* will enable their revitalization, since protected object and urban units significantly determine city's urban and cultural identity, as well as that of the villages and farms. Therefore, the making of such urban building rules is necessary in order to secure that new objects are in consistence with the old ones, and to reestablish continuity in style as a foundation of the urban identity. The expanding of protection zones of organized urban units of various degrees, both in the city and in villages, will also significantly contribute.

6. *Building of passengers' port* on Danube at Bezdan, the nautical tourism marine, bicycle lanes and other facilities (excursion sites, etc...) which are the necessary requirement for the tourism development.

Protection of cultural and historical values of Sombor

The priorities identified in this area are:

- 1. *Development of stable and functional infrastructure*** in institutions for culture and cultural goods protection
- 2. *Development of*** direct and indirect forms of ***permanent education***, of staff and public, on the aims and measures in cultural heritage protection
- 3. *Giving service to cultural tourism sector***, with the emphasis on urban identity of the city and cultural tradition of villages.
- 4. *Improvement of communication between the main actors*** in the field of cultural and public goods protection by organizing regular meetings about future work plans
- 5. *Creation of media strategy*** with the purpose of promoting the cultural and historic heritage of the municipality of Sombor both in Serbia and abroad