



STRUKA *u pokretu,*
trag **U VREMENU**

A N S W E R S





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*Svaka generacija treba da dâ svoj doprinos
sređivanju odnosa u ljudskim glavama i naseljima.*

(Nikola Dobrović)

Prostorno i urbanističko planiranje su u fazi promena koje su rezultat ekonomskih, finansijskih i političkih kriza sa kojima se suočava savremeno društvo. Visok stepen neizvesnosti i novina koje nadiru, kao i brzina promena, predstavljaju dodatni izazov za sve prostorne planere i urbaniste, bilo da se bave naučnim radom, izrađuju prostorne i urbanističke planove, ili da su politički savetnici, posrednici, gradski ili regionalni menadžeri i sl.

I prostorni planeri i urbanisti u Srbiji prolaze kroz prilagođavanja. Na početku 21. veka Srbija se nalazi na putu tranzicije i reformi koje sprovodi kroz procedure pristupanja evropskim integracijama. Na ovom putu, od profesionalnih planera i urbanista se očekuje da budu aktivan učesnik u kreiranju razvojnih politika i uslova za njihovo sprovođenje, kao i da ponude konkretne predloge za uspostavljanje efikasnog i odgovornog planskog aparata utemeljenog na (opšte)prihvaćenim evropskim vrednostima i standardima.

Iz ugla struke, čini se kako se figura prostornog planera i urbaniste u Srbiji poslednjih godina progresivno marginalizuje. Tome doprinose konstantne promene u organizacionim i institucionalnim shemama sistema koje sputavaju težnju profesije da definiše svoju ulogu i razvije sopstvenu sferu uticaja, ali i privatni (i uslovno privatni) i javni interes koji sve glasnije osporava položaj planera, njihova znanja i ekspertizu. Sa druge, pak, strane, stiče se utisak i da „esnafu“ prostornih i urbanih planera nedostaje kolektivne samosvesti i akcione sposobnosti kako bi uspeo da u složenim i teškim vremenima organizovanije ispuni svoju humanističku, društvenu i nacionalnu misiju.

Sa željom da pokrenemo diskusiju koja bi trebalo da teče u Srbiji, a nema je, zamolili smo one kojima je prostorno i urbanističko planiranje profesija da zauste besedu o sebi. Trideset devet savremenika različite dobi, životnog i profesionalnog iskustva, ali bliske stručne i idejne pripadnosti, u formi kraćeg eseja odgovorilo je na po tri identično postavljena, tematski formatirana pitanja.¹ Ideja je bila da pogled fokusiramo na ovovremeno (*Kako vidite i ocenjujete stanje u prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju u Srbiji? Šta biste promenili?*), ali isto tako i da uspostavimo dijalog sa budućim (*Koji su budući glavni zadaci i strateški principi prostornog i urbanističkog*

¹ Osnovna sistematika autora u knjizi je po godini rođenja, dakle hronološka, a u okviru iste godine po abecednom redu prezimena.

planiranja i koja je uloga planera/urbanista u budućnosti?), odnosno da sliku o planiranju u Srbiji danas i onu kakvom je vidimo u budućnosti, bez obzira da li je ona prethodno već bila formirana ili ne, podstaknemo na preispitivanje ne bismo li od mnoštva iskri upalili buktinju koju će svi moći da vide. Treće pitanje - *Navedite knjigu koja je presudno uticala na oblikovanje Vašeg profesionalnog izraza i zašto?*² - postavljeno je sa namerom da se sačini pregled obavezne profesionalne lektire (tzv. „planersko-urbanistička čitanka“) koja bi kao svojevrsna riznica (tezaur) znanja mogla da posluži kako sadašnjim tako i budućim generacijama prostornih i urbanih planera.

Svi odgovori, sakupljeni na jednom mestu, između sebe uspostavljaju neku vrstu veze i čine celinu; stiče se utisak da su ti delići iskustava, poruke iz ove i prethodnih decenija, saopšteni jasno i razgovetno, ali isto tako i „između redova“, šapatom, da pripadaju jedni drugima i mogu, ako se razumeju kao celina, da objasne smisao tajne, one koju treba kao struka da odgonetnemo, kako bismo uzdignute glave mogli napred, kako bismo mogli dalje!

U ravni vremena, knjiga je okupila nekoliko generacija stvaralaca.³ Ma koliko bili individualno samosvojni, svi su oni, pre svega „posvećenici svog zanata“, što im omogućava da sudove načelnog važenja ne izvode neposredno iz nekih zadatih apstraktnih i apriornih premisa, već iz zavidnog znanja i bogatog iskustva. Ima i onih koji su se iz ove knjige iskrali. Ne zato što je to bila namera priređivača. Njihovo prisustvo i delo se, neosporno je, ne mogu zaobići.

Opređenje za dvojezično izdanje rezultat je potrebe da se omogući i neposredno „suočavanje“ sa globalnom planersko-urbanističkom porodicom. Svesni smo, naravno, i činjenice da uporedivost materije prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja u Srbiji i drugim državama otežava različitost zakonodavstva, terminologije, sadržaja i metodologije planiranja itd, ali smo isto tako i uvereni da će posebno zainteresovani čitaoci dodatne oslonce potražiti i u drugim izvorima.

Ovakva i slična izdanja u svetu nisu nepoznanica, ali ih Srbija do sada nije imala. Za njene priređivače je, stoga, kao prva knjiga koja domaćoj i međunarodnoj stručnoj i akademskoj zajednici i široj publici predstavlja, dokumentuje i ekspertski tumači jedno značajno razdoblje prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja u nas, ona posebno srećan trenutak. Očekujemo da će to biti i za one koji je budu čitali. Skloni smo i da verujemo kako je za svakoga ko je uvršćen u ovu publikaciju to posebna čast i vredno priznanje. Svima im se zahvaljujemo, sa željom da se "razgovori" koje smo započeli produže i u vreme koje dolazi.

U Beogradu, oktobra 2017. godine

dr Zoran Radosavljević
dr Velimir Šećerov

² Zahtevano je da se navede makar po jedno delo domaćeg i jedno delo stranog autora.

³ Po godinama rođenja, autore deli pola veka – najstariji je rođen 1927, a najmlađi 1977. godine.

Every generation should give its contribution to the arrangement of relationships in human minds and settlements.

(Nikola Dobrovic)

Spatial and urban planning is in the phase of changes which are the result of economic, financial and political crises that contemporary society is facing. The high degree of uncertainty and novelty that arise, as well as the speed of change, are the additional challenge for all spatial planners and urban planners, whether they are engaged in scientific work, or they develop spatial and urban plans, or they are political advisers, mediators, city or regional managers, etc.

Both spatial planners and urban planners in Serbia are going through adjustments. At the beginning of the 21st century, Serbia is on the path of transition and reforms that are being implemented through the procedures of accession to the European Integration. On this path, professional spatial planners and urban planners are expected to be an active participant in creating development policies and conditions for their implementation, as well as to offer concrete proposals for establishing an efficient and responsible planning device based on (generally) accepted European values and standards.

From the perspective of the profession, it seems that the figure of a spatial planner and urban planner in Serbia has progressively marginalized in recent years. Constant changes in organizational and institutional schemes of systems that hinder desire of the profession to define its role and develop its own sphere of influence have contributed to it, but also private (and conditionally private) and public interest that increasingly disputes the position of planners, their knowledge and expertise. On the other side, there is an impression that the “guild” of spatial and urban planners lacks collective self-awareness and action skills in order to succeed in fulfilling its humanistic, social and national mission in more organized way, in complex and difficult times.

With desire to launch a discussion that should be running in Serbia, but it is not running, we asked those who have spatial and urban planning profession to speak about themselves. Thirty-nine contemporaries of different ages, life and professional experience, but close professional and conceptual affiliation, responded to three identically set, thematically formatted questions in the form of a short essay.¹ The idea was to focus our atten-

¹The basic systematics of the author in the book is according to the year of birth, that is, chronologically, and within the same year according to the alphabetical order of the surname.

tion on the present (*How do you see and assess the current situation in spatial and urban planning in Serbia? What would you change?*), but also to establish a dialogue with the future (*What are the future main tasks and strategic principles of spatial and urban planning and what is the role of spatial/urban planners in the future?*), ie. we encourage the re-examination of the picture of planning in Serbia today and the one we see in the future, in order to light a torch with a multitude of sparks, which everyone will be able to see. The third question - *Which book has decisively influenced the form of your professional expression and why?*² - is intended to compile a review of obligatory professional reading (the so-called "planner-urban reader") that could serve as a kind of thesaurus of knowledge for present and future generations of spatial and urban planners.

All the answers, collected in one place, establish a kind of connection between themselves and make up a whole; the impression is that these pieces of experience, messages from this and previous decades are communicated clearly and explicitly, but also "between rows", in whispers, that they belong to each other and can explain, if they are understood as a whole, the meaning of a secret, those that we need as a profession to figure out, so that we can raise our heads, so that we can go further!

At the level of time, the book has gathered several generations of creators.³ No matter how individual they are, they are all first and foremost "the dedicators to their craft", which enables them not to derive directly the judgements of principle validity from some given abstract and a priori premises, but from enviable knowledge and rich experience. There are, of course, those who have slipped away out of this book. It is not the case because it was the intention of the editor. It is undeniable that their presence and work cannot be bypassed.

The selection of bilingual edition is the result of the need to enable direct "confrontation" with the global planning-urban family. Of course, we are aware of the fact that the comparability of the matter of spatial and urban planning issues in Serbia is difficult because of diversity between legislation, terminology, content, methodology of planning etc., but we are also convinced that especially interested readers will also find additional support in other sources.

Such and similar editions in the world are not unknown, but Serbia has not had them yet. Therefore, the book represents a particularly happy moment for its editors, as the first book presenting, documenting and expertly interpreting a significant period of spatial and urban planning in the country to the local and international professional and academic community and to the wider audience. We expect the same for those who will read it. We are inclined to believe this is a special honor and valuable recognition for everyone who is included in this publication. We thank them all with a desire the "conversations" that we have started extend in time to come.

In Belgrade, October 2017.

Zoran Radosavljević, PhD
Velimir Šećerov, PhD

² It was required to list at least one domestic work and one work by a foreign author.

³ According to the years of birth, the authors share half-century - the oldest was born in 1927 and the youngest in 1977.

AINS	Akademija inženjerskih nauka Srbije	Academy of Engineering Sciences of Serbia
APPS	Asocijacija prostornih planera Srbije	Serbian Spatial Planners Association
AP	Autonomna pokrajina	Autonomous province
DAB	Društvo arhitekata Beograda	Association of Architects Belgrade
DUP	Detaljni urbanistički plan	Detailed Urban Plan
GIS	Geografski informacioni sistem	Geographic Information System
GUP	Generalni urbanistički plan	General Urban Plan
IKS	Inženjerska komora Srbije	Serbian Chamber of Engineers
IAUS	Institut za arhitekturu i urbanizam Srbije	Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia
JLS	jedinica lokalne samouprave	local self-government unit
JUGINUS	Jugoslovenski institut za urbanizam i stanovanje	Yugoslav Institute for Town Planning and Housing
NIGP	Nacionalna infrastruktura geoprostornih podataka	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
NP	Nacionalni park	National park
PP	prostorni plan	spatial plan
PPPPN	Prostorni plan područja posebne namene	Spatial Plan of the Special Purpose Area
PPRS	Prostorni plan Republike Srbije	Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia
RPP	Regionalni prostorni plan	Regional Spatial Plan
SANU	Srpska akademija nauka i umetnosti	Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts
SEA	Strateška procena uticaja na životnu sredinu	Strategic Environmental Assessment
UP	urbanistički plan	urban plan
UUS	Udruženje urbanista Srbije	Serbian Town Planners Association

1. Kako vidite i ocenjujete stanje u prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju u Srbiji? Šta biste promenili?

2. Koji su budući glavni zadaci i strateški principi prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja i koja je uloga planera/urbanista u budućnosti?

3. Navedite knjigu koja je presudno uticala na oblikovanje Vašeg profesionalnog izraza i zašto?

1. How do you see and assess the current situation in spatial and urban planning in Serbia? What would you change?

2. What are the future main tasks and strategic principles of spatial and urban planning and what is the role of spatial/urban planners in the future?

3. Which book has decisively influenced the form of your professional expression and why?



DOBRIVOJE TOŠKOVIĆ

| Draginac, 1927. |

Dobrivoje Tošković, redovni član Akademije inženjerskih nauka Srbije (AINS) od 2010, rođen je 3. septembra 1927. u Dragincu, Loznica. Diplomirao je na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Beogradu 1953, magistarsku titulu stekao je na istom fakultetu 1978. gde je i doktorirao iz oblasti urbanizma 1985. godine.

Počeo je svoju profesionalnu karijeru u KMG „TRUDBENIK“, gde je prvo radio na izgradnji, a zatim na projektovanju (1954-1958). Zatim, prelazi u preduzeće za vodne puteve „Ivan Milutinović“ na položaj glavnog arhitekta. Ovo preduzeće i „Invest Import“ ustanovili su Konzorcijum za učešće na međunarodnom konkursu za Master plan Nove Kalkute u Indiji. Nacrt plana uradio je arhitekta Tošković. Žiri je usvojio njegov rad kao najbolji 9. aprila 1964. godine.

Dalja karijera je vezana za Libiju, gde je bio regionalni planer Tripolitanije (1966-1970). Zatim, Tošković je bio izabran za direktora urbanističkog planiranja Republike Tanzanije (1970-1972). Sledi specijalizacija u Holandiji gde je dobio „Diploma with distinction“ na Institutu BOUWCENTRUM na kursu „Stanovanje, planiranje i građenje“.

Po povratku u Srbiju radio je kao vodeći planer u Zavodu za urbanizam i komunalne delatnosti (1973 -1984). Posle ove službe sve do penzije radio je u Institutu za arhitekturu i urbanističko planiranje Srbije na raznim naučnim projektima kada je dobio i zvanje naučni savetnik od nadležne komisije ministarstva.

Dobrivoje Toskovic full member of the Academy of Engineering Science of Serbia (AINS) since 2010 was born on 3. September 1927 in Draginac, Loznica. Graduated at the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade, in 1953, obtained Master degree at the same faculty in 1978 and PhD in the field of urbanism in 1985.

He started his professional career in KMG “TRUDBENIK” where he worked on construction and then on planning (1954-1958). Then he moved to the waterways enterprise “Ivan Milutinovic” at the position of the chief architect. This enterprise and “Invest Import” established a consortium for participation at the international tender for the Master Plan of New Calcutta, India and the draft plan was made by the architect Toskovic. The jury accepted his work as the best one on 9 April 1964.

Further career was connected to Libya, where he was the regional planner of Tripolitania (1966-1970) and then he was selected Director for Town Planning of the Republic of Tanzania (1970-1972). This was followed by specialization in Holland where he obtained “Diploma with Distinction” at the “BOUWCENTRUM” Institute, the course on “housing, planning and building”.

On his return to Serbia he worked as the leading town planner in the Institute for urbanism and communal services (1973-1984.) and after that until his retirement he worked at the Institute for Architecture and Urban Planning of Serbia at different scientific positions up to the Scientific Advisor by Decision of the Ministry’s Commission.

Svoju nastavnu karijeru počeo je na Geografskom fakultetu u Beogradu (1979-1990) sa prekidima tokom rada u inostranstvu. Zatim, izabran je za profesora na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Mosulu, Irak (1985/86-1986/87). Potom je bio izabran za nastavnika i prodekana na Internacionalnom programu Arhitektonskog fakultetu u Helsinkiju, Finska (1990/91-1991/92). Sledi nastavna delatnost na Fakultetu za arhitekturu i građevinu u Banjaluci kao gostujući profesor (1996-2003). Sada predaje u Evropskom centru za mir i razvoj UN u Beogradu (ECPD). Član je Udruženja urbanista Srbije, Asocijacije prostornih planera Srbije, Inženjerske komore Srbije, Udruženja arhitekata Srbije.

Među značajnim naučnim i stručnim dostignućima su: oko 150 naučnih i stručnih radova u Srbiji i inostranstvu, publikovani na raznim simpozijumima, seminarima, magazinima i monografijama, od kojih se ističu knjige: 1. *Urbanizacija Libije* (JUGINUS, 1980), 2. *Metode analize i sinteze u prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju* (IAUS, 1996), 3. *Urbana sredina i urbanizacija – zemlje u razvoju* (Naučna knjiga, 1985), 4. *Uvod u prostorno i urbanističko planiranje* (Akademska misao, 1988), 5. *Urbani dizajn – tehnika i estetika* (Urbanistički zavod, Banjaluka, 2000).

The ETH Studio Basel, Institute Stadt der Gegenwart, u svom istraživanju o novim gradovima u svetu, navodi da je Salt Lake City u Indiji idealan grad. U zaključku se kaže i kako je Salt Lake City jedna priča o uspehu.

NAGRADE: Pored nekoliko nagrada za publikacije, on je primio četiri nagrade za životno delo, i to od Udruženja urbanista Srbije, Asocijacije prostornih planera Srbije, Inženjerske komore Srbije i Udruženja arhitekata Srbije.

He started his teaching career at the Faculty of Geography in Belgrade (1979-1990) with the breaks during the work abroad. Then he was a professor at the Department of Architecture of the University in Mosul, Iraq (1985/86-1986/87). He was elected teacher and Vice Dean at the International Mater Program, Faculty for Architecture, University of Helsinki, Finland (1990/91-1991/92). He also lectured at the Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering in Banjaluka, Republic Srpska (1996-2003). He now lectures at the European Centre for Peace and Development (ECPD), UN University in Belgrade. He is a member of Town Planners, Spatial Planners, Engineering Chamber of Serbia, Association of Architects of Serbia.

Among the significant scientific and expert achievements are: about 150 scientific and expert papers in Serbia and abroad, published at different symposiums, seminars, magazines and monographs, some of which are books: *Urbanization Of Libya*, master thesis (published by the Yugoslav Institute for Urbanism and Housing, 1980); *Methods, Analysis And Synthesis In Urban And Spatial Planning* (published by the Institute of Architecture and Urban Planning of Serbia, 1996); *Urban Environment And Urbanization – Developing Countries*, doctor's thesis (Published by Akademska misao); *Introduction To Spatial And Urban Planning* (Published by Akademska misao); *Urban Design – Techniques And Esthetics* (publication of the Institute for Urban planning of the Republic Srpska, 2000).

The ETH Studio Basel, Institute Stadt der Gegenwart in its research of new towns in the world, stated that among others new towns "*Salt Lake City In India Is An Ideal City Just Completed*". Also, in its conclusion stated: "*Salt Lake City A Success Story*".

AWARDS: Beside several awards on publication, he received four awards on the life achievements from: Association of town planners; Association of spatial planners; Engineering Chambre and Association of Architects of Serbia.

PROSTOR, GRADITELJSTVO I PLANIRANJE

A. OSVRT NA POSTOJEĆE STANJE SREDINE

Naša gradska područja suočavaju se s problemima propadanja tradicionalnih industrija, socijalne isključivosti, nezaposlenosti, širenje rubnih urbanih zona, propadanja centara gradova, kriminala, velike zagađenosti i uništavanja životne sredine.

Seoska područja, iako često imaju prednost boljeg kvaliteta životnog okruženja, suočavaju se s ekonomskim pritiscima koji su često udruženi sa gubitkom osnovnih usluga i pristupa uslugama.

Ove trendove u gradovima i seoskim područjima dodatno usložava globalizacija i sve veća kulturna homogenizacija. To dovodi do novih razvojnih pritisaka i gubitaka lokalnog identiteta. Tako, možemo reći, da se naši gradovi suočavaju s teškim izazovima čije rešavanje zahteva bolju integraciju aktivnosti vlasti, zajednica i poslovnih interesa.

B. STANJE U PROSTORNOM I URBANISTIČKOM PLANIRANJU U SRBIJI

Može se reći da stanje u tom pogledu još boluje od nekontrolisanog prihvatanja „MODELA“ sa strane, koji nisu prilagođeni ni potrebama ni mogućnostima zemlje u koju se „usađuju“. Greške su u pristupu, odnosno, u oslanjanju na staru *Atinsku povelju* koja karakteriše rigidni funkcionalizam, umesto da se promoviše vizija koja se zasniva na INTEGRISANIM i POVEZANIM gradovima i regijama, tj. teritorijama, koje su lako pristupačne za sve koji u njima žive, rade, ili ih posećuju.

Osnovni problem u pristupu planiranju je ograničena povezanost, ne samo u fizičkom smislu, već, i u smislu vremenske povezanosti multikulturalnih korena koji su oblikovali naš identitet i lokalnu osobenost.

Iz rečenog se vidi, da je potrebno promeniti PRISTUP prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju oslanjajući se na viziju *NOVE Atinske povelje* po kojoj savremeno graditeljstvo ima svoju osnovu u INTEGRISANOM PROSTORU. U tom kontekstu, treba imati u vidu da u okviru raznih aktivnosti koje formiraju pojam GRADITELJSTVA postoje različiti pristupi koje prostorni planer mora da sagleda kritički analitički. Tako, u objašnjavanju uloge prostorne sredine ističu se sledeći pristupi:

- a) Prostorni ambijenti razvoja mogu se predvideti tako da forma sredine može da se odredi unapred i da se to može kontrolisati pomoću „KODOVA“ i regulativa.
- b) Suprotna linija mišljenja tvrdi da je put po kome se, na primer, neko stanovništvo grupiše, određen kroz slobodno opredeljenje snaga i višestrukosti interesa i izbora - te da ovi nikad ne mogu efektivno biti vođeni pomoću ma kog predodređenog uređenja.
- c) Kao kontrast ovome postoji slobodan izbor, ali da to nije lako definisati, odnosno, da izbor PROSTORA za graditelje i sloboda u tom kontekstu nisu tako očigledni, tvrde pristalice planiranja prostora.

SPACE, CONSTRUCTION AND PLANNING

A. AN OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT CONDITION OF OUR SURROUNDINGS

Our urban areas are facing the problems of the decline of traditional industries, social exclusion, unemployment, the spreading of marginal urban zones, the decline of downtowns, crime, a high level of contamination and the destruction of the environment.

Rural areas, although often in advantage due to the better quality of the environment, are facing economic pressure, often associated with the loss of basic services and access to basic services.

These trends in cities and rural areas are additionally threatened by globalization and an ever increasing cultural homogeneization. This leads to further development pressure and the loss of a local identity. Thus we may say that our cities are facing serious challenges, the resolving of which requires a better integration of the activities of the authorities and communities and of business interests.

B. THE SITUATION IN SPATIAL AND URBAN PLANNING IN SERBIA

We may say that, in that respect, the situation is still suffering from the uncontrolled embracing of “MODELS” from outside, which are not compatible with either the needs or the capacities of the country in which they are being “implanted”. The error lies in the approach, i.e. in reliance on the old Athens Charter, which is characterized by rigid functionalism, instead of the promotion of a vision founded on INTEGRATED and CONNECTED towns and regions, i.e. territories, which are easily accessible for all who live and work there or who visit them.

The main problem in the approach to planning is limited connectivity, not only in the physical sense, but also in the sense of the temporal connection between the multicultural roots that have formed our identity and the local features.

One can see from the aforesaid that it is necessary to change the APPROACH to spatial and urban planning by relying on the vision of the NEW ATHENS CHARTER, according to which modern construction has its basis in INTEGRATED SPACE. In that context, one should bear in mind that, within the various activities forming the term of CONSTRUCTION, there are different approaches that a spatial planner needs to envisage in critical and analytical terms. Thus, the following types of approaches stand out in the explanation of the role of spatial settings:

- a) The spatial settings of development can be envisaged in such a way that the form of a setting can be predetermined, which can be controlled by means of “CODES” and regulations.
- b) opposite line of thought claims that the path along which, for instance, a population forms groups, has been determined through a free choice of power and multiple interests and choices – so they can never be effectively conducted by means of any predetermined order.

U svakom slučaju, izvesno je da PROSTOR kao svojevrsan fenomen objedinjuje u svom okrilju, raznovrsne delatnosti: konstruktore, arhitekte, urbaniste, prostorne planere, zaštitare, pejzažiste i dr. U tom kontekstu skrećemo pažnju na tri glavna svojstva prostora:

1. PROSTOR KAO OSNOVA URBANIZACIJE

1.1. Uticaj DEMOGRAFSKE KOMPONENTE na formiranje karaktera prostorne sredine. Tako povećanje stanovništva ostavlja svoj pečat na rast gradova, njihovu strukturu i formu, u opštim crtama, a preko migracionih tokova i na ostale elemente koji čine deo prostora: redistribuciju radne snage, nestašicu stanova itd.

Tako, demografski tokovi u stanju su voljno ili nevoljno da izazovu promene, da poremete ranije uspostavljene ritmove, da uspostave nove sisteme fizičkih odnosa u jednoj sredini.

1.2. UTICAJ FUNKCIONALNE KOMPONENTE URBANIZACIJE

Radi se, dakle, o konkretnoj društvenoj stvarnosti koja ima svoja značenja, obeležja, događaje, pa im kao takvim treba i prići.

Nažalost, mnoge zemlje u razvoju, u želji da postanu razvijenije, pokušavaju imitirati industrijske programe bogatih industrijskih zemalja po tezi WALT ROSTOVA da je:

„RAZVOJ = ISTORIJSKA IMITACIJA = ZAPADNIZACIJA“

Svakako, postoje koraci da bi se postiglo neko sredstvo između bogatstva i dobro organizovanog industrijskog sistema, ali ta veza nije prosta. Jer, izvesno je, mnoge od ovih industrija mogle su otpočeti svoj razvoj zahvaljujući postojanju neindustrijalizovanih zemalja.

Pored ovih opštih faktora koji govore o značaju ekonomskog uticaja, evo i nekih elemenata koji neposredno utiču na prostor:

SAOBRAĆAJ proizilazi iz ljudske potrebe za komuniciranjem zbog prostorne odvojenosti različitih aktivnosti. Tako, tokovi prevoza ili prenosa sa jedne lokacije delatnosti do druge - važni su za urbanu sredinu i zbog stvaranja impresije o potrebi ili nepoželjnosti tih tokova.

STANOVANJE nije samo rezultat uticaja demografske i prostorne komponente, već ono predstavlja i fenomen za sebe - kroz izraz zadovoljenja potreba. Stanovanje po svom nasleđenom fondu deluje kao determinanta prostorne organizacije grada.

INDUSTRIJA na svoj način utiče na gradsku strukturu kroz svoje zahteve za lokacijom.

2. PROSTOR KAO USLOV U GRADITELJSTVU

Gledano u ovom smislu, PROSTOR utiče na život, način života i proizvodnu moć svim svojim elementima.

c) As a contrast to this, there is a free choice, but spatial planning supporters claim that such a thing is not easy to define, i.e. that the choice of SPACE for constructors and freedom in that context are not so obvious.

Anyway, it is certain that SPACE, as a kind of phenomenon, unites various activities within itself: those of constructors, architects, urban planners, spatial planners, protection planners, landscape architects, etc. In that context, we will focus on the three main properties of space:

1. SPACE AS THE BASIS OF URBANIZATION

1.1. The influence of the DEMOGRAPHIC COMPONENT on the formation of the character of a spatial setting. In general, such an increase of a population leaves its mark on the growth of towns, their structure and form, and also, through migrational trends, on other elements forming part of space: redistribution of workforce, shortage of flats, etc.

Thus, demographic trends can cause changes willingly or unwillingly, disturb previously established rhythms or establish new systems of physical relations within an area.

1.2. INFLUENCE OF A FUNCTIONAL COMPONENT OF URBANIZATION

This is a concrete social reality which has its own meanings, marks and events and thus needs to be approached as such.

Unfortunately, many developing countries, wishing to be more developed, attempt to imitate the industrial programmes of rich industrial countries on the basis of Walt Rostow's thesis which reads as follows:

“DEVELOPMENT = HISTORICAL IMITATION = WESTERNIZATION”

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Certainly, there are steps aimed at reaching a means between affluence and a well-organized industrial system, but that connection is by no means a simple one. It is certain that it was due to the existence of non-industrialized countries that many of those industries were able to commence their development in the first place.

In addition to these general factors, which speak of the importance of economic influence, there are also some elements which exert a direct influence on space:

TRAFFIC stems from the human need for communication due to spatial separation between various activities. Thus, trends in traffic or transport of an activity from one location to another are important for an urban area also because of the creation of an impression that such trends are indispensable, or maybe undesirable.

DWELLING does not result only from the influence of a demographic and spatial component – it also represents a phenomenon in itself – through an expression of the satisfaction of needs. Dwelling, on the basis of its inherited fund, acts as a determining factor of the spatial organization of a city.

INDUSTRY, in its own way, exerts an influence on the city structure through its location-related requirements.

Tako, TLO kao skup svih vidova korišćenja prostora privuklo je pažnju istraživača, pre svega, sa aspekta svoje vrednosti kojom utiče na uspostavljanje ravnoteže između površine koja je na raspolaganju i efektivnog broja stanovnika. Ali, TLO istovremeno deluje i kao ograničavajući faktor za naseljenost. Gledano, pak, kroz prizmu urbanih POTREBA, podobnost tla da odgovara tehničkim potrebama ima određenu vrednost i ulogu, a s druge strane, od njega se, takođe, očekuje da odgovara potrebama stanovanja i rekreacije. TLO je, dakle, osnova za smeštaj različitih aktivnosti, pa kao takvo igra važnu ulogu u „usklađivanju” prirodne i stvorene sredine.

Tamo gde se ne daje dovoljan značaj ovom usklađivanju, ZEMLJIŠTE SVOJOM CENOM utiče na IZBOR LOKACIJE za izgradnju.

KLIMA se, takođe, mora uzeti u obzir pri konceptualizaciji nekog projekta kao celine i u njegovim elementima: osnovi i orijentaciji zgrada, oblikovanju i karakteru konstrukcije, prostornom obuhvatu, kao i u prostorima između zgrada. Prostor je, takođe, i SREDINA za ODRŽAVANJE VEZA za saobraćaj i uspostavljanje kontakata.

3. PROSTOR KAO OBJEKT čovekove svesne akcije

Razvoj svesti kod čoveka dovodio je kroz istoriju do novih ideja po kojima se na uobličavanje sredine može i uticati. Ovde se radi o IZRAŽAJNOM ILI UMETNIČKOM PROSTORU.

Sa aspekta UREĐENJA PROSTORA, da bi ideja bila koncept to zahteva da se „SHVATE” svi aspekti SVEUKUPNE ORIJENTACIJE: njeni proizvodni uslovi i odnosi, njeno društveno polje, njen prostor sa svim svojim značenjima - a sve to objedinjeno kroz ČOVEKA GRADITELJA. Ali, da bi se „SHVATILI” svi aspekti „SVEUKUPNE ORIJENTACIJE” koji upravljaju ljudskim odnosima, oni moraju biti DOŽIVLJENI U SPECIFIČNOSTI POSEBNIH SITUACIJA, a to će na istim konceptualnim principima proizvesti RAZLIČITE MODELE URBANIH SREDINA.

Tako će razlike u uslovima i načinu života, u odnosima između „ZAJEDNIČKOG” i „LIČNOG” u tipovima njihove konkretizacije, pre nego sve drugo, da pruže „OBAVEŠTENJE” o određenoj sredini.

To govori da je u žiži „događaja” u svakom slučaju „LJUDSKI ČIN” koji preobražava sredinu na temelju datih uslova. Na ovaj način GRADITELJSTVO ne podrazumeva samo izgrađene površine, već SISTEM ŽIVOTA, odnosno, širi pojam koji znači STVARALAŠTVO širokog kruga graditelja.

C. BUDUĆI GLAVNI ZADACI I STRATEŠKI PRINCIPI PLANIRANJA

1. Prostorno planiranje je praktični izraz onih koncepata koji pružaju jednake mogućnosti građanima i preduzećima da na najbolji način iskoriste svoj potencijal, bez obzira gde su locirani. Zbog svoje integrativne prirode, prostorno planiranje ima potencijal da koordinira strateške akcije na način da uzima u obzir potrebe lokalnih zajednica. Ono se temelji na nizu principa harmoničnog, uravnoteženog, efikasnog i održivog teritorijalnog razvoja.

2. SPACE AS A REQUIREMENT IN CONSTRUCTION

Viewed in these terms, SPACE affects life, the way of living and production power with all its elements. Thus, GROUND, as a collection of all the forms of the use of space, has drawn the attention of scholars, above all from the aspect of its value, which contributes to the establishment of a balance between the available surface and the effective population size. However, GROUND acts at the same time as a limiting factor for population density. When viewed, however, through the prism of urban NEEDS, the suitability of GROUND in terms of technical requirements has a certain value and role, whereas, on the other hand, it is expected to meet the needs of homes and recreation as well. GROUND is also the basis for the accommodation of various activities and, as such, it plays a significant role in the "harmonization" of the natural and created environment.

Wherever insufficient importance is attached to such harmonization, IT IS THE SOIL that influences, WITH ITS PRICE, the CHOICE OF A LOCATION for construction.

It is CLIMATE as well that has to be taken into account in the conceptualization of a project as a whole and in each of its elements: the base and orientation of buildings, the formation and character of a structure, the spatial scope and the areas between buildings. Space is also a SETTING for MAINTAINING LINKS for traffic and the establishment of contacts.

3. SPACE AS AN OBJECT OF A CONSCIOUS HUMAN ACTION

The development of human consciousness has led, throughout history, to new ideas according to which one may influence the formation of a setting. This is an EXPRESSIVE OR ARTISTIC SPACE.

From the aspect of SPACE DEVELOPMENT, in order that an idea should become a concept, all the aspects of OVERALL ORIENTATION need to be UNDERSTOOD: its production conditions and relations, its social field, its area with all its meanings – all united through a PERSON – CONSTRUCTOR. However, in order to be UNDERSTOOD, all such aspects of OVERALL ORIENTATION, which manage human relations, need to be EXPERIENCED THROUGH THE SPECIFIC ELEMENTS OF SPECIAL SITUATIONS, which, on the same conceptual principles, is to produce VARIOUS MODELS OF URBAN SETTINGS.

Thus, before anything else, the differences in the conditions and way of living, in relations between the "COMMON" and the "PERSONAL" and in the types of their concretization are to provide INFORMATION about an environment.

That confirms that it is the HUMAN ACT transforming the environment on the basis of the given conditions that is in the focus of "events" in any case. Thus CONSTRUCTION does not imply built areas only, but also a SYSTEM OF LIFE, i.e. a broader term signifying the CREATION of a wide circle of constructors.

Prostorno planiranje promovira ekonomsku i socijalnu koheziju, jer prevodi principe uravnoteženog i održivog razvoja u praktične aktivnosti za pojedinačne gradove i regione.

Prostorna integracija prilikom procene zadataka i utvrđivanja politika zahteva integrativni, proaktivni i participativni pristup projektovanju, komunikaciji i monitoringu. Principi podjednako važe bilo da se prostorno planiranje odnosi na širenje grada, urbani razvoj, nova proširenja, novu infrastrukturu, rehaabilitaciju lokaliteta, intervencije obnove, lokalne inicijative ili pojedinačne projekte.

Aktivnosti i intervencije odnose se na sve vrste područja: stambena područja, istorijska jezgra, centre gradova, poslovne centre, industrijska područja, pristaništa, turističke lokacije, zelene zone, ruralna područja periferije.

2. Uloga planera je da reaguje i daje odgovore na dešavanja u društvu, kao i na zakone i politike u oblasti planiranja. Da li će to biti uloga vizionara, tehnostrate upravljača, savetnika, mentora ili instruktora, zavisi od različitih političkih i socijalnih okvira zemlje u kojoj deluje. U odnosu na druge discipline, prostorno planiranje se ističe po svom osnovnom fokusu na interese društva u celini, naselja i regione kao celine i na dugoročnu budućnost. U tom kontekstu, prostorni planeri se obavezuju da će služiti opštem interesu. Prostorni planeri vrše analizu, izradu, implementaciju i monitoring razvojnih strategija, politika, programa i ključnih projekata. Takođe, doprinose stručnom usavršavanju i istraživanju kako bi obrazovanje kontinuirano pratilo zahteve sadašnjeg i budućeg vremena.

D. UTICAJNE KNJIGE:

- inostrane - 1. K. Doxiadis: *Ecistics*;
- 2. K. Lynch: *Slika jednog grada*;
- 3. Mamford: *Grad u historiji*, Zagreb

- domaće - 1. N. Dobrović: *Tehnika urbanizma*;
- 2. B. Maksimović: *Urbanizam*;
- 3. D. Perišić: *O prostornom planiranju*

C. FUTURE MAIN TASKS AND STRATEGIC PRINCIPLES OF PLANNING

1. Spatial planning is a practical expression of the concepts that offer an equal opportunity to citizens and companies alike for using their respective potentials in the best possible manner, no matter where they are situated. Due to its integrative nature, spatial planning has a potential to coordinate strategic actions by taking into account the needs of local communities. It is founded on numerous principles of harmonious, balanced, efficacious and sustainable territorial development.

Spatial planning promotes economic and social cohesion as it translates the principles of balanced and sustainable development into practical activities for individual towns and regions.

During the assessment of tasks and establishment of policies, spatial integration demands an integrative, proactive and participative approach to design, communication and monitoring. The aforesaid principles apply whether spatial planning refers to the spreading of a town, urban development, new expansions, new infrastructure, site rehabilitation, interventions of restoration, local initiatives or individual projects.

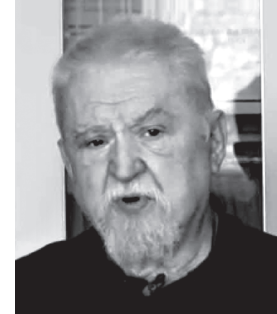
Activities and interventions refer to all the types of areas: residential areas, historic centres, downtowns, business centres, industrial areas, ports, tourist locations, green zones, rural areas, suburbs.

2. The role of a planner is to react and respond to events in society and to the laws and policies in the field of planning. Whether that will be the role of a visionary, a technocrat manager, an advisor, supervisor or instructor, depends on the various political and social frameworks of a country in which they act. In comparison to other disciplines, spatial planning stands out due to its basic focus on the interests of society as a whole, settlements and regions as a whole and long-term future. In that context, spatial planners are committed to serving the general interest. Spatial planners analyze, compose, implement and monitor development strategies, policies, programmes and key projects. They also contribute to professional advancement and research in order that education should continuously follow the demands of present and future times.

D. INFLUENCING BOOKS:

- foreign - 1. K. Doxiadis: *Ecistics*;
2. K. Lynch: *Slika jednog grada*;
3. Mamford: *Grad u historiji*, Zagreb

- local - 1. N. Dobrović: *Tehnika urbanizma*;
2. B. Maksimović: *Urbanizam*;
3. D. Perišić: *O prostornom planiranju*



BRANKO BOJOVIĆ

| Beograd, 1940. |

Diplomirao na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Beogradu 1963. godine. Od 1963. do 1966. godine bio je zaposlen u SO Čukarica (Grad Beograd), od 1966. do 1986. godine u Saveznom zavodu za urbanizam, komunalna i stambena pitanja (danas JUGINUS), a od 1986. do 1989. godine u Institutu za arhitekturu i urbanizam Srbije (IAUS). U periodu od 1989. do 1995. godine bio je član Izvršnog odbora Skupštine grada Beograda, nakon čega se ponovo vraća u IAUS, gde radi sve do penzionisanja 2005. godine.

Težište stručnog rada obuhvatilo je urbanističko i prostorno planiranje, a kroz praksu se bavio problemima geopolitike, infrastrukture, zakonodavstva, urbanističkih normi, zaštite nasleđa, izdavaštvom i nizom drugih aktivnosti.

Kao planer, učestvovao je u izradi Prostornog plana Republike Srbije i Prostornog plana Republike Srpske, GUP-a Beograda, Bara, Soko Banje, Šapca, Požarevca, Ljiga, Belanovice i dr. Takođe, učestvovao je u izradi oko 100 planerskih elaborata, objavio oko 1400 radova, 12 godina bio nastavnik po pozivu na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Beogradu i 7 godina asistent na Geografskom fakultetu u Beogradu. Duže od 30 godina je urednik naučno-stručnog časopisa „Izgradnja“.

Nosilac je više desetina priznanja, nagrada, povelja za svoj rad, a od toga 5 nagrada za životno delo.

He graduated from the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade in 1963. From 1963 to 1966, he was employed in SO Cukarica (The City of Belgrade), from 1966 to 1986 at the Federal Institute of Urbanism, Communal and Housing Issues (now JUGINUS), and from 1986 to 1989 at the Institute of Architecture and Urban Planning of Serbia (IAUS). In the period from 1989 to 1995, he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Assembly of the City of Belgrade, after which he returned to IAUS, where he worked until retirement in 2005.

The focus of professional work included urban and spatial planning, and through practice he dealt with problems of geopolitics, infrastructure, legislation, urban norms, heritage protection, publishing and a number of other activities.

As a planner, he participated in the preparation of the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia and the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Srpska, the GUP of Belgrade, Bar, Soko Banja, Sabac, Pozarevac, Ljig, Belanovica and others. He also participated in the development of about 100 planning elaborations; he published about 1400 papers; he was a teacher on call for 12 years at the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade and the assistant at the Faculty of Geography in Belgrade for 7 years. For more than 30 years, he has been the editor of the scientific-professional magazine "Izgradnja".

He has received dozens of accolades, awards, charters for his work, and out of that five awards for lifetime achievement.

1.

Na svakoj političkoj teritoriji najvažniji su narod (u značenju: populus) i teritorija koju čine tlo, akvatorija, i vazdušni prostor a na toj teritoriji nalaze se naselja i neophodne infrastrukture. Važnost teritorije je u tome što se na njoj zadovoljavaju potrebe stanovništva za stanovanjem, radom, rekreacijom i svim oblicima saobraćaja. Da bi zadovoljio svoje potrebe čovek gradi i uređuje svoj životni prostor tj. interveniše u prostoru, antropogenizuje prostor čuvajući i povećavajući njegove kapacitete. Intervencije u prostoru treba da budu usaglašene sa karakterom prirode i njenim kapacitetima.

Najvažniji društveni proces koji se odigrao u drugoj polovini 20. veka nije bilo uvođenje samoupravljanja već deagrarizacija i njoj komplementarna urbanizacija. Urbanizacija je kod nas pored ostalih karakteristika imala i karakter prinude. Naime, revolucionarni savez radnika i seljaka posle 1945. godine pretvorio se u otvoreni antagonizam u kome je seljak kao vlasnik dela planete postao prirodni klasni neprijatelj i kao takav podvrgnut merama teške ekonomske i svake druge diskriminacije. Degradiranje seljaka značilo je negativan odnos prema 90% državne teritorije. Selo je dezinvestirano radi prelivanja akumulacije u industriju. Ta mera, uvedena kao privremena, traje i danas. Ovakav položaj seljaka izazvao je pokretanje velikih masa stanovništva u gradove koji nisu bili osposobljeni da prime tako veliki priliv stanovništva. Desio se proces koji je u socijalnom smislu urbanizacija jer su ljudi promenili zanimanje, mesto boravka i drugo, ali se desio i masovni proces nekontrolisane izgradnje gradova u kojima nije bilo dovoljno stanova, kojima je nedostojala komunalna infrastruktura svake vrste i tako dalje. Tako se desila svojevrsna urbanizacija bede u kojoj se mnogi naši gradovi nalaze već decenijama. Pokretanje ogromne mase stanovništva izazvalo je velike promene u strukturi sistema naselja, odumiru sela na velikim teritorijama Republike, bespravna gradnja onemogućava funkcionalan i normalan razvoj velikih i srednjih gradova Srbije. U celom tom vremenu nedostaje jasna celishodna, realna politika urbanizacije i nedostaju mehanizmi za upravljanje prostorom kako bi se prostor gradio celishodno i u skladu sa opštim interesom. Nekontrolisanom urbanizacijom preko 1,500.000 ha poljoprivrednog zemljišta pretvoreno je u gradsko-građevinsko zemljište i infrastrukturne koridore i slično.

Izrada prostornih i urbanističkih planova bila je zakonska obaveza, ali sprovođenje tih planova nije bilo obaveza izvršnih vlasti politike što je stalno povećavalo razliku između normativnog, tj. formalno izražene društvene volje kroz sistem zakona i onoga što se u prostoru stvarno dešavalo. Planiranje je sve više postajao birokratski ritual a sve manje sredstvo za ostvarivanje prostornog razvoja i upravljanje tim razvojem.

Najbolje države i društva nisu rezultat preterivanja u ideologiji nego u harmoničnom odnosu između prirode i ljudskih potreba koje se moraju uskladiti sa kapacitetima i karakterom prirode. Srbija je primer koji pokazuje da ni jedna ideologija ne može biti zamena za usklađen razvoj prirode i prostora i naselja.

U ovom trenutku Srbija ima ogromne probleme zbog nekontrolisanog širenja i rasta gradova koji su ostali bez privrede, uništenja seoskih naselja i pražnjenja seoskih teritorija, neravnomernog regionalnog i socijalnog razvoja i niza drugih stvari, što su problemi koji se moraju rešavati decenijama.

1.
In every political territory, the people (in the sense: populus) are the most important, as well as the territory that consists of the land, aquatories and airspace, and in that territory there are settlements and necessary infrastructure. The importance of the territory is that it meets the needs of the population for housing, work, recreation and all forms of traffic. In order to satisfy his needs, a man builds and regulates his living space, ie. intervenes in space and anthropogenizes the space by keeping and increasing its capacities. Interventions in space should be harmonized with the character of nature and its capacities.

The most important social process that took place in the second half of the 20th century was not the introduction of self-management but deagrarianization and its complementary urbanization. In addition to other characteristics, urbanization had the character of coercion. Namely, the revolutionary alliance of workers and peasants after 1945 turned into an open antagonism in which the peasant, as the owner of a part of the planet, became a natural class enemy and as such was subjected to severe economic and any other discrimination. The degradation of the peasantry meant a negative attitude towards 90% of the state territory. The village has been disinvested due to the overflow of accumulation in the industry. This measure, introduced as a temporary one, lasts even today. This position of the peasant caused the masses of the population to move into cities that were not able to receive such a large influx of the population. The process which in the social sense represented urbanization has happened because people changed their occupation, place of residence and other, but also a massive process of uncontrolled construction of cities in which there were not enough apartments, which lacked communal infrastructure of every kind and so on. Thus, a sort of urbanization of misery in which many of our cities have been for decades has occurred. The launching of a huge mass of population caused major changes in the structure of the settlement system; the villages die out in the large territories of the Republic, and illegal construction disables the functional and normal development of large and middle-sized cities of Serbia. Throughout that time there is a lack of clear, expedient, realistic urbanization policy and there is a lack of space management mechanisms in order to build the space in an appropriate way and in accordance with the general interest. Uncontrolled urbanization of more than 1,500,000 ha of agricultural land has been converted into urban-construction land and infrastructure corridors and so on.

The development of spatial and urban plans was a legal obligation, but the implementation of these plans was not the responsibility of the executive authorities of the policy, which constantly increased the difference between the normative, ie. formally expressed social will through the system of laws and what was really happening in the space. Planning has increasingly become a bureaucratic ritual and less and less a means of achieving spatial development and managing this development.

The best countries and societies are not the result of exaggeration in ideology, but of a harmonious relationship between nature and human needs that must be aligned with the capacities and character of nature. Serbia is an example that shows that no ideology can be a substitute for the harmonious development of nature and space and settlements.

Potrebno je radikalno promeniti zakonodavni okvir u kome se rešava uređenje prostora i naselja i obezbediti konsekvantnu primenu usvojenih prostornih i urbanističkih planova.

2.

Po mom shvatanju glavni zadaci su sledeći:

- Treba naći način da se elite političke vlasti i vršioци dužnosti te vlasti ubede u ogroman značaj prostora i prostornog i urbanističkog razvoja za normalno funkcionisanje i život naroda i države. Kretanje kroz prostor Srbije pokazuje da upravljačke elite apsolutno ne razumeju vrednost i značaj prostora kao osnovnog, najbitnijeg resursa za život naroda i države. Uređenje teritorija i naselja u Srbiji biće stvarno moguće tek onda kada upravljačke elite postanu svesne svoje odgovornosti u domenu uređenja naselja i teritorija;
- Potrebno je očuvati dostignuti nivo razvoja sistema institucija koje obrazuju kadrove za potrebe planiranja i uređenja teritorija i naselja, kao i institucija koje u tom domenu praktično rade, kao što su urbanistički i slični zavodi;
- Potrebno je razvijati i usavršavati metode višedisciplinarnog planiranja naselja i teritorija uključujući sve više struka koje tome mogu da daju doprinos i sve više istraživati procese i pojave u prostoru i stvarati političko-pravne i stručne mehanizme za upravljanje tim procesima.

3.

Sticajem okolnosti, još u ranoj mladosti, tj. tokom moje 10 godine, počelo je formiranje mog interesa za problematiku uređenja prostora i naselja. Na mene su uticali primarno francuski i ruski autori u to vreme. Žil Vern mi je u *Tajanstvenom ostrvu* objasnio šta može u prostoru da uradi obrazovani inženjer Sairas Smit i snažni mornar Penkroft. Izvesni Bublejnikov u svojoj knjizi *Priče o zemlji* objasnio je mnoge meni nejasne stvari, a knjiga se završava prvom mojom lekcijom iz primenjene geografije a vezana je za rusko-finski rat. Autor Jefremov u knjizi *Beli rog* povezuje istraživače ruskih prostora sa mitovima i legendama, a autor Njemcov u knjizi *Zlatno dno* priča o istraživanju dna Kaspijskog jezera radi dobijanja nafte. U tom dečijem romanu gnjurac u teškoj ronilačkoj opremi doživljava havariju i u poslednjim trenucima svesti primećuje tenk-amfibiju koji dolazi da ga spasava. Francuski autor Roni Stariji u svom romanu *Džinovski lav* slika život čoveka nomada pre pronalaska poljoprivrede, i tako dalje.

U vreme studija na mene su uticali Jovan Cvijić, Branislav Kojić, Branko Maksimović i Nikola Dobrović, a tek u četrdesetim svojim godinama zahvaljujući mom pokojnom prijatelju Dragošu Kalajiću upoznajem delo Osvalda Špenglera koje je za moje shvatanje struke i života bilo od velikog značaja. Konačno, tokom poslediplomskih studija i u privatnom životu na mene su uticali značajni stručnjaci iz susednih oblasti delovanja kao što su Živko Vladislavljević, Milovan Radovanović, Dušan Dukić i drugi.

At this moment, Serbia has enormous problems due to the uncontrolled expansion and growth of cities that have been left without economy; the destruction of rural settlements and discharge of rural territories; uneven regional and social development and many other things which are problems that have to be solved for decades.

It is necessary to radically change the legislative framework in which the arrangement of space and settlements is resolved and to ensure the consequential application of the adopted spatial and urban plans.

2.

In my understanding, the main tasks are as follows:

- One should find a way to persuade the elite of the political authorities and the executives to believe in the vast importance of space and spatial and urban development for the normal functioning and life of the people and the state. Moving through the territory of Serbia shows that the management elites absolutely do not understand the value and importance of space as basic, the most important resource for the life of the people and the state. The arrangement of territories and settlements in Serbia will be possible only after the management elites become aware of their responsibility in the domain of arrangement of settlements and territories;
- It is necessary to preserve the achieved level of development of the system of institutions that educate personnel for the purposes of planning and arranging territories and settlements, as well as institutions that are practically working in this domain, such as urban and similar institutions;
- It is necessary to develop and improve the methods of multidisciplinary planning of settlements and territories, including an increasing number of professions which can make a contribution and increasingly explore processes and phenomena in space, and create political-legal and professional mechanisms for managing these processes.

3.

Circumstantially, the formation of my interest in the problem of arrangement of space and settlements began at my early age when I was 10 years old. I was influenced by primarily French and Russian authors at that time. Jules Verne explained to me in *The Mysterious Island* what could be done by an educated engineer Cyrus Smith and a powerful sailor Pencroft. Certain Bubelnikov in his book *The Stories from the Land* explained to me many unclear things, and the book ends with my first lesson from applied geography and it is related to the Russian-Finnish War. The author Yefremov in the book *The White Horn* links researchers of Russian space with myths and legends, and the author Nemtsov in the book *Golden Bottom* tells about researching the bottom of the Caspian Lake to obtain oil. In this children's novel, the diver in heavy diving equipment experiences a devastation and at the last moments of consciousness he notices the tank-amphibia coming to save him. The French author Roni Stariji in his novel *Giant Lion* depicts the life of a nomad before the invention of agriculture, and so on.

At the time of the studies I was influenced by Jovan Cvijic, Branislav Kojic, Branko Maksimovic and Nikola Dobrovic, and in my 40s thanks to my late friend Dragos Kalajic I met the work of Oswald Spengler, who was of great importance for my understanding of my profession and my life. Finally, during postgraduate studies and in my private life I was influenced by significant experts from the neighboring fields of action such as Zivko Vladislavljevic, Milovan Radovanovic, Dusan Dukic and others.



STEVAN STANKOVIĆ

| Pirot, 1940. |

Stevan Stanković (Pirot, 1940) je doktor geografskih nauka i emeritus Univerziteta u Beogradu.

Za vreme radnog veka, biran je za upravnika Instituta za turizam, zamenika predsednika Skupštine Prirodno-matematičkog fakulteta, prodekana Prirodno-matematičkog fakulteta, dekana Odseka za turizmološke nauke i dekana Geografskog fakulteta.

Vršio je dužnosti bibliotekara, sekretara i urednika naučnih izdanja i predsednika u Srpskom geografskom društvu. Bio je kandidat za dopisnog člana Srpske akademije nauka i umetnosti.

Učestvovao je na 90 naučnih i stručnih skupova u zemlji i inostranstvu sa referatima. Uredio je 20 zbornika sa domaćih skupova. Na osnovu istraživačkih priloga, bio je uključen u 20 projekata na Geografskom fakultetu i van njega. Sačinio je 15 sinopsisa za školski program Televizije Beograd.

Objavio je 2.500 odrednica u enciklopedijama. Držao je po pozivu predavanja u više od 50 škola i institucija u Srbiji i van nje iz limnologije, turističke geografije, ekologije i o Jovanu Cvijiću.

Organizator je 10 omladinskih geografskih kampova i jedan od organizatora manifestacije Cvijićeve dani (18 susreta), kao i Ekološka istina (20 naučnih skupova).

Stevan Stankovic (born in Pirot in 1940) holds a PhD in Geographical Sciences and is Professor Emeritus at the University of Belgrade.

During his career, he was elected director of Institute of Tourism, deputy president of the Assembly of the Faculty of Sciences and Mathematics, vice dean of the Faculty of Sciences and Mathematics, dean of the Department of Tourism Sciences and dean of the Faculty of Geography.

He also acted as a librarian, secretary and editor of scientific publications and the president of the Serbian Geographical Society. He was a candidate for a corresponding member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

He presented his papers and participated in 90 scientific conferences both in Serbia and abroad. He edited 20 proceedings from conferences held in Serbia. Based on his contributions to research, he participated in 20 projects at the Faculty of Geography and elsewhere. He made 15 synopses for Belgrade Television educational program.

He is the author of 2,500 entries in encyclopedias. He held lectures at invitation at over 50 schools and institutions in Serbia and abroad on limnology, tourism geography and ecology, as well as lectures about Jovan Cvijic.

Objavio je više univerzitetskih udžbenika i priručnika za potrebe nastave, udžbenika za osnovnu i srednju i školu, veći broj monografija, turističkih vodiča, i preko 500 naučnih i stručnih radova u domaćim i stranim časopisima, na srpskom, engleskom, francuskom i bugarskom jeziku.

Dobitnik je najviših priznanja Turističke štampe, Turističkog saveza Bora, Republičkog centra za stvaralaštvo mladih, Republičkog centra za talente, Turističke organizacije Sokobanje, Asocijacije prostornih planera Srbije, Departmana za geografiju, turizam i hotelijerstvo Univerziteta u Novom Sadu, medalje Zavoda za udžbenike, Prirodno - matematičkog fakulteta i Jovana Cvijića

Član je Nacionalnog prosvetnog saveta Republike Srbije, Srpskog geografskog društva.

He organized over 10 geography youth camps and is one of the organizers of events called "Cvijićevi dani" (18 annual events) and "Ekološka istina" (Truth about environment) (20 scientific conferences).

He has published several university textbooks and other books for lecturing purposes, textbooks for primary and secondary school, a large number of monographies, guidebooks and over 500 scientific papers in Serbian, English, French and Bulgarian, in both Serbian and foreign journals.

He received highest awards from Tourism Press, Tourist Organization of Bor, Republic Center Creativity of Youth, Republic Center for Talents, Tourist Organization of Sokobanja, Serbian Spatial Planners Association, Department of Geography, Tourism and Hotel Management at the University of Novi Sad, medals by the Institute for textbooks, the Faculty of Sciences and Mathematics and Jovan Cvijic.

He is a member of National Education Council of the Republic of Serbia and Serbian Geographical Society.

IZ PROŠLOSTI ZA BUDUĆNOST PROSTORNOG PLANIRANJA (Razmišljanje s povodom)

Za sagledavanje i ocenu stanja u prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju u Srbiji, kao geograf koji do detalja istražuje opus Jovana Cvijića iz više naučnih disciplina, uvek i svuda sam polazio od prirode koja je osnova svega onoga što imamo. Uzajamne veze prirode, čoveka i društva omogućuju sveukupno poznavanje prošlosti bez koje nema današnje stvarnosti i perspektivnog razvoja. Prirodu, ljudsko stvaralaštvo i društvo u celini, moramo posmatrati u duhu tradicije, lokalnih osobenosti, većitih migracija stanovništva na našim prostorima, čestih promena granica, društvenog uređenja i političkih predispozicija. Srbija, koju krize i ratovi nisu mimoilazili, tokom viševekovne istorije imala je faze uspona i faze padova, prosperiteta i stagnacije, bogatstva i siromaštva na gotovo svim poljima ljudske delatnosti i samim tim i u domenu prostornog i urbanog planiranja i realizacije donetih planova.

Prostorno i urbanističko planiranje, u zemlji koja je do nedavne prošlosti bila više ruralna nego urbana, odvijalo se pod različitim uslovima i različitim koncepcijama, posebno pod različitim uticajem najviših državnih vlasti. Koliko su i kada nauka i prostorno-planerska operativa uvažavane, stvar je za detaljna istraživanja. Stiče se utisak da je savremena teorija daleko ispred operative. U teoriji smo bolji u odnosu na operativno izvršavanje planovima postavljenih ciljeva, o kojima često konačnu odluku donose nestručni i nekompetentni državni i politički organi.

Primena ideja, planskih dokumenata i naučno proverenih podataka često nije na pravi način sinhronizovana sa akcijama na terenu. Ako prostorni i urbanistički planovi ostaju u fiokama i bibliotekama naručilaca, onda su krajnje suvišni. Čini se da treba osnovati nezavisnu, visokostručnu komisiju na državnom nivou, čiji bi zadatak bio da prati i oceni šta je šta i zašto nije, realizovano od onog iskazanog, ako ne u ranijim prostornim planovima, ono bar u Prostornom planu Republike Srbije 2010-2014-2020., jer vreme polako ističe. Pozitivne efekte treba uvažavati i umnožavati, a iz negativnih izvući pouke i poruke za budućnost prostornog i urbanog planiranja, koje mora počivati na sistemu pravi čovek, pravi istraživač i pravi operativac na odgovarajućem mestu i odgovarajućem zadatku.

Svrha i smisao uređenja prostora i formiranje urbanih celina, zapaža se na više mesta, ali su to u prošlosti bili više izuzeci nego pravilo (kružni trgovi u Požegi i Kraljevu, zanatski kompleks Tešnar u Valjevu, dvorski kompleks na Dedinju, najstroži centar Beograda, ulica kneza Mihaila, staro jezgro Zemuna, nekoliko urbanih celina u Vojvodini). Prostor južno od Save i Dunava sasvim je drugačiji od onog severnije od ovih reka. Različitosti treba uvažavati kao svojevrsno bogatstvo prostornog i urbanog nasleđa i na istom zasnivati sadašnje i buduće planove, a sve na dobrobit stanovništva. Ako se prostornim planom određuje višegodišnja koncepcija teritorijalnog razvoja Srbije, ili nekog njenog dela, sa posebnim naglaskom na održivi razvoj moraju se do detalja osmiseliti i uvažavati komplementarna planska i programska akta iz domena ekologije, ekonomije, sociologije, politike, privrede, kulture, obrazovanja i sl. Na sve to nameće se potreba praćenja realizacije planiranog, što vodi do pravih ciljeva, ovo utoliko pre što prostorni planovi imaju karakter obavezujućih društvenih i državnih dokumenata.

LESSONS OF THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE OF SPATIAL PLANNING (Musings with a cause)

As a geographer exploring to great detail the works of Jovan Cvijic from the point of view of several scientific disciplines, I, for the purpose of analyzing and assessing the state of spatial and urban planning in Serbia, always start from and go back to nature, which is the basis of everything we have. Interconnectivity between nature, people and society enables the overall knowledge of the past, without which there is no present reality and the prospects for growth. We must observe nature, human productivity and the society as a whole through tradition, local characteristics, perpetual migrations of people in this region, frequent changes of borders, of social systems and political predispositions. Serbia, being no stranger to crises and wars, has throughout its history had ups and downs, phases of prosperity and stagnation, of richness and poverty in almost every field of human activity and thus also in the field of spatial and urban planning and the realization of spatial plans.

Spatial and urban planning in a country which was until relatively recently more rural than urban developed under various conditions and various concepts, and particularly under various influences from the highest state authorities. To what extent and when science and spatial planning practice were respected is a matter for more detailed research. The impression is that modern theory is far more advanced than the practice. We are better in theory than in the practical realization of planned goals, which are often decided upon by inexperienced and incompetent state and political bodies.

Implementation of ideas, planning documents and scientifically checked data is often not adequately synchronized with concrete actions "on the ground". If spatial and urban plans are left on the shelves of their commissioners' offices, then they are practically useless. There seems to be a need for the establishment of an independent, highly competent state-level commission, which would be responsible for keeping track and assessing how much of what was planned was actually accomplished, if not in previous spatial plans, then at least in the Spatial plan for the Republic of Serbia 2010-2014-2020 and if not, why not, because time is slowly running out. Positive effects should be appreciated and multiplied and the negative ones should serve for drawing out lessons and messages for the future of spatial and urban planning, which must rest on the system of "right person, right researcher and right operative at the right place and on the right task"

The purpose and the point of spatial planning and forming urban areas can be seen in many places, but in the past that was more the exception than the rule (round squares in Pozega and Kraljevo, crafts complex Tesnjar in Valjevo, royal palace complex in Dedinje, Belgrade city center, Knez Mihailova Street, Zemun old town, several urban areas in Vojvodina). The area south of rivers Sava and the Danube is totally different from the area north of those rivers. Those differences should be celebrated as a wealth of spatial and urban heritage of sorts and used as a basis for existing and future plans, all for the benefit of the population. If with a spatial plan we determine the multiannual concept of territorial development of Serbia, or one of its parts, with a particular emphasis on sustainable development, we must devise in great detail and adhere to complementary planning and program acts from the domain of ecology, economics, sociology, politics, economy, culture, education etc.

Iz knjige Vladimira Karića: *Srbija – opis zemlje, naroda i države* (Beograd, 1887, reprint izdanje 1997), citiramo deo teksta sa namerom da isti podučiti, da se stanje ne ponovi: „Naša je država gazdovala tako isto kao i naš nepismeni seljak. Celokupno njeno dosadašnje gazdovanje može se svesti na kupljenje poreze, na plaćanje činovnika, na zaduživanje i na petljanje sa otplatom dugova. Poreza nije do sada gotovo nigde ulagana na proizvodne ciljeve: njome nisu stvoreni nikakvi solidniji ekonomski odnosi u zemlji; njome nisu unapređeni čak ni oni privredni izvori, koje je naša država nasledila od Turaka; ni poljoprivrede, ni domaća, ni zanatska industrija, ni rudarstvo. Porezom nije država ni pošumila divljaštvom ogolele padine planinske, ni regulisala reke, ni isušila bare, ni pograbila drumove... Tako radeći i gazdujući, Srbija je počela gubiti svoju ekonomsku nezavisnost... Državnike naše uvlačila je u državne dugove lakoća, kojom su zajam nahodili; oni nisu gledali na velike interese, ni na to što je dug zao drug za zemlje na niskome stupnju razvića, i što veliki dugovi upropašćuju narod.“

Za realno, i na duži rok osmišljeno prostorno i urbanističko planiranje, potrebno je definisati takvu politiku opšteg razvoja, samim tim prostornog i urbanog, koja neće počivati na zaduživanju kod stranih banaka i fondova i prihodima od prodaje državnih dobara. Greške iz prošlosti ne treba ponavljati, jer bilo je godina kada se nije znalo koliko je Srbija dužna, niti kolike kamate na pozajmice plaća. Uz to, zajmovi se moraju usmeravati u proizvodne ciljeve, koji su najznačajniji za ljudsko stvaralaštvo, životni standard i naučno provereno, svrshodno planiranje po više osnova.

Za uspešno prostorno, ruralno i urbano uređenje Srbije, uz uvažavanje pozitivnih primera iz prošlosti i preispitivanja stranih metoda i pristupa problemu, uvek i svuda je potrebno planove prilagođavati lokalnoj sredini, realnoj stvarnosti, stilovima i potrebama izgradnje objekata, materijalima i sl., jer „Uspešan razvitak jedne države zavisi, na prvome mestu, od njene dobro pogođene državne i upravne organizacije. Ako se ova organizacija izvede u duhu narodnome, i ako bude takva da je u stanju izazvati sve sile narodne na pravilan rad, u njoj će se za kratko vreme stvoriti čuda od napretka. U protivnome slučaju, ona će stvoriti zastoj, nazadak pa i mrtvilo“, pisao je Vladimir Karić pre više od 130 godina. Naravno, savremena nauka, prostorno planiranje i urbanizam ne veruju u čuda, ali navedene reči su za nauk. U tom smislu osnovne promene za rešavanje problema prostornog i urbanog planiranja moraju se konsolidovati na svim nivoima državne i društvene organizovanosti zemlje, uspostaviti pravu vertikalnu i horizontalnu saradnju, donositi svrshodne odluke na duži rok, uz oslanjanje na sopstvene izvore znanja i prihoda, sa što manje stranih investicija i povlastica koji takvi investitori dobijaju. Naravno, to nije ni lak ni brz proces, ali ako ga odgovarajući državni organi zapostave, problemi će se umnožavati.

U prostornim planovima Srbije, koji su rađeni tokom proteklih decenija, u vreme čestih promena vlasti u Srbiji, definisani su brojni i raznovrsni prioriteti prostornog i urbanog uređenja zemlje. U gotovo svima više pažnje je posvećivano urbanom, nego ruralnom prostoru, često bez pravilno i trajno sagledanih njihovih međusobnih veza i uslovljenosti. Više pažnje je posvećivano kopnenom prostoru (zemljište, šume), nego hidrografskim objektima, među kojima reke, izvori pijaće vode, mineralni i termomineralni izvori imaju poseban značaj, ne samo kao obnovljivi izvor energije, već mnogo širi obuhvat (vodosnabdevanje gradskih i seoskih naselja i industrijskih objekata, navodnjavanje, odvodnjavanje, privredni i sportski ribolov, plovidba, odvod otpadnih voda, zdravlje, turizam, rekreacija, mikroklima).

In addition to all this, there is a need for monitoring the realization of plans, which would lead us to our real goals, and this need is even more pronounced since spatial plans have the characteristics of binding social and government documents.

The following quote from the book by Vladimir Karic: *Serbia – the description of a country, people and state* (Belgrade, 1887, reprint edition 1997), is given here with an intent to teach people not to repeat the past: “Our state managed its affairs in the same manner an illiterate peasant managed his. All its management can be reduced to collecting taxes, paying civil servants, taking out credits and trying to repay debts. Tax income has so far practically never been invested into production goals; it was not used to help create more solid economic relations in the country; and it hasn’t even served to improve those economic sources that our country inherited from the Turkish conquerors; it was not used for the improvement of agriculture, domestic or craft industry, or mining. The state did not use tax income to forest mountain slopes deforested through savage overuse, or to manage its rivers, or dry up marshes or build roads... Due to this kind of behavior and management, Serbia started to lose its economic independence... Our civil servants were dragged further into state debts by the ease of obtaining these loans; they did not have in mind the greater interests or that “debt is the worst poverty”, especially for underdeveloped countries, or the fact that large debts destroy the population.”

For realistic and long-term spatial and urban planning, it is necessary to define policies for general development, and thus also for spatial and urban development, which would not rely on borrowing from foreign banks and funds and on the revenues from selling state goods. Mistakes from the past should not be repeated because there were years when nobody knew how much Serbia really owed or how high the interests on those loans were. Furthermore, loans should be directed into production goals, which are most important for human productivity, living standards and scientifically valid, purposeful planning on many grounds.

In order to have successful spatial, rural and urban planning in Serbia, along with drawing from positive examples from the past and questioning foreign methods and approaches to the problem, it is always necessary to adapt the plans to the local environment, the reality of the situation, to styles and needs of building, to the materials etc, because “Successful development of a country primarily depends on its well-balanced state and administrative organization. If this organization is executed with people’s interest at heart and if it stays that way, so that people are encouraged to work hard and well, amazing progress will be achieved in a short time. Otherwise, there will be a slowdown, decline and even stagnancy,” Vladimir Karic wrote more than 130 years ago. Modern science, spatial planning and urbanism, of course, do not believe in miracles, but the words quoted should be used for drawing conclusions. In that sense, basic changes for the purpose of solving problems of spatial and urban planning must be consolidated on all levels of state and social organization of the country, a real vertical and horizontal cooperation must be established, meaningful long-term decisions must be made, along with relying on our own sources of knowledge and income, and with as little foreign investment and privileges for foreign investors as possible. This is certainly not an easy or a quick process, but if competent state authorities neglect it, the problems will only multiply.

Brojni i raznovrsni prirodni potencijali Srbije, sa aspekta odgovarajućih nauka (geologija, geografija, biologija, hidrologija, šumarstvo, agronomija), čini se da su dobro istraženi, sagledani, ocenjeni, kartirani. Zbog toga je jedan od zadataka prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja da mnogo toga uzme u razmatranje i uspostavi prave komparativne odnose među postojećim resursima i integralnim rešenjima iznađe najbolje načine, mesto i vreme njihove svrsishodne valorizacije na dobrobit čoveka i društva, od lokalne zajednice do države kao celine. Čini se da se takvim postupkom mogu i moraju smanjiti izdaci za uvoz mnogih sirovina i dobara, prehrambenih i drugih artikala, koje Srbija može proizvesti, u više slučajeva, ne samo za domaće potrebe već i za izvoz. Ovakav stav proističe iz činjenice da je Srbija, u odnosu na mnoge druge zemlje i regije, prostor izvorno očuvane životne sredine, koja omogućuje proizvodnju takvih roba koje su na domaćem i stranom tržištu sve traženije.

Posebna pažnja mora biti poklonjena poljoprivrednoj proizvodnji, zemljoradnji i stočarstvu, koje uz navodnjavanje i savremenu agrotehniku, mogu i moraju dostići evropske i svetske standarde, jer za to postoje gotovo svi preduslovi koje svestrano treba istražiti, podržavati, osavremenjavati i tržišno orijentisati. U tom smislu nisu nam dovoljni samo zakonom zaštićeni nacionalni parkovi i drugi oblici zaštićenog prostora, koji ne čine više od 8% državne teritorije. Zaštitom i unapređenjem mora biti obuhvaćena celokupna državna teritorija. Prostornim i specijalnim planovima takve akcije treba uvek i svuda potencirati. Naravno, nije Srbiji potreban zaštićeni prostor koji liči na goblen u pozlaćenom ramu, Srbiji je potreban dobro zaštićen, i na pravi način organizovan, uređen i valorizovan prostor.

Strategiju daljeg razvoja privrede Srbije, kroz odgovarajuće prostorno planiranje, potrebno je u najvećoj mogućoj meri zasnovati na ubrzanom razvoju agrokompleksa, jer prostrana Vojvodina, Mačva, Pomoravlje, Timočka krajina, Stig, Braničevo, Pešterska visoravan, vinogradarski i voćarski reoni, višestruko su predodređeni za to. Ali, ako navodnjavamo samo 3% obradivih površina i od atmosferskih nepogoda (suša, grad) se štitimo na dosadašnji način, nije moguće brže i uspešnije ići napred. Prostorni planeri na pomenutim predeonim celinama moraju iznaći prave načine uspešnog održivog razvoja domaće privrede i društva. Potrebna je brža i efikasnija, dobro kontrolisana primena rešenja iskazanih u prostornom planu, uz jasnije izdvajanje prioriteta zadataka, regija, nerazvijenih, depopulacionih i pograničnih opština, od kojih su neke na granici opstanka po nizu pokazatelja. Na sve to više je nego potrebno zakonski jasno definisati strategiju razvoja gradskih i seoskih naselja Srbije. Potreba svrsishodne, teorijski i aplikativno opravdane politike razvoja gradova i urbanih (ali i ruralnih) prostora, mora se usklađivati sa standardima u Evropi i razvijenom svetu, posebno onom gde to dobro funkcioniše.

Poplave, suša, grad, erozija i druge elementarne nepogode u daljem planiranju i uređenju prostora potrebno je uvažavati u svojoj njihovoj suštini jer, kako je poznato, nanose velike štete koje se preventivnim planiranjem, ako ne mogu u potpunosti izbeći, ono bar uveliko ublažiti. To navodi na misao da u dosadašnjem prostornom planiranju, na različitim nivoima i vremenskim obuhvatima, još uvek nisu na najbolji mogući način sagledani komplementarni i kolizionni odnosi prirode i društva, prirodnih pojava i procesa i konstruktivnih, preventivnih odnosa društva prema njima. Od poplava i erozije se ne štiti vrećama punim peska, već naučnim istinama o desetogodišnjim i stogodišnjim vodama i bujicama. Davno sam shvatio da bez dobrog sveukupnog geografskog poznavanja određenog prostora i potreba stanovništva na njemu, nema i ne može biti, na duži rok dobro

Spatial plans of Serbia during the last few decades, characterized by frequent changes of power, contained numerous and diverse priorities of spatial and urban planning. In almost all of them, more attention was paid to urban than rural space, often without properly examining their long term mutual and causal relations. More attention was paid to the land and forests than hydrographic objects, among which rivers, fresh water springs, mineral and thermal-mineral springs are of particular importance, not only as renewable energy sources, but for much wider purpose (water supply of urban and rural settlements and industrial facilities, irrigation, drainage, commercial and sport fishing, navigation, wastewater drainage, health care, tourism, recreation, microclimate).

It seems that numerous and diverse natural potentials of Serbia, from the aspect of corresponding sciences (geology, geography, biology, hydrology, forestry, agronomy) are well researched, analyzed, assessed and mapped. Hence one of the tasks of spatial and urban planning is to take into consideration many things, to establish proper comparative relations between existing resources and, though integral solutions, find out the best ways, places and times for their purposeful valorization for the benefit of people and the society, starting from the local community and covering the entire country. It seems that, with such actions, costs of import of many raw materials and goods, as well as food and other items that Serbia can produce, in many cases not only for the local market, but also for export, can and must be decreased. This opinion stems from the fact that, in comparison with many other countries and regions, environment in Serbia is preserved and it enables the production of such items, which are more and more sought after on both local and foreign markets.

Particular attention must be paid to agricultural production, farming and livestock breeding, which, along with irrigation and modern agricultural technics, can and must reach European and world standards, because there are practically all prerequisites for that, and they should be comprehensively explored, supported, modernized and made market oriented. With that aim in mind, national parks and other areas protected by law, making up less than 8% of the total territory of the country, are not enough. The entire territory must be covered by said protection and improvements. Spatial and special plans should affirm such actions at all times. Of course, Serbia does not need protected areas that look like paintings in gold frames. What Serbia needs is well protected and adequately organized and valorized area.

The strategy of further development of Serbian economy, through adequate spatial planning, should be based as much as possible on the accelerated development of agricultural complexes, because spacious regions of Vojvodina, Macva, Morava Valley, Timocka Krajina, Stig, Branicevo, the Pester plateau, as well as vineyard and orchard regions, are destined for that. But, if we irrigate only 3% of arable land and protect ourselves from natural disasters (drought, hail) like we have done so far, it is not possible to go forward quicker and more successfully. When it comes to aforementioned regions, spatial planners must come up with adequate ways to achieve sustainable development of our economy and society. We need faster, more efficient and better controlled implementation of solutions presented in the spatial plan, along with a clearer pinpointing of priority tasks, regions, undeveloped, depopulated municipalities in border areas, some of which are, according to many indicators, on the very verge of bankruptcy. Furthermore, it is necessary to define the development strategy of urban and rural settlements in Serbia in a legally clear manner. The need for purposeful, theoretically and practically

osmišljenog prostornog i urbanog planiranja. Samo ono planiranje koje u najvećoj mogućoj meri doprinosi poboljšanju vitalnih potreba čoveka i društva, čini se opravdanim i treba ga favorizovati.

Tokom višedecenijskog rada na fakultetu, kao geograf koji se opredeljivao za hidrologiju, turizmologiju i ekologiju, uvek sam nastojao da podatke, pouke i poruke tražim i nalazim u knjigama proverenih autora. Iste su mi, uz obimna terenska istraživanja, bile višestruko korisne, posebno one u kojima su tretirani izvesni teorijsko-metodološki problemi, pojave i procesi.

Ne odvajam se od knjige akademika Siniše Stankovića – *Okvir života* (Glas, Beograd, 1933), u kojoj je sublimirano obilje znanja o staništu, arealu, (biotop) biocenozi i ekosistemu (landšaft) i ekološkim odnosima i procesima, koji život znače i koji se moraju uvažavati u prostornim i urbanističkim planovima, bez obzira na njihov prostorni i vremenski obuhvat. I danas se rado vraćam na tekstove Jovana Cvijića o Balkanskom poluostrvu, elementima spajanja i prožimanja, odvajanja i izolovanja, kontaktu, tranzitu, centru i periferiji, kulturnim uticajima i pojasevima, tj. sveukupnom delovanju prirode na čoveka i čoveka na prirodu, kao i na klasifikaciju seoskih i gradskih naselja i uputstva za njihovo istraživanje, značaju rečnih dolina za trasiranje saobraćajnica, lokaciju naselja i sl. To su elementi od prvorazrednog značaja za prostorno i urbano planiranje, koje, nažalost, dosta retko srećemo u prostornim planovima, a morali bi smo.

Zbog obilja ideja i izvanredno razvijenog duha, ne odvajam se od rada prof. dr Milovana Radovanovića – *O sistemu čovek – životna sredina* (Saopštenja Instituta za arhitekturu i urbanizam Srbije, Beograd, 1977). Ovaj vrsni autor navedenim prilogom postavio je takve osnovne poglede na prostor i život ljudi u njemu, koji čine osnovu za planiranje niza delatnosti. Naglašeno teorijskog pristupa, omogućuje primenu ideja na konkretnom prostoru, u našem slučaju na Srbiju i njene manje prirodne ili administrativne predeone celine.

Sistem čovek – životna sredina je veoma složen jer obuhvata nesagledivo mnogo elemenata, pojava, procesa, faktora i veza. U pomenutom sistemu, koji je osnova sveukupnog prostornog, urbanog i strateškog planiranja, ništa nije statično, već dinamično i evolutivno. Sistem predstavlja istorijski izvedenu kategoriju, koja je oduvek uslovljavala stepen razvitka ljudskog društva, tj. stepen njegove moći stvaralačkog i planiranog delovanja na životnu sredinu. Čovek i njegovo neposredno i posredno okruženje, tj. životna sredina, osnova su koju prostorni planeri i urbanisti moraju do detalja poznavati, na pravi način organizovati na dobrobit sveukupnog održivog razvoja. Naravno, nijedan prostorni plan nije jevanđelje nad kojim se treba zaklinjati, jer su priroda i društvo izloženi stalnim promenama. Ukoliko su promene usmerene na bolje i više, utoliko su prostorno i urbano planiranje korisnije delatnosti, od interesa za svrsishodan iskorak napred. Strateška i regulaciona uloga prostornog i urbanog planiranja nisu kolizione, već komplementarne, te je potrebno postojeće nedoumice svoditi na minimum, kako bi se postigao najveći mogući stepen implementacije.

O prostornom i urbanom planiranju, i brojnim elementima koji idu sa tim mnogo sam naučio iz publikacija Udruženja urbanista Srbije, Instituta za arhitekturu i urbanizam Srbije, kao i Asocijacije prostornih planera Srbije i Geografskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu, posebno iz zbornika radova sa odgovarajućih naučnih skupova na kojima sam učestvovao, moguće sa temama koje nisu planerske, ali su istorijsko-geografske, geografske i ekološke.

justified policy of development of cities and urban (but also rural) areas, must be harmonized with European standards and those of developed countries, particularly those where all this works well.

Floods, droughts, hails, erosion and other natural disasters should be taken into consideration in all their aspects in future spatial planning because, as we know, they cause much damage that can be, if not totally avoided, then at least significantly mitigated with the help of preventive planning. It leads to a conclusion that spatial planning, on different levels and at different times, has still not managed to perceive all the details of complementary and clashing relations between nature and society, natural phenomena and processes and constructive, preventive relations of society towards them. We cannot protect ourselves from floods and erosions with bags full of sand, but with scientific truths about decades- and centuries-old waters and torrents. I realized a long time ago that without a good comprehensive geographical knowledge of a certain area and the needs of local population, there is no and there cannot be a long-term well devised spatial and urban planning. Only planning which contributes to the greatest possible extent to the improvement of vital needs of people and the society seems justified and needs to be favored.

During my decades-long work at the university as a geographer interested primarily in hydrology, tourismology and ecology, I have always tried to look for and find data, lessons and messages in books written by trusted authors. Along with extensive field research, these books have been very useful to me, particularly those that treat certain theoretical and methodological problems, phenomena and processes.

I am never without a book by the academician Sinisa Stankovic – *The frame of life* (Glas, Belgrade, 1933), which sublimates the abundance of knowledge on habitat, range, (biotope) biocoenosis and ecosystem (landschaft), as well as environmental relations and processes, which are of utmost importance and which must be taken into consideration in spatial and urban plans, regardless of their spatial and temporal coverage. Even today I often go back to the writings by Jovan Cvijic about the Balkan peninsula, the elements of joining and permeating, separation and isolation, the contact, transit, center and the outskirts, cultural influences and belts, i.e. the overall influence of nature on people and of people on nature, as well as the classification of rural and urban settlements and the instructions for their research, the importance of river valleys for building roads, settlements etc. Those are the elements of first-class importance for spatial and urban planning, which, unfortunately, we do not see too often in spatial plans, even though we should.

Due to the abundance of ideas and an exceptionally developed spirit, I am often going back to a paper by Professor Milovan Radovanovic PhD – *About the man-environment system* (Reports by the Institute of Architecture and Urban and Spatial Planning of Serbia, Belgrade, 1977). With his abovementioned work, this excellent author has set up basic views on space and people's lives in it, which make a starting point for planning a whole range of activities. A distinctively theoretical approach of this work enables the implementation of ideas in a concrete space, or in our case, in Serbia and its smaller natural or administrative parts.

Man-environment system is very complex because it encompasses an infinite number of elements, phenomena, processes, factors and relations. In said system, which is the basis of comprehensive spatial, urban and

Od najnovijih izdanja, koja su mi bila od velike koristi kod pisanja knjige *Gradovi, opštine i naselja Srbije* (Pravoslavna reč, Novi Sad i Službeni glasnik, Beograd, 2016, koja je proglašena izdavačkim poduhvatom na Sajmu knjiga u Beogradu), posebno ističem udžbeničko-monografska dela prof. dr Velimira Šećerova – *Strateško planiranje grada* (Univerzitet u Beogradu, Geografski fakultet i Asocijacija prostornih planera Srbije, Beograd, 2012) i prof. dr Dragutina Tošića – *Principi regionalizacije* (Univerzitet u Beogradu, Geografski fakultet, Beograd, 2012). Učim od mlađih kolega, jer svi se mi penjemo na ramena jedni drugima i tako unapređujemo nauku, širimo njen aplikativni značaj, prezentujemo pouke i poruke u nadi da će nekome i nekada biti od koristi. Parafraziram izreku jednog filozofa: Ne volim Srbiju zato što je lepa i bogata, već zato što je moja domovina. Svi prostorni planeri moraju to imati u vidu, i uvek i svuda se na tom polju dokazivati u najboljem smislu reči.

strategic planning, nothing is static, but dynamic and developing. This system represents a historically derived category, which has always conditioned the level of development of human society, i.e. the level of its power of creative and planned influence on the environment. People and their direct and indirect surroundings, i.e. the environment, are the basis which spatial planners and urban planners must get to know in detail, organize in a proper manner for the benefit of overall sustainable development. Of course, no spatial plan is written in stone because nature and society are subject to constant change. If the changes are for the better, spatial and urban planning is even more useful and beneficial for moving forward. Strategic and regulatory roles of spatial and urban planning are not in collision, but complementary to each other, and the existing dilemmas should be minimized in order to achieve the highest possible extent of implementation.

I have also learned a lot about spatial and urban planning, as well as numerous elements that accompany them, from the publications by the Association of Town Planners of Serbia, Institute of Architecture and Urban and Spatial Planning of Serbia, as well as Serbian Spatial Planners Association and the Faculty of Geography, University of Belgrade, and particularly from the proceedings from science conferences I took part in, sometimes even on subjects that do not pertain strictly to spatial planning, but were historical-geographic, historical and ecological.

Among new publications that were of great help to me in the process of writing the book called *Towns, municipalities and settlements in Serbia* (Pravoslavna rec, Novi Sad and the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, 2016, which was declared a publishing success at the Belgrade Book Fair), I would like to point out to textbook-monographic works of Professor Velimir Secerov PhD – *Strategic urban planning* (University of Belgrade, Faculty of Geography, Belgrade, 2012) and Professor Dragutin Tosic PhD - *Principles of Regionalization* (University of Belgrade, Faculty of Geography, Belgrade, 2012). I am also learning from younger colleagues, because we all stand on the shoulders of others and thus advance science, spread its applicative significance, and present lessons and messages in the hope that sometime they would be of use to someone. To paraphrase a saying by a philosopher: "I do not like Serbia because of its beauty and wealth, but because it is my homeland." All spatial planners must always bear this in mind and always prove themselves in that area in the best possible sense of the word.



VEROLJUB TRIFUNOVIĆ

| Kragujevac, 1940. |

Veroljub Trifunović (1940.) živi i radi u Kragujevcu. Na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Beogradu je diplomirao, magistrirao i doktorirao na temama o građenju Kragujevca.

U JP za urbanizam i izgradnju radio od 1965. do 2005. godine. Od 2014. do 2016. godine je član Gradskog veća za prostorno planiranje, urbanizam i građevinarstvo.

Profesor Visoke tehničke škole.

U Udruženju urbanista Srbije je dekan Letnje škole urbanizma od njenog pokretanja 2005. godine.

Nosilac je nagrade za životno delo „Emilijan Josimović“, UUS.

Objavio preko 160 stručnih radova.

O građenju Kragujevca je samostalno napisao pet knjiga. *Arhitektura o Kragujevcu* (1995) imala je tri izdanja. *Urbanizam Kragujevca* (2004) je dobitnik prve nagrade 13. Salona urbanizma. Knjige *Građenje Kragujevca u Kneževini i Kraljevini Srbiji* (2008) i *Interbellum* (2009) čine ciklus sa novim rukopisom o prostornom razvoju Kragujevca u vremenu od 1945. do 1965. godine. Knjigom *Perast-gospodar luka* (2006) prikazuje izuzetan ambijent svog drugog boravišta.

Veroljub Trifunovic (1940) lives and works in Kragujevac. He graduated, received a master's degree and received his PhD from the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade on the topics related to the construction of the city of Kragujevac.

He worked in the Public Enterprise for Urbanism and Construction from 1965 to 2005. He was a member of the City Council for Spatial Planning, Urban Planning and Construction from 2014 to 2016.

He is a professor at the High Technical School.

He is the dean of the Summer School of Urbanism since its launch in 2005 within the Association of urban planners of Serbia.

He is the winner of the lifetime achievement award "Emilijan Josimovic", UUS.

He published over 160 professional papers.

He wrote independently five books about the construction of the city of Kragujevac. *Architecture on the City of Kragujevac* (1995) had three editions. *Urbanism of the City of Kragujevac* (2004) is the winner of the first prize on the 13th Salon of Urbanism. The book *Construction of the City of Kragujevac in the Principality and the Kingdom of Serbia* (2008) and the book *Interbellum* (2009) make a cycle with a new manuscript on the spatial development of Kragujevac in the period from 1945 to 1965. He depicts the remarkable ambience of his second residence in the book *Perast - the Lord of Ports* (2006).

1. Prostorno i urbanističko planiranje u Srbiji se odvija na idejnim i stručnim obrascima čija je suština leži u verovanju da je progres kontinualan. Na prelomu dva milenijuma suočeni smo sa nedostatkom odgovarajućeg sistema fizičkog planiranja. Planiranje prostora nije osposobljeno za delovanje i u uslovima ratova, ekonomskih kriza, demografskih nazadovanja, tranzicionih lutanja... U takvim okolnostima nasleđeni kadrovski i institucionalni potencijali planera i urbanista zakonomerno gube na značaju. U Srbiji i okruženju praktično postoje sumnje u upotrebljivost urbanističkih i prostornih planova.

Što pre promeniti sistem obrazovanja i propisa vezanih za planiranje i izgradnju. Grad nije statičan artefakt već je dinamičan proces koji treba usmeravati. Treba prilagođavati i filozofiju planera/urbanista. Permanentnim obrazovanjem težište sa projektovanja pomeriti ka planiranju.

2. Očigledno je nemoguće samo primenjivati ekstrapolacione tendencije. Neophodne su promene, a budućnost se ne propisuje. Neophodno je naslutiti glavne tokove i pokušavati da im se olakša putanja.

Glavni zadaci u Srbiji se nalaze u oblastima:

- Demografija – povratak rastu.
- Ekonomski razvoj- napuštanje pozicije sirotišta Evrope.
- Očuvanje prirodnih i stvorenih potencijala.
- Regionalni razvoj – investicije u krupnu infrastrukturu.
- Bezbedna i humana životna sredina.

Planeri treba da raspolažu trajnom aktuelnom dokumentacijom. Ona je baza da uočavaju osnovne dugoročne težnje. Da definišu moguće ciljeve. Za njih da projektuju armaturnu mrežu na koju će se oslanjati promene. Predvidive i one manje determinisane.

- 3.
1. Žan Rostan. *Ko smo? Odakle smo? Kuda idemo?* (1966); jer otvara egzistencijalna pitanja.
 2. Herman Kan. *Sledećih 200 godina* (1976); jer pokazuje mesto strateškog planiranja u SAD.
 3. Pjer Šonu. *Civilizacija klasične Evrope* (1977); jer govori o kontinuitetu i kompleksnosti razvoja.

U proteklih pedeset godina pratio sam promene principa rada urbanista. Zatekao sam 1965. godine urbanizam oslonjen na poverenju arhitekti – umetniku da ima sva rešenja. Umesto crtačkog urbanizma posle sam težio determinisanosti programa i parametarskom planiranju. Kontinuirano replaniranje je izražavalo težnju da se uvede vremenski tok. Najzad sam praktikovao filozofiju METABOLISTA formirajući armaturnu mrežu na koju se oslanjaju promene. Sada aktuelni neoliberalizam traži ad hoc rešenja. U prošlosti fizičko planiranje nije savladalo jedinstvo prostora i vremena. Ostala je suprotnost statičnih projekata i dinamičnih promena okruženja. A izgleda da već dolazi vreme kvantne mehanike.

1.

Spatial and urban planning in Serbia is being executed on conceptual and technical forms whose essence lies in the belief in continuous progress. At the turn of the millennium, we are faced with a lack of a proper system of physical planning. Spatial planning is not enabled to operate in conditions of war, economic crisis, demographic decline, transitional missteps... In such circumstances, legacy human and institutional potentials of the planners legitimately lose their importance. In Serbia and the surroundings, there are doubts about the practical usability of urban and spatial plans.

The philosophy of planners need to be adapted. The system of education and regulations related to planning and construction needs to be changed as soon as possible. A city is not a static artifact, but a dynamic process that should be directed. By permanent education, the focus should be shifted from design towards planning.

2.

It is obviously impossible to only apply extrapolation tendencies. Changes are necessary. And the future cannot be prescribed. It is necessary to anticipate the main trends and try to prepare the path for them.

The main tasks in Serbia are placed in the following areas:

Demographics – return of the growth.

Economic development – leaving the role of the Europe's poorhouse.

Conservation of the natural and man-made resources.

Regional development – investment in large-scale infrastructure.

Safe and humane environment.

Planners should have documentation on their disposal. They can perceive the basic long-term aspirations. Define possible goals. For them, to design the framework for the changes to rely on. Predictable ones and those less determined.

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3.

1. Jean Rostand. *Who are we? Where do we come from? Where are we going?* (1966); because it opens existential issues.

2. Herman Kahn. *The next 200 years* (1976); because it shows the place of strategic planning in the United States of America.

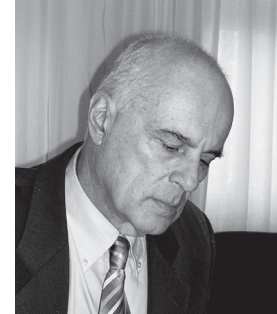
3. Pierre Chaunu. *La civilisation de l'Europe classique* (1977); because it talks about the continuity and complexity of development.

In the past fifty years, I have been following the changes in the principles of the urban planners' work.

In 1965, I found urban planning relying on the architect – artist to have all the solutions. Instead of drawing-based urban planning, I started moving towards deterministic programs and parameter planning. Continuous re-planning expressed the need to introduce a timeline. Finally I practiced the philosophy of metabolists by forming a framework on which the changes can rely.

Nowadays, the current neoliberalism requires ad hoc solutions. I have never adapted to that.

In the past, the physical planning did not master the unity of space and time. The tension between static projects and the dynamic changes of the environment remained. And it seems that the time of quantum mechanics is already coming.



BORISLAV STOJKOV

| Beograd, 1941. |

Redovni profesor Univerziteta u Beogradu, Geografski fakultet – Odsek za prostorno planiranje (u penziji).

Redovni član Akademije inženjerskih nauka Srbije.

Rođen u Beogradu 17. oktobra 1941. Osnovnu školu i klasičnu gimnaziju završio u Sarajevu 1959, a Arhitektonski fakultet u Beogradu 1964. godine, gde je i magistrirao 1974. Doktorirao na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Sarajevu 1991. Specijalizacija iz oblasti regionalnog planiranja na Masačusetskom institutu za tehnologiju (M.I.T.) u Kembriđu, SAD, 1970/71. Stručno usavršavanje iz oblasti regionalnog planiranja na Standing Conference for South East England u Londonu, 1974 i V.B.B. u Geteborgu 1975, Švedska.

Predavao na Građevinskom fakultetu u Subotici, i na Megatrend univerzitetu u Beogradu. Predavao na univerzitetima u Trstu, Beču i Drezdenu. Radio kao urbanista i prostorni planer, i rukovodio stručnim institucijama u Beogradu. Bio je direktor Republičke agencije za prostorno planiranje od 2008. do 2012. godine.

U naučnom delu svog angažovanja ima objavljenih preko 200 naučnih radova iz oblasti urbanizma i prostornog planiranja u zemlji i inostranstvu. Objavio 3 monografije i 25 knjiga kao urednik i autor. Članke je objavljivao u naučnim publikacijama Srbije, Bosne i Hercegovine, Austrije, Slovačke, Nemačke (Springer) i dr. Koautor knjige *European Cities in Transition* (UN Habitat) i knjige *Urbani izazovi Beograda* (Simens).

Full professor at the University of Belgrade, Faculty of Geography – Department for Spatial Planning (retired).

Regular member of the Academy of Engineering Sciences of Serbia.

He was born in Belgrade on October 17, 1941. He finished his elementary school and classical gymnasium in Sarajevo in 1959. He graduated from the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade in 1964 and received his master's degree in 1974. He received his PhD at the Faculty of Architecture in Sarajevo in 1991. Specialization in the field of regional planning at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.) in Cambridge, USA, 1970/71. Professional training in the field of regional planning at the Standing Conference for South East England in London, 1974 and V.B.B. in Gothenburg in 1975, Sweden.

He was the lecturer at the Faculty of Civil Engineering in Subotica and Megatrend University in Belgrade. He taught at the universities in Trieste, Vienna and Dresden. He worked as an urban planner and spatial planner, and he led professional institutions in Belgrade. He was director of the Republic Agency for Spatial Planning from 2008 to 2012.

In the scientific part of his engagement, over 200 scientific papers have been published in the field of urban planning and spatial planning in the country and abroad. He published 3 monographs and 25 books as an editor and author. He published articles in scientific publications of Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Austria, Slovakia, Germany (Springer) and others. He was the co-author of the book

Ima preko 110 stručnih radova iz oblasti arhitekture, urbanizma i prostornog planiranja. Prostorne planove vodio i radio za grad Beograd (1975, 2004, 2010), Suboticu, Kladovo, Smederevo, Vlasinu, Leskovac i dr. Radio i vodio najveće prostorne planove Srbije, Republike Srpske, Grada Beograda. Bio koordinator naučnog dela Regionalnog prostornog plana AP Vojvodine 2011-2021. Radio kao član naučnih i stručnih timova na strategijama prostornog razvoja Centralne i Jugoistočne Evrope.

Bio član brojnih naučnih i stručnih foruma i komisija. Predsednik Društva arhitekata Beograda (1985-1999), Udruženja urbanista Srbije (1995-1999), predsednik Stručnog saveta Univerziteta u Beogradu (2005-2010) itd. Za svoj naučni i stručni rad dobio brojna priznanja i nagrade. Na međunarodnom planu imao zvanje koordinatora naučnog saveta Academia Danubiana na Univerzitetu u Beču i jednog od tri koordinatora mreže naučnih institucija Centralne i Istočne Evrope.

European Cities in Transition (UN Habitat) and the book *Urban Challenges of Belgrade* (Siemens).

It has over 110 professional papers in the field of architecture, urban planning and spatial planning. He conducted spatial plans and he was working for the city of Belgrade (1975, 2004, 2010), Subotica, Kladovo, Smederevo, Vlasina, Leskovac and others. He was working and leading the largest spatial plans of Serbia, the Republic of Srpska and the City of Belgrade. He was the coordinator of the scientific part of the Regional Spatial Plan of AP Vojvodina 2011-2021. He was working as a member of scientific and professional teams on spatial development strategies of Central and Southeast Europe.

He was a member of numerous scientific and professional forums and commissions. He was the president of the Association of architects of Belgrade (1985-1999), the president of the Association of urban planners of Serbia (1995-1999), the president of the Professional council of the University of Belgrade (2005-2010) etc. For his scientific and professional work he received numerous awards. Internationally, he was appointed coordinator of scientific council "Academia Danubiana" at the University of Vienna and he was one of the three coordinators of the network of scientific institutions in Central and Eastern Europe.

TRI POSTULATA I PLANIRANJE

Da bi se bolje razumeo današnji položaj i sudbina prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja u Srbiji treba reći nešto o globalnoj neoliberalnoj ekonomiji i politici uopšte. Danas Zapad (još uvek?) forsirano plasira i argumentuje tri postulata koji obeležavaju i obećavaju uspešan razvoj savremenog društva: **(1) demokratija, (2) pravna država i (3) slobodno (otvoreno) tržište**. Te postulate kao osnov zajedništva evropskih država plasira danas i Evropska unija pred svoje sadašnje i buduće članove, iako već narastaju sumnje u njih. Njihov odraz, ukoliko su dosledno sprovedeni kroz čitav društveni sistem i zakonodavstvo, vidi se i kod uređenja društva (država) ili zajednice (lokalna zajednica, opština ili grad), ali sa razlikama koje su ontološkog karaktera. Naime, kanonizovanu i sistematizovanu argumentaciju, koju su prihvatila brojna društva (države) na zapadu, pa i šire, nije lako promeniti ili čak osporiti i pored brojnih pokušaja.¹ Grad, naselje višeg civilizacijskog tipa, ili prostor u širem smislu, takođe je danas suočen sa ova tri postulata i manje-više bezpogovorno usmeren ka njihovoj primeni, uz sve jasno vidljive posledice takve primene u praksi urbanog razvoja i prostornog uređenja. Pravni sistem u tom pogledu dobija novi instrument koji se naziva deregulacija, odnosno smanjenje pravila koja kočuju plasman investicija na određenoj teritoriji. Otpori koji se javljaju kod pojedinih teoretičara urbanog razvoja² još nisu definisali isto tako jednostavno formulisane kontraargumente, odnosno druge postulate koji bi možda rezultirali boljim, svrsishodnijim i humanijim ishodima.

Biće naselja određuje i usmerava ne samo njegova istoričnost, kao linearna trajektorija, već i čitav niz poprečnih trajektorija koje tu istoričnost presecaju geografski i *neodređenošću prostornih demarkacija*, kako to kaže Mišel Fuko (Michael Foucault), odnosno koje lateralno presecaju istoriju grada. Za razliku od društvenih sistema kojima se priznaje naprednost pravne države, demokratije i ekonomije otvorenog tržišta, u zemljama koje prolaze mukotrpnu tranziciju iz jednog u drugi ideološki koncept (drastičan primer vidljiv u Srbiji) naglašena je neodređenost prostornih demarkacija i iznenadnih trajektorija koje utiču na (ne)izvesnost zbiljanja i ponašanja u prostoru. Deklarativno prihvatanje tri napred navedena postulata, i njihovo površno i nesistematsko uvođenje u konstitutivni sistem i praksu države, vrlo brzo ukazuje da tu nešto nedostaje, a nešto suviše dostaje.

(1) Uvođenje **demokratije**, kao pretpostavljenog sistema vladavine naroda preko parlamentarnog oblika učešća u upravljanju državom, ne daje uvek suviše dobrih rezultata iz prostog razloga moguće, a u Srbiji vidljive, apsolutne dominacije jedne partije kod odlučivanja i slabe horizontalne i vertikalne koordinacije ostalih činilaca u političkom sistemu zemlje. Partije na vlasti koriste svoju totalitarnu političku moć da demokratiju stave pod svoje, zarad grupnog (partijskog) interesa održavanja na vlasti, bez obzira na moguće vidljive promašaje koji ugrožavaju održivost sistema kao što je planiranje, i posledično društva u celini. Višepartijski sistem kao temeljni stub zbog toga u pojedinom slučaju biva doveden u sumnju do te mere da se čak javljaju ideje i o njegovoj suvišnosti i štetnosti.

¹ Videti Thomas Piketty's Capital

² Tijeri Pako, francuski filozof urbanizma, koji je mega-projekte nazvao kancer koji nagriza velike gradove, u svetu koji je sve više globalizovan, uz rizik da ih dokrajči.

THREE POSTULATES AND PLANNING

For better understanding the state-of-art and the destiny of urban and spatial planning in Serbia, some hints on the global neo-liberal economics and politics in general should be mentioned. Nowadays West still forcefully agitates and proofs three postulates that note and promise successful development of contemporary society: **(1) democracy, (2) legal system, (3) free (open) market.** The three postulates, as foundation of European ideology, are being placed by European Union today, for her present and future members, even though some suspicions are rising up. Their reflection, if literally implemented through national legislative and the whole social system, could be recognized in organizing the territory of a local community (municipality, city or region), but with some differences of ontological character. In fact, the canonized and systematized argumentation, approved by most of the Western countries (and even wider), is not easy to change and even challenge, in spite of numerous and properly designed attempts¹. The city, as a settlement of higher civilized type, or the space in wider sense, is confronted with the three postulates today and unconditionally directed to apply them, but with clear and evident consequences in practicing urban planning, development and spatial management matters on their basis. In that sense, the legal system has the new instrument added, called deregulation or diminishing rules and regulations that inhibit investing within certain territory. Some resistance, visible in articles of well-known theoreticians on urban development matters², has not succeeded to define similar simple counter-arguments or other postulates resulting with better, more human and useful outcomes.

The essence of a settlement is defined and directed not only by its history, as a linear trajectory, but with a whole set of transversal trajectories cutting the path of history geographically, and with *indefinite spatial demarcations*, according to Michael Foucault, that laterally cut the history of a city. Opposite to social systems with undoubtedly advanced legal character of state, democratic norms and market economics, the countries passing through harmful process of transition from one to another ideological concept (the drastic example is visible in Serbia), are suffering from indefinite spatial demarcations and unexpected trajectories, with impact to (un)certainly of happenings and behavior in space. The declarative accepting of the three postulates, and their superficial and non-systematic introduction into constitutional system and practical doing, immediately points that something is missing and something is too much.

(1) Introducing **democracy**, as assumed system of public governance, via representative parliamentary form of participation in making the state legislative, is not always resulting with too positive results. The reason is possible, and in Serbia clearly visible, absolute domination in decision making of a single party completed with its coalition, and weak horizontal and vertical coordination of other factors within the state political system. The ruling party (or coalitions) uses their total political power to put the democracy und their umbrella, for its group (party) interest to stay in power, with no regard to possible and obvious mistakes jeopardizing sustain-

¹ See Thomas Piketty's Capital

² Thierry Paquot, the French philosopher of urbanism, who called mega projects cancer biting into big cities all over the progressively globalized world, with a risk to destroy them.

(2) U takvoj situaciji, postojeći **pravni sistem** društva ukazuje na sve moguće slabosti nedovoljne konzistentnosti, slabe koherentnosti, ali i disharmonije i voluntarizma vladajuće elite u donošenju i primeni zakona. Potom se prenebregava njegova primena u konkretnim planerskim situacijama silom političke volje partije na vlasti ili političkog moćnika. Deregulacija, slobodno primenjena, bez jasno definisanog sistema vrednosti, postaje moćan instrument koji vlast primenjuje u meri koja joj odgovara.

(3) Za to vreme i zahvaljujući tome, **slobodno tržište** na krilima globalizacije grabi ono što mu odgovara (namena zemljišta, uslovi građenja, korišćenje lokalnih resursa) uz podršku države (ili lokalne zajednice), koja prikazuje da se na tome dobija bez ikakvih argumenata ili računica. Menja se legislativa po hitnom postupku, primenjuje opasan instrument *lex specialis-a*, i donose uredbe i odluke prema dominantnoj političkoj volji. Računica privatnog interesa (korporacija, pojedinac ili grupa) neprikosnoveno diktira rezultat na teritoriji grada ili šireg prostora. Javni interes ili javno dobro postaju predmet odlučivanja u okviru interesa privatnog investitora, tako gubeći svoj osnovni smisao za zajednicu ili društvo. Socijalno, fizičko ili funkcionalno okruženje investicije u tom slučaju nije predmet interesa investitora, već obrnuto: okruženje mora njemu da se prilagođava čak i protiv svoje volje.

Oslonac na takvo i tako primenjeno zakonodavstvo, uz dominantan uticaj liberalne ekonomije i volje privatnog sektora, a uz podršku vlasti, političke partije ili moćnika, efikasno ruši ostatke ranijeg sistema vrednosti, a ne daje pozitivne rezultate u kreiranju novog. Rušenje jednog, relativno definisanog sistema vrednosti, utvrđenog preko ideologije jednopartijskog i centralizovanog državnog sistema u Srbiji u okvirima Jugoslavije, i nepripremljenost, a možda i nesposobnost definisanja novog u toku osamostaljivanja Srbije kao države, najviše se odražava kroz praksu urbanizma i prostornog planiranja koji sve više gube na značaju i u pogledu institucionalnog sistema i u pogledu svakodnevne planerske prakse.

Kada su u pitanju gradovi i regioni, u Srbiji dolazi do uvećavanja atopije (naselja bez osobina *genius loci*) i atrofije prostornih sistema (naselja bez oblika i jasne strukture). Dolazi do stvaranja nečega što u velikim gradovima odražava: (a) tuđi sistem vrednosti (megastrukture ili megaprojekti, arhitektura bez stila i identiteta), zasnovan na apsolutnoj dominaciji finansijskog (bankarskog) nad proizvodnim (industrijskim) kapitalom, ili (b) nikakav sistem vrednosti koji rezultira haotičnom ili bespravnom gradnjom koju politički sistem iz razloga političke demagogije (pridobijanje glasača) i održavanje finansijskog kapitala u životu (u situaciji propale ekonomije), u stvari podržava. Nikakav ili tuđi sistem vrednosti, koji nasilno u Srbiju uvode vlasnici domaćeg i inostranog kapitala uz pomoć nosioca vlasti na državnom ili lokalnom nivou, i što je najgore, uz svesrdnu pomoć nekih planera i urbanista sve češće ostavlja grube pečate na licu predela i gradova Srbije. Treba li za to više dokaza od onoga što se danas može videti na upropašćenom predelu Zlatibora prema planu urbaniste, profesora urbanizma, ili u priobalju reke Save u Beogradu u kome se gradi užas od inostranog megaprojekta koji pod pritiskom potpisuju beogradski prostorni planeri, arhitekta i urbanisti, oduzimajući Beogradu najdragoceniji urbani kapital u korist belosvetskih finansijskih špekulanata, a uz pomoć grada i države.

ability of a system like planning, and consequently the society as a whole. Therefore, the pluralistic system as the basic column, in particular cases becomes under suspicion to such measure that some ideas of its failing and even harmfulness take place.

(2) In such a situation, the existing **legal system** exhibits all possible weaknesses of missing consistency, weak cohesion, together with disharmony and voluntarism of leading elite in making and implementing laws. In addition, applying laws in concrete planning situations is neglected by the power of political will, either of leading party or political almighty. The deregulation, freely interpreted, without clear value system becomes mighty instrument implemented by the authority, applied and regulated as much as it coincides with its interest.

(3) For the same time and thank to it, the **free market**, flying at the wings of globalization, seize an opportunity to grab whatever is of individual interest (land use, terms of building, use of local resources), supported by the state or local community, under the mask of benefit but with no arguments or proper calculations. The legislative is hastily being changed, the harmful instrument *lex specialis* is being often applied, with decrees or decisions oriented towards dominant political will. The calculation of private interest (corporative, individual, or group) dictates regulations and rules of building within the city territory. The public interest or public good become a subject of decision making within the framework of private developer's interest, thus loosing the basic sense for local community or society as a whole. Social, physical or functional environment of an investment, in such a case, is not any more subject of developer's interest but to the contrary: the environment has to be adapted to developer's will and needs, even in the case of harsh opposition and evident damage.

Support on such a legislative, with dominant impact of liberal economics and the will of private sector supported by government, political party or strong leader, efficiently dismantles relicts of former value system but without positive results in constructing the new one. Destructing one, relatively defined value system, established in accord with ideology of one-party and highly centralized state system in Serbia within the framework of former Yugoslavia, and not prepared and possibly incapable of defining the new one during the process of making Serbia independent, can be recognized mostly through the practice of urban and spatial planning in terms of loosing authority, significance, and in terms of decay of institutional system and daily planning practice.

Coming to the issue of cities and regions in Serbia, increasing atopia (settlements without characteristics of *genius loci*) and atrophy of spatial systems (settlements without clear form and structure) is taking place. The new phenomena is appearing in Serbian grand cities, reflecting: (a) the foreign value system with mega-structures or mega-projects, with architecture without style and identity, based on absolute domination of financial (banking) over productive (industrial) capital, or (b) without any value system resulting with chaotic or illegal constructions, pursued by political system and its political demagoguery (attracting and keeping the electorate) thus up-keeping financial capital alive in a situation of decayed economy. Either the non-existent or some foreign value system that is forcefully introduced in Serbia by political force (national or local tiers) and, even worse, supported by some spatial and urban planners, makes cruel scars over landscapes or townscapes of Serbia. As for proofs of this statement one could visit and see the formerly beautiful landscape of Zlatibor mountain now completely destroyed by new investments on the basis of plans prepared by the Belgradean

Šta da se radi?

Šta, dakle, nedostaje Srbiji da bi planiranje njenih gradova i širih prostora moglo da povrati smisao postojanja, dostojanstvo i kvalitet? Da li planovi sami po sebi mogu da pomognu u ovoj situaciji? Slobodan sam da razmotrim tri drugačije formulisana postulata:

Prvi postulat: jasno definisan i opšte prihvaćen **sistem vrednosti**. Sistem promišljeno sastavljen od manjeg broja vrhovnih principa koji bi bili prihvaćeni plebiscitarno od institucija, stručnih i naučnih asocijacija, crkve, civilnog društva i građana u najširem smislu, a nikako ne većinsko partijski. Takvi principi bi bili ugrađeni u Ustav zemlje, i posebno razvijeni kroz moralni kodeks društva koji bi definisao odnose unutar društva (interno), odnose društva prema spolja (eksterno), odnose prema prirodi, životnoj sredini, nasleđu, budućim generacijama i dr. Ovaj sistem treba da bude temelj svega ostalog što definiše društvo a time i reguliše uređenje i razvoj prostora, gradova i drugih naselja.

Drugi postulat: **demokratija**, ali ne samo predstavnička, parlamentarna, već i suštinska koja podrazumeva transparentnost, informisanost i utemeljenost odluka u sistemu odlučivanja što podrazumeva aktivno učešće svih aktera razvoja (zavisno od nivoa odlučivanja: državno, regionalno ili lokalno) u toku pripreme odluka i kod njihovog donošenja. Demokratija, dakle, treba da bude rezultat primene opšteprihvaćenog sistema vrednosti, a ne samo postulat sam po sebi, što je najčešće maska za donošenje odluka koje interesuju korporacije, grupu ili pojedince, a ne društvo u celini i pojedinačne gradove i druga urbana naselja.

Treći postulat: **pravni sistem** koji bi trebalo da podrži i primeni velika većina aktera na teritoriji države, jer bi u sebi sadržao principe opšteprihvaćenog sistema vrednosti, i koji bi bio utvrđen uz aktivno učešće svih aktera razvoja. Ovakav pravni sistem mogu da formulišu samo nezavisne naučne i stručne institucije (akademije, naučne i stručne asocijacije) koje bi okupljale najveće umove za pojedina pravna i tehnička pitanja, uz mogućnost konsultacija sa ekspertima iz drugih zemalja, ali pod našom kontrolom. Da bi dobio karakter pravne države, neophodno je da bude imun na interese pojedinaca, grupa, partija na vlasti i sl. Time bi se izbegla pojava neprijatnih i neočekivanih trajektorija koje mogu da presecaju društvo ili pojedine zajednice (regioni, opštine, gradovi) unutar njega, rezultirajući nedostatkom njihove održivosti.

Ovo je, dakle, skroman predlog za tri nova (ili prilagođena) postulata za Srbiju i njihov redosled, gde jedan izvire iz drugog, sa sistemom vrednosti kao temeljem svega ostalog. Slobodno tržište kao postulat koji je nametnula ideja globalizacije, odnosno ekspanzije kapitala na globalnom nivou, ne može za sada da se izbegne, ali ga treba staviti u kontekst tri napred navedena i objašnjena postulata. U kojoj meri, uz kakvu ulogu države i odgovornosti lokalnih zajednica, uz kakva pravila ponašanja, uz koliki stepen deregulacije, uz kakav odnos prema teritorijalnim resursima, tehničkim sistemima, zaštićenim vrednostima i sličnim pitanjima od javnog interesa, treba filtrirati kroz demokratski pravni sistem, demokratiju sa aktivnim učešćem aktera, i kroz novi sistem vrednosti koji bi predstavljao temeljni postulat napretka društva.³ Utoliko i gradovi, predeli i širi pros-

³ Evropa poznaje takvu praksu (Skandinavija, BeNeLuks, baltičke zemlje) koja se zasniva na organizovanom društvu i savesnoj lokalnoj zajednici, dakle na nečemu što je veoma teško kopirati usled brojnih istorijskih i kulturoloških predispozicija.

town-planning professor, or the river Sava's waterfront in Belgrade with the new foreign mega-project and horrible gigantic edifices, signed by Serbian spatial planners, urban planners and architects under unprecedented political pressure, thus depriving the most valuable land and urban capital of Belgrade for the sake of global financial speculators.

What to do?

What Serbia misses today if planning of cities and landscapes wishes to give back its sense, dignity and quality? Can plans for themselves help in such a situation? Here I am free to consider the three formulated postulates in another way:

The first postulate: clearly defined and generally accepted **value system**. A system cleverly composed of less number of paramount principles, accepted by major institutions, scientific and professional organizations, church, civil society and general public, but not dictated by majority of political parties. Such principles have to be incorporated into the Constitution and developed through ethical codex of the society, defining relations within the society (internally), relations of the society with its surroundings (externally), relations to the Nature, living environment, patrimony, future generations, etc. This system should be a foundation of anything, defining the society and consequently regulating development and organization of space, cities and other settlements.

The second postulate: **democracy**, not only representative, parliamentary, but substantial, understanding transparency, open and reliable information system, and founded decision making system with active participation of all actors (depending on the decision making tier: national, regional, local) during decision preparation and approval. Such democracy needs to be the result of applying generally approved value system and ethical codex and not a postulate per se, usually being mask for making decisions of interest for corporations, groups or individuals and not for particular local communities or the nation as a whole.

The third postulate: **legal system** supported and applied by great majority of actors within the national territory, containing principles of generally accepted value system, and being approved with active participation of all development actors. Such a legal system can be defined by independent scientific and professional institutions only (academies, scientific and professional associations and organizations) containing highest level of know-how for specific legal, technical, economic and other issues, with possible foreign expert consultations but under our control. To get a character of legal state necessary is to be immune from individual, group or leading party interests. It would be the way to avoid unpleasant and unexpected trajectories cutting the society or individual communities (municipalities, regions, cities) with their sustainability endangered.

So, this is my modest proposal for three new (or adapted) postulates for Serbia and their sequence, where one comes out of other, and with value system as the foundation for any of them and planning in particular. The free market as a postulate, imposed by the globalization ideology, that is the expansion of capital at the global tier, cannot be avoided for the moment, but should be shifted to the context of three postulates mentioned and explained above. Questions such as: to what extent, to which role of the state and local communities

tori mogu da dobiju novi ili unapređen karakter, smisao i identitet, preko unapređene i dostojanstvene struke planera, urbanista, arhitekata, inženjera, sociologa, ekonomista i drugih angažovanih u planiranju, zasnovane na novim principima planiranja kao odnosa ljudi sa okruženjem i međusobno, i odnosa javnog i privatnog umesto marksističkog odnosa proizvodnje i potrošnje. To bi zamenilo manipulisanje izgrađenim okruženjem i građevinskim zemljištem, kao i nekontrolisano izvlačenje rente (prema Edvardu Sodži u knjizi *Postmoderne geografije*), sve(ne)znajuću struku profesionalnih političara, loše zakonodavstvo, prividnu demokratiju bez definisanog sistema vrednosti, i napadno globalno tržište koje slabosti tranzicije društva i lokalne zajednice koristi isključivo na polzu onih koji već imaju moć, a ne onih koji je čine.

Na samom kraju treba podvući i problem odgovornosti onih koji pretenduju da se bave delatnošću od javnog značaja: planera i urbanista. U kojoj meri su oni stvar ispustili iz ruke i prepustili delatnost kojom se bave stihiji plutokratskog i volunjarističkog političkog manipulisanja zemljištem, naseljem ili predelom?

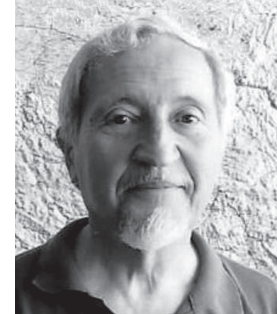
Iz svega navedenog moguće je konstatovati i nekoliko stručnih principa, pored pomenuta tri postulata, od kojih zavisi sudbina planiranja u Srbiji: (1) moral, odnosno stepen odgovornosti samih planera i urbanista za održivi razvoj gradova i predela, (2) nivo znanja uz pretpostavku stalnog unapređenja prema visokim kriterijumima struke i (3) snaga i kvalitet društvenog angažmana. Slobodna ocena je da su sva tri navedena principa potisnuta u Srbiji poslednjih godina, što agresivni kapital i nekvalitetna uprava koristi bez vidljivih ograničenja, umanjujući planiranju i urbanizmu prerogative delatnosti od javnog značaja. To je, dakle, (ne)moguće rešenje zagonetke prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja u Srbiji.

responsibilities, to what rules of behaving, to which size of deregulation, to what relation towards local resources, technical systems, protected assets and similar matters of public interest, need to be filtered through democratic legal system, democracy with active participation of actors, and through the new value system as basic postulate of societal progressing³. Consequently, cities, landscapes or wider areas can obtain a new or improved character, sense and identity, by rehabilitating and imposing profession of planners, engineers, architects, sociologists, economists and others who are engaged in planning, founded over new principles of planning as an activity for improving relations between people and their environ and mutually, relation between public and private instead of Marxist relation between production and consumption. That would change manipulating with planning, built areas and building land, as well as uncontrolled manipulating with land rent (according to Edward Soja in his book *Postmodern Geographies*), "omniscient" profession of professional politicians, clumsy and superficial legislative, false democracy without defined value system, and aggressive global market using weaknesses of transitional society for benefit of those who already have power, and not of those who constitute it.

At the very end, the responsibility problem of those who pretend to be engaged in activities of public meaning (spatial and town planners), should be underlined. To which extent they have lost control and let their activity to destructive power of plutocratic and voluntary political manipulations with land, city or landscape?

Finally, it is possible to reconsider a few professional principles, next to already mentioned three postulates, that directly influence the destiny of planning in Serbia: (1) ethics, that is the level of spatial and urban planners' responsibility for sustainable development of cities and landscapes, (2) the level of know-how, with predisposition of long-life learning according to high professional criteria, and (3) the power and quality of social engagement. The free estimation is that all three principles have been succumbed in Serbia during the last period, with aggressive capital and incompetent local governments using the situation without visible limitations, diminishing prerogatives of public meaning to spatial and urban planning. That is (im)possible clue for spatial and urban planning conundrum in Serbia and others.

³ Such a praxis is well known in Europe (Scandinavia, BeNeLux, Baltic countries) based on organized society and scrupulous local communities, something difficult to attain due to numerous historical and cultural predispositions.



DRAGIŠA S. DABIĆ

| Županjevac, 1942. |

Dragiša S. Dabić, rođen 1942. godine u Županjevcu, opština Rekovac, Republika Srbija.

Diplomirao 1966. godine na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu, gde je magistrirao 1998. godine sa temom iz metodologije prostornog planiranja. Doktorirao je 2012. godine na Geografskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu (Odsek za prostorno planiranje) sa temom iz prostornog planiranja turističkih područja.

Od 1969. godine neprekidno zaposlen u Institutu za arhitekturu i urbanizam Srbije, gde je penzionisan 2007. godine i gde je i dalje aktivan kao spoljni saradnik. Član Inženjerske komore Srbije od osnivanja 2003. godine sa licencama odgovornog planera, odgovornog urbaniste i odgovornog projektanta.

Uže istraživačke i stručne specijalnosti: 1. turizam, rekreacija i sport, posebno na planinskim područjima; 2. metodologija prostornog planiranja; zaštita životne sredine, prirodne i kulturne baštine.

Sam ili u saradnji sa drugim autorima rukovodio izradom brojnih prostornih planova, među kojima posebno Plana razvoja turizma u Prostornim planovima Republike Srbije iz 1996. i 2010. godine, Prostornih planova NP Kopaonik iz 1989, 2009. i 2016. godine, Prostornih planova Stare planine iz 1983. i 2008. godine i dr., kao i izradom brojnih urbanističkih planova. Objavio više naučnih i stručnih radova i učestvovao na brojnim naučnim i stručnim skupovima (kao konceptor, moderator, sa uvodnim referatima i saopštenjima).

Dragiša S. Dabić, born in 1942 in Županjevac, Municipality of Rekovac, Republic of Serbia.

He graduated in 1966 from the Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade, from which he also received the master's degree in 1998, the thesis topic was in the field of the spatial planning methodology. He received doctor's degree in 2012 from the Faculty of Geography, University of Belgrade (Department of Spatial Planning), the dissertation topic was in the field of spatial planning of tourism areas.

Dragiša S. Dabić was permanently employed with the Institute of Architecture and Urban & Urban Planning of Serbia from 1969 until his retirement in 2007, where he is still active as an external associate. He has been a member of the Serbian Chamber of Engineers since its establishment in 2003 and a holder of licenses for responsible spatial planner, responsible urban planner and responsible architectural designer.

The research and professional specialties: 1. tourism, recreation and sports, especially in mountain areas; 2. spatial planning methodology; environmental protection and the protection of natural and cultural heritage.

Dragiša S. Dabić has managed either alone or in cooperation with other authors the drawing up of numerous spatial plans, amongst which the Plan for the Tourism Development within the Spatial Plans of the Republic of Serbia (1996, 2010), spatial plans for the Kopaonik National Park (1989, 2009, 2016), spatial plans for Stara planina Mt. (1983, 2008), etc., as well as the drawing up of a number of urban plans. He has published several scientific and professional papers and participated in great number of scientific and professional symposiums (as a concept creator, moderator, with keynote papers, etc.).

1.

Prostorno i urbanističko planiranje u Srbiji tokom poslednjih 20-tak godina stagnira, a u poslednje vreme i zaostaje. U uslovima nedovoljno organizovane „tranzicije“ ka neoliberalnom kapitalizmu (sa partokratskim voluntarizmom vlasti koja se stalno menja, sa selektivnim sprovođenjem ili nesprovođenjem zakona, sa privrednim zastojem i osiromašenjem društva posle ratnog raspada Jugoslavije i dr.), ovi instrumenti za upravljanje prostornim razvojem zemlje izgubili su dosta od svojih funkcija. No, to ne znači da akteri prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja treba da čekaju skrštenih ruku, već da krenu u jačanje svih svojih segmenata i da se, paralelno sa tim, bore za ravnopravno učešće u prostornom razvoju zemlje.

Aktuelne probleme sadašnjeg prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja vidim u sledećem:

- nekompletno univerzitetsko obrazovanje (bukvalno prihvatanje Bolonjske deklaracije, sa nedovoljnim nivoom osnovnih, master i doktorskih studija u odnosu na razvijene zemlje, nedostatak tehničkog obrazovanja planera i socio-ekonomskog obrazovanja urbanista, nedostatak prakse tokom studija, nedovoljna saradnja sa fakultetima u okruženju i svetu);

- nediferenciranost planersko-urbanističkih firmi po kadru i referencama, u odnosu na značaj i složenost planova; nedovoljni kriterijumi za licenciranje odgovornih planera i urbanista;

- tretiranje planova kao robe u većini tendera, sa cenom plana kao dominantnim kriterijumom, bez uvažavanja cenovnika Inženjerske komore;

- ograničavanje autonomnosti urbanističko-planerskih firmi, asocijacija planera i urbanista, preovladavanjem dnevne politike nad dugoročnim strateškim konceptima razvoja zemlje; ad hoc upravne direktive za promenu planova višeg reda odredbama planova nižeg reda (slučaj master planova Kopaonika, Stare planine, Golije i dr., kojima je uslovljavana izmena prostornih planova ovih područja); izrada i realizacija planskih dokumenata mimo odredbi planova višeg reda i javnih stavova struke (slučajevi turističkog centra Crni Vrh kod Bora, mosta na Adi, Beograda na vodi i dr.); angažovanje inostranih obrađivača, bez ravnopravnog nadmetanja i saradnje sa domaćim obrađivačima;

- slaba saradnja među asocijacijama prostornih planera i urbanista u Srbiji (asocijacije prostornih planera, udruženja urbanista i sekcija planera i urbanista u Inženjerskoj komori), kao i sa asocijacijama u okruženju i svetu; politizovanost nekih rukovodstava bivše Agencije za prostorno planiranje, kao i sekcija planera i urbanista u Inženjerskoj komori (dodela nultih licenci, podržavanje nadređenosti master planova i dr.);

- sve niži kvalitet nekih prostornih i urbanističkih planova, zbog nedovoljno stručnog i nekompletnog kadra u pojedinim firmama, nedovoljnih sredstava za rad, nedostatka podloga i uslova nadležnih institucija i dr.; erozija profesionalne etike jednog broja nemotivisanih obrađivača, zbog niskih cena i otežanih uslova rada;

- nedovoljan nivo kontrole planova pre donošenja (sastav komisija delom po partijskom ključu, bez dovoljno stručnjaka, posebno u lokalnim komisijama, uz uzajamnu toleranciju među članovima iz firmi obrađivača);

1.

The spatial and urban planning in Serbia has been stagnating over the past 20 years, while lately it has been lagging behind. In the conditions of insufficiently organized "transition" towards the neoliberal capitalism (with a partocratic voluntarism of the power that is constantly changing, with the selective implementation or non-implementation of laws, economic stagnation and impoverishment of society after the break-up of Yugoslavia, etc.), these instruments for managing the spatial development of the country have lost many of their functions. However, this does not mean that actors in spatial and urban planning should wait doing nothing, but they should start strengthening all of its segments and, in parallel with this, fight for more equal participation in the spatial development of the country.

In my opinion, the problems of current spatial and urban planning include:

- The incomplete higher education (literal acceptance of Bologna Declaration, with insufficient level of bachelor's, master's and doctor's degree programs relative to those in developed countries, the lack of technical education of spatial planners and socio-economic education of urban planners, the lack of practical work during studies, the lack of cooperation with the faculties in the region and in the world);

- The non-differentiation between the spatial planning and urban planning firms regarding the staff and references, relative to the importance and complexity of work; insufficient criteria for licensing the responsible spatial and urban planners;

- Treating the plans as goods in most of the tenders, with a price of a plan as a dominating criteria, without taking into account the price list of the Serbian Chamber of Engineers;

- Limiting the autonomy of urban and spatial planning firms, associations, spatial and urban planners by the domination of daily politics over the long-term strategic concept of the development of the country; ad hoc administrative directives for changing the higher-level plans by the provisions of the lower-level plans (the case of master plans for Kopaonik, Stara planina Mt., Golija, etc., conditioning the changes of spatial plans for these areas); the drawing up and the realization of the planning documents ignoring the provisions of higher-level plans and the public attitudes of the profession (cases of the Crni Vrh resort near Bor, Ada Bridge, Belgrade Waterfront, etc.); engaging the foreign spatial planners, without possibility of competition on an equal footing and without cooperation with domestic spatial planners;

- Poor cooperation between the associations of spatial and urban planners in Serbia (associations of spatial planners, associations of urban planners and section of spatial and urban planning engineers in the Serbian Chamber of Engineers), as well as with the associations in the region and in the world; the politization of some managements of the former Agency for Spatial Planning, as well as politization of sections of spatial and urban planning engineers in the Serbian Chamber of Engineers (awarding the zero licenses, supporting the superiority of master plans, etc.);

- The increasingly lower quality of some spatial and urban plans due to insufficient professional and incompetent staff in certain firms, insufficient financial resources for working, the lack of plans and requirements of responsible institutions, etc.; erosion of professional ethics of certain number of non-motivated spatial planners due to low prices and difficult working conditions;

– niska sprovodivost planova, manje zbog njihovih nedostataka, a više zbog materijalnih ograničenja, nedovoljne organizovanosti uprave i "antiplanskog" mentaliteta većine ostalih subjekata; odvratanje većine investitora od izgradnje po zakonu uvođenjem postupaka jeftinije, a nekompletne legalizacije neplanske izgradnje (po zakonima najpre o uknjižbi, a potom o ozakonjenju);

– zapostavljenost znanja i iskustva starijih i penzionisanih stručnjaka u javnim savetodavnim funkcijama (učješće u komisijama, savetima i dr., sa plaćenim ili volonterskim statusom), sem njihovog radnog angažovanja u delu planersko-urbanističkih firmi;

– praksa da se u citiranju donetih prostornih i urbanističkih planova navodi samo firma obrađivača (tj. da se pojedinačni obrađivači ne smatraju autorima), iako prostorni i urbanistički planovi predstavljaju istraživačka i stručna dela, koja čine značajne reference nekoliko autora (rukovodioca izrade i članova užeg sinteznog tima).

2.

Zbog porasta „planibilnih“ problema (zemljišta, energetskih resursa, stanovanja, kvaliteta životne sredine i dr.), za njihovo rešavanje u okviru koncepta održivog razvoja neophodan je dalji razvoj planiranja, sa novim saznanjima i boljom profesionalnom i institucionalno-organizacionom infrastrukturom;

Naglasak treba da bude na razvoju strateško/razvojnog planiranja (posebno zbog porasta značaja ekološkog kompleksa, ali i zbog potreba biznisa, vlasti na raznim nivoima, lokalnih zajednica i dr.), od koga se može očekivati primena integralnog pristupa održivom prostornom razvoju (posebno u kontekstu tehnološkog i komunikaciono-informatičkog progressa);

Ostvarivanje partnerstva između privatnog i javnog sektora (šire između tržišnih organizacija, državnih institucija i građanskih/nevladinih asocijacija), treba da omogući planiranju novi legitimitet (čiji su glavni izvor još uvek javne vlasti);

Treba težiti da se većina razvojnih programa i projekata podvedu pod strateški okvir prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja, uz participaciju svih aktera, građanstva i dr.;

Neophodno je jačanje interakcija u planiranju, čime se, uz nove modele, povećava značaj koordinacije planskog procesa, planske evaluacije i implementacije planskih odluka;

Uloga prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja kao mehanizama za upravljanje razvojem Srbije zavisice u doglednoj budućnosti od upravljača i njihovih razvojnih konceptata, u kojima ove struke treba da imaju znatno veći uticaj;

Za jačanje uticaja struke prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja na razvoj Srbije treba ostvariti sledeće glavne zadatke i strateške principe: podizanje nivoa univerzitetskog obrazovanja (posebno u praktičnom radu); ponovo uvođenje licence planersko-urbanističkih firmi kompetentnih za izradu planova posebnog javnog značaja i pooštavanje kriterijuma za licence odgovornog planera i urbaniste; odgovarajuće ozakonjenje kompleksnih profesionalnih kriterijuma za vrednovanje tendera u prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju; depolitizacija i jačanje profesionalne autonomnosti institucionalnih aktera prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja u odnosu

– Insufficient level of control of plans prior to their adoption (composition of commissions observing the party quota, without a sufficient number of professionals, particularly in local commissions, along with mutual tolerance amongst the members coming from the firms that produced the plan);

– The poor feasibility of plans, less because of their flaws and more because of financial limitations, insufficient organization of administrations and an “anti-planning “ mentality of the majority of other entities; deterring most of investors from the legal construction, introducing the procedures of a cheaper, but incomplete, legalization of unplanned construction (according to law - first the registration, a then the legalization);

– Neglecting the knowledge and experience of older and retired professionals in the public advisory positions (participation in commissions, councils, etc., as paid members or volunteers), except for their engagement in a part of the spatial-urban planning firms;

- The practice to cite only the firm that produced the plan (i.e. not considering the individuals participating in drawing up the plan as co-authors), although the spatial and urban plans are the research and professional works produced by several authors (plan manager and members of the team).

2.

Due to increasing problems in spatial planning (land, energy resources, housing, environmental quality, etc.), it is necessary to further develop planning using new knowledge and with better professional, institutional and organizational infrastructure in order to solve them within the concept of sustainable development;

The accent should be put on the development of strategic/development planning (particularly due to increasing importance of ecological complex, but also due to the needs of business, authorities at different levels, local communities, etc.), whereby we can expect the implementation of integrated approach to sustainable spatial development (especially in the context of technological progress and progress in communications and information technologies);

Achieving the private-public partnership (even broader, between the market organizations, government organizations and civic/non-government organizations), which should enable new legitimacy for planning (where the public authorities are still the main sources);

Efforts should be made to lead most of the development programs and projects under the strategic framework of spatial and urban planning along with participation of all actors, citizens, etc.;

It is necessary to strengthen interaction in the planning, and thus, in addition to new models, increasing the importance of the coordination between the planning process, plan evaluation and implementation of the planning decisions;

The role of spatial and urban planning as a mechanism for managing the development of Serbia will depend in foreseeable future on the managers and their concepts of development, which in these professions should have significantly greater importance;

na dnevnu upravnu politiku; aktivno učešće svih aktera prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja u rešavanju aktuelnih problema prostornog razvoja (posebno u izradi odgovarajućih zakona, strategija i dr.); jačanje saradnje i jedinstva asocijacija i sekcija planera i urbanista; podizanje kvaliteta planova i nivoa profesionalne etike obrađivača; unapređenje nivoa kontrole planova izborom članova komisije po javnom konkursu i praćenjem sprovođenja planova od strane firmi obrađivača; korišćenje svih resursa znanja i iskustva u struci aktiviranjem svih afirmisanih vitalnih stručnjaka, bez obzira na godine; uključivanje donetih prostornih i urbanističkih planova u istraživačko-stručne i stručne reference njihovih glavnih obrađivača-planera i urbanista.

3.

Na moja profesionalna opredeljenja uticalo je više dela. Inostrana dela su većinom zastupljena kao članci u prestižnim časopisima, a domaća dela pretežno u knjigama

geografa J. Cvijića (posebno *Balkansko poluostrvo*), B. Ž. Milojevića, S. M. Stankovića i dr.,

arhitekata B. Kojića, B. Krstića i dr.,

ekonomista M. Vujoševića, O. Bakića i dr.

Podjednako dragocena bila su mi usmeno preneti znanja arhitekta S. Mitrovića, geografa D. Perišića i dr.

In order to strengthen the influence of the spatial and urban planning profession on the development of Serbia, the following major tasks should be accomplished and strategic principles achieved: raising the level of higher education (especially in practical work); reinstate licenses for spatial-urban planning firms competent for drawing up the plans of special public importance and tightening the criteria for licenses for responsible spatial and urban planners; appropriate legalization of the complex professional criteria for evaluation of tenders in spatial and urban planning; de-politization and strengthening of professional autonomy of institutional actors in spatial and urban planning relative to the daily administrative policy; active participation of all actors in spatial and urban planning in solving the current problems of spatial development (especially in drafting the corresponding laws, strategies, etc.); strengthening the cooperation and unity of associations and sections of spatial and urban planners; raising the quality of plans and level of professional ethics of professionals drawing up the plans; improving the level of control of plans by electing the members of commissions through the public competitions and monitoring the implementation of plans by the firms that produced plans; the use of all resources of knowledge and experience in the profession by activating all affirmed vital professionals regardless of their age; including the adopted spatial and urban plans into the research and including the professional references of their main authors – spatial and urban planners.

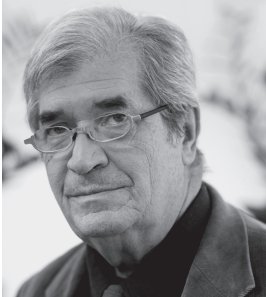
3.
Several works have influenced my professional determination. The foreign works mainly include the articles published in prestigious journals, while domestic works mainly the books by

geographers J. Cvijić (especially *The Balkan Peninsula*), B. Ž. Milojević, S. M Stanković, etc.,

architects B. Kojić, B. Krstić etc.,

economists M. Vujošević, O. Bakić, etc.

The orally transmitted knowledge by architect S. Mitrović, geographer D. Perišić, etc., has been equally precious to me.



MIODRAG FERENČAK

| Zlatar, 1943. |

Miodrag Ferenčak (1943, Zlatar, Hrvatska) je arhitekta, magistar urbanizma sa Univerziteta u Beogradu, član DAB i UUS, međunarodni član Centra za metropolitansko planiranje i istraživanje (The Johns Hopkins University, 1972).

Glavne oblasti istraživanja u urbanizmu i urbanističkom planiranju su bile: primena teorije komunikacije u konceptima razvoja gradskih centara, korišćenje održivih i prirodnih tokova energije u arhitekturi i urbanizmu, studije neformalnih naselja u Srbiji, u praktičnom urbanizmu (posebno kao odgovorni urbanista u Generalnom planu Beograda, 2003. godine).

Na upravnim dužnostima je bio kao pomoćnik beogradskog sekretara za urbanizam (1990), pomoćnik ministra građevina Republike Srbije (2000), i direktor Sektora za generalno planiranje u Urbanističkom zavodu Beograda (2009).

Miodrag Ferenčak (1943, Zlatar, Croatia) is an architect, master of urban planning from University of Belgrade, member of DAB and UUS, International Fellow of Center for Metropolitan Planning and Research (The Johns Hopkins University, 1972).

Main fields of interest in research and urban planning had been applications of communication theory into the concepts of development of city centers, as well as, the use of sustainable and natural flows of energies in architecture and urban planning, the studies of informal settlements in Serbia, practical urban planning, (The Responsible Urban Planner in The Master Plan of Belgrade, 2003).

He also had hold the administrative duties as an Assistant to The Belgrade City Secretary for Urbanism (1990), an Assistant to The Minister of Construction and Urbanism of the Republic of Serbia (2000), and as Director of Department of Master Planning in Belgrade Urban Planning Institute (2009).

1.
S obzirom na protok vremena, ne mogu a da za ove odgovore ne uključim i spoljni i lični kontekst. Urbanizam Srbije i sveta otkrivao sam od 1962. godine. To je druga godina na beogradskom Arhitektonskom fakultetu, Klub mladih arhitekata, Federativna Narodna (i Socijalistička) Republika Jugoslavija, izgradnja Beograda i Novog Beograda kao grada budućnosti u koju se ne sumnja, najveće u svetu stope rasta društvenog bruto proizvoda, komotna inflacija i zaduživanje, socijalizam (naučni i emancipatorski), nesvrstanost i samoupravljanje kao neprikosnoveni društveni okvir, traganje za planiranim i dirigovanim upravljanjem i razvojem društva sa tržištem kao ekonomskim temeljem. Puno posla i uvažavanja za urbanizam i prostorno planiranje (možda prvenstveno za reprezentaciju, ali bolje i to nego ignorancija). Formirao sam, u takvom okruženju, pozitivno i aktivističko shvatanje urbanizma, negde do 1984-5., a zatim sam postepeno delio krizu i dekadenciju sa širim društvom i sa njegovim urbanizmom. Naravno, radio sam dalje sa punom inercijom, kao da to (kriza i dekadencija) nije slučaj i sticao sam i korigovao urbanistička razumevanja i iskustva sve do danas, kada, nevoljno, primećujem dominantno kritički odnos i distancu prema našoj praksi (i prema mnogim oblicima svetske prakse). Pitanja iz ankete zalaze direktno u složene, ponegde brutalne deonice istorijskog razvoja Srbije, pa ne mogu da izbegnem da odgovori budu potpuno pojednostavljeni, a ponegde i brutalni.

Pre svega, prostorno planiranje i urbanizam su društvene delatnosti i instituti koji prirodno pripadaju civilizacijski razvijenim i najrazvijenijim društvima. Takvih je i danas u 21. veku zaprepašćujuće malo (Holandija, Švajcarska, Danska, ko još?). U društvima koja nisu vrhunski razvijena, prostorno planiranje i urbanizam su izvan nužnosti za političko preživljavanje i promociju vladajućih ekipa i imaće malu ili nikakvu, teorijski očekivanu, razvojnu ulogu. Pokazalo se da oni (urbanizam i prostorno planiranje) mogu ipak da se razvijaju ili održe kao dar prosvete elita, kao sticaj ideoloških okolnosti, kao sredstvo prestiža, ili za deformisanu upotrebu u druge upravljačke svrhe (recimo birokratizaciju i jačanje spektra instrumenata vlasti, što je najbliže našem sadašnjem modelu), ili upornošću malobrojnih pozvanih intelektualaca koji su jeli sa drveta znanja.

Srbija je sada civilizacijski nedovoljno razvijeno društvo, pa joj prirodno ne pripada ni korišćenje privilegija koje donose funkcionalno razvijeno prostorno planiranje i urbanizam. Racionalno je računati da se prosvete elita i korišćenje prostornog planiranja i urbanizma kao rezultat njihove potrebe neće pojaviti za neko duže vreme. Ne može se u dobroj veri računati ni na ostale nabrojane pozitivne motive. Za održanje discipline ostaje samo dugotrajna upornost pozvanih, onih koji znaju, i njihova organizovanost da čuvaju i prenose istorijske podatke o ljudima, institucijama i znanjima koja su postojala i još postoje u okviru prostornog planiranja i urbanizma u nas.

Zar se ne može lako dovesti u pitanje objektivnost ovakvih mojih razmišljanja i ocena?

Kako je moguće da se u Srbiji gotovo svake godine obnavlja, unapređuje i proširuje Zakon o prostornom planiranju i urbanizmu (od 2016. godine stalnim proširenjem i adicijama, on obuhvata osam velikih oblasti građenja sa 236 zakonskih članova, uz još tri posebna zakona o legalizaciji, zemljištu i postupku); da se uvode stručne komore i licence (282 licence za odgovorne prostorne planere i 969 za odgovorne urbaniste); da je ovog trenutka (februar 2017) na javnom uvidu 70 planova (PP, UP, UPr, dakle oko 7-8 stotina godišnje); da se oko 150

1.

Given the flow of time, I cannot exclude both the external context for these answers. I discovered the urbanism of Serbia and the world since 1962. That was the time of my second year at the Belgrade Faculty of Architecture, the Club of Young Architects, the Federation of People's Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, the time of construction of Belgrade and New Belgrade (as a city of a socialist future, that was not suspected), the time of one of world's fastest growth rate of national gross domestic product, of inflation and easy credits, red passport without visas for most countries, socialism / scientific and emancipatory /, non-alignment and self-management as an inviolable social framework. Main and new political paradigm was search for planned and conducted management of state, together with development of decentralized society, with the market as an economic basis, but without of capitalism, e.g.-"socialist selfmanagement". A lot of work and appreciation for urban planning and spatial planning has been granted (perhaps, primarily for representation,- but better that, than ignorance). In such an environment, I formed a positive and activist understanding of urbanism, but ready to wait the designed future, sometime until 1984-5, when I gradually shared the crisis and decadence with the broader society and with its urbanism. Of course, I worked with full inertia, as if this (crisis and decadence) was not the case, and I acquired and corrected urban understandings and experiences to this day, when, unwillingly, I notice the dominant critical attitude and distance to our practice (and in many ways World practices). Questions from the survey go directly into complex, sometimes brutal, parts of the historical development of Serbia, so I cannot avoid answering them completely simplified, and sometimes also brutal.

First of all, spatial planning and urbanism are social activities and institutions that naturally belong to a civilization of developed and most developed societies. Even today, in the 21st century, such societies are, astonishingly, few (Island, Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, which else?) In societies that are not highly developed, spatial planning and urbanism are beyond the necessity of political survival and promotion of the ruling teams and will have little or no effect, nor any of, theoretically expected, developmental role. It turned out that they (urbanism and spatial planning) can still be developed or maintained as a gift of enlightenment of ruling elites, as a result of ideological circumstances, as a means of prestige, or for deformed use for other management purposes (for example, bureaucratization and strengthening of the spectrum of governmental pressure instruments, which is close to our current model). It turned out, that urbanism can survive for some time on the basis of persistence of the few invited intellectuals, who ate from the knowledge tree.

Serbia is now a specific civilized society , but it is underdeveloped, and the use of privilege made by developed functional spatial planning and urban planning does not, naturally, belong to it. It is rational to consider that the enlightenment of the ruling elites and the use of spatial planning and urbanism as a result of their need, will not occur for some time. It is not possible to count, in good faith, on the other positive motives. To maintain planning discipline, only the long-lasting persistence of the invited, those who know, remains, and their organization to preserve and transmit historical data on people, institutions and knowledge, that existed and still exist in the spatial planning and urban planning in us.

Is it not easy to question the objectivity of such my thoughts and assessments?

opštinskih i gradskih komisija za planove sa 5-7 stručno kompetentnih članova sastaje svakog meseca (ili čak 2 puta nedeljno, kao u Beogradu) i sa obrađivačima i građanima raspravlja o novim urbanističkim predlozima (koje će posle, uglavnom, usvajati i skupštine); da u organima uprave nikada nije radio veći broj zaposlenih na urbanizmu i „legalizaciji“ nego sada; da se gradi 4-5 pravaca autoputskih, železničkih i gasnih koridora i jedno turističko područje sa oko 1.800.000 m² prostora za stanovanje, poslovanje i ostalo; da su za sve to urađeni, javno izloženi, analizirani i legalno u skupštinama usvojeni prostorni i urbanistički planovi. Malo li je to? Pa to su brojke i stavke i za narednu izbornu kampanju! Kako da neko, ko sebe smatra kompetentnim, umesto da skače od radosti zbog ovakve dinamike u sistemu, ima sumorne prognoze i očekivanja? Otsustvo oduševljenja i sumorne prognoze, u mom slučaju, se nalaze u kvalitativnoj ravni, čemu služi urbanizam, kakav mu je sadržaj, i kakvi su materijalizovani efekti te aktivnosti? Sva iskazana dinamika i silni propisi, odredbe, stavovi, grafički prilozi, kontrole, bezbrojni „uslovi“, dopisi, dokumenti, meseci rada i milioni dinara, recikliranje tekstova i povelja - nemaju skoro nikakav razvojni sadržaj, ne služe smišljenom i planiranom unapređenju životne sredine ili ambijenta naselja (mada svi iskreno misle, a manje iskreni glume, kao da se baš o tome radi), nego održavaju sopstveni birokratizovani egzistencijalni okvir izrade nečega, sakupljanju i preklapanju, bez korekcije preuzimanju nedorečenih separatnih planova i stavova veških javnih preduzeća, recikliranja bezbroj puta kopiranih tekstova od „pravnog osnova“ do „sprovođenja“, sve po tri, četiri puta razmatrano na „komisijama“ problematičnih kompetencija, izdavanja i otezanja sa usvajenjem i izdavanjem dozvola i „papirologije“, i tako u beskonačnost, pa još dalje. Materijalna supstanca planiranja, uređenja i oblikovanja se izgubila, a većina aktera i ne zna šta bi to bilo. Upravljački vrh je nezadovoljan prostornim planiranjem i urbanizmom, ali ne bi da to uređuje od vrha, nego negde iz sredine, pa naniže, a to se pokazuje kao vrlo nejasno i zapetljano, strašno dugoročno, ništa za odmah, sada (sem kad ispadne da se nešto mora hitno obaviti, onda se da lokalizovan zadatak). Pokazalo se da više zadovoljstva pružaju angažmani inostranih planerskih timova koji se pojavljuju sa potencijalnim investitorima i donacijama, nego domaći, koji imaju komplikovane ideje i upozorenja. Sa druge strane, pokazalo se da je sasvim bezbolno i moguće podneti prostorne planere, urbaniste i arhitekte kao kritičare i kao bezazlenu opoziciju, a urbanističke birokrate se mogu bez ikakvih posledica povremeno smenjivati i postavljati kao mera brige, strogoće i discipline. Takvo je stanje, i to stanje bih u celini menjao!

2.

Prostorno planiranje i urbanizam imaju tri karakteristične operativne funkcije: regulacionu, razvojnu i zaštitnu. Prostornom planiranju i urbanizmu treba vratiti razvojni (a ne samo regulativni- i to još potpuno nefunkcionalan i birokratizovan) sadržaj i kvalitet planskih predloga, kao i efektivnu koordinaciju posebnih sektorskih aktivnosti i stanja u prostoru. Profesionalni prostorni planeri i urbanisti imaju taj zadatak, iako to niko sada od njih ne traži!

Prostorni planeri i njihove institucije treba da kontinualno istražuju, vrednuju i sistemski katalogiziraju (uz GIS) sve bitne nacionalne ili regionalne resurse, uočavaju i analiziraju tendencije njihovog korišćenja ili zanemarivanja, uočavaju kritične tačke u održivosti prostorno relevantnih sistema i podsistema, uočavaju znake entropije u njima, i formulišu prostorne modele za organizovane mere održivog razvoja prethodnog, na zahtev lokalnih, regionalnih ili nacionalnih uprava ili interesnih grupacija. Pošto većina značajnih funkcionalnih sistema (vojska, železnica, putevi, energetika, zdravstvo, šumarstvo...) ima sopstvene organe i institute za planiranje

As it was possible to renew, improve and expand the law on spatial planning and urbanism almost every year in Serbia, since 2016, with constant expansion and additions, as it included eight large building areas with 236 legal members, along with three other special laws on legalization, Land and procedure /; as it was possible to introduce professional chambers and licenses (282 licenses for responsible spatial planners and 969 for responsible urban planners); as at this moment (febr. 2017) there goes 70 public hearings on urban plans (PP, UP, UPr, about 7-8 hundred annually are publicly available); as there existed about 150 municipal and city committees for plans with 5-7 professionally competent members that meet each month (or even 2 times a week, as in Belgrade) and discuss with the processors and citizens about new urban proposals (which will, afterwards, generally adopt Assemblies); as in administrative bodies the number of employees in urban planning and "legalization" has never been higher than now. At the same time, it was real to build a 4-5 highway directions, railway and gas corridors or a tourist area with about 1.8 million m2 of housing, businesses and others. For all this, spatial and urban plans have been publicly presented, analyzed and legally adopted in the assemblies. Is that a little? These are fine numbers and items for the next election campaign! How can anyone, who considers himself competent, instead of jumping with joy because of such dynamics in the system, have gloomy forecasts and expectations? Absence of enthusiasm and gloomy forecasts, in my case, are of the qualitative level: what is the purpose of urban planning, what the content is, and what are the effects of these activities materialized? All the dynamics and strong regulations, provisions, attitudes, graphic attachments, controls, countless "conditions", letters, documents, months of work and millions of dinars, recycling texts and almost no developmental content, all that does not serve the deliberate and planned improvement of the environment, or the atmosphere of the settlement (although everyone is sincerely thinking, the less honest actors speak, as if that's the case). That maintain their own bureaucratized existential framework of making something, collecting and overlapping, without correcting the assumption of indeterminate separate plans and attitudes of several public companies, Many times copied texts from "legal basis" to "implementation", all texts and designs three, or four times considered in boards and commissions of problematic competencies, complications with the adoption and issuance of licenses and "paperwork", and so on to infinity. The material substance of planning, arrangement and design has been lost, and most of the actors do not know what it would be. The governing peak is dissatisfied with spatial planning and urbanism, but it would not regulate it from the top, rather, somewhere, from the middle to the lower, and this proves to be very vague and embarrassed, terribly in the long run, nothing for now (unless it turns out to be something It must be done urgently, then it goes as special task). It has been shown that more satisfaction is provided by, ad hoc, engagement of foreign planning teams that appear with potential investors and donations, rather than domestic ones, who are over informed and have complicated ideas and warnings. On the other hand, it has been shown that it is completely painless and it was possible to submit spatial planners, urban planners and architects as critics and as an inseparable opposition, and urban bureaucrats can, without any consequences, be removed from time to time and replaced as a measure of care, rigor and discipline. This is the situation, and if possible, I would change the situation as a whole!

2.

Spatial planning and urban planning have three characteristic operational functions: regulatory, development and protection. Spatial planning and urban development should return to the development (and not only the regulatory - and yet completely non-functional and bureaucratic) content and quality of the planned proposal,

razvoja, regulaciju i zaštitu, ali ne vodi računa o ostalim sistemima i o prostoru kao celini - jedan od najvidljivijih zadataka prostornog planiranja je prostorna koordinacija ovih sistema.

Urbanizam ima sve prethodne zadatke u okviru urbanog prostora i urbanih elemenata, ali na povećanom nivou prostorne detaljnosti, i sa posebnim sredstvima i dužnostima vezanim za regulaciju i tehniku građevinskih aktivnosti. Posebno istaknuti zadaci u urbanističkom planiranju su očuvanje dobre međusobne dostupnosti svih ciljeva komuniciranja u gradu (saobraćaj i saobraćajnice), očuvanje ili stvaranje pogodnih prostora za život i razvoj ljudi i institucija, i estetski pozitivno oblikovanje javnog prostora grada i objekata koji učestvuju u formiranju prostora grada.

3.

Od domaćih knjiga to su, bez ikakve sumnje, pet +1 knjiga-udžbenika *Savremene arhitekture* profesora Nikole Dobrovića (ona šesta je *Tehnika urbanizma-saobraćaj*), u kojima je bila izneta većina tema i ličnosti od značaja za formiranje polazne osnove za arhitektu i urbanistu u nas. Od stranih knjiga, pred kraj studija sam nabavio knjige koje smo preko Dobrovićevih interpretacija znali, ali ih nismo ni videli ni čitali u celini, L Korbizjev *Savoir penser l'urbanisme* i Frenk Lojd Rajtov *The Broadacre City*, što je bilo veliko bogatstvo u odnosu na izvode i slike koje smo znali, ali mislim da su na moje formiranje bitnije uticale tri knjige Konstantinosa Doksijadisa koje sam dobio u kompletu negde oko '68 -'69. godine, a od njih naročito *Between Dystopia and Utopia*, u kojoj sam se prvi put sreo sa preispitivanjem samih osnova urbanizma moderne od strane jednog od njenih pobornika.

as well as effective coordination of sector activities and the situation in the area. Professional spatial planners and urban planners have this task, although no one is looking for any of them now!

Spatial planners and their institutions should continuously explore, evaluate and systematically catalog (with GIS) all relevant national or regional resources, perceive and analyze the tendencies of their use or neglect, noticing critical points in the sustainability of spatially relevant systems and subsystems, noticing the entropy in them, and formulate spatial models for organized sustainable development measures of the previous one, at the request of local, regional or national administrations or interest groups. Since most important functional systems (military, railways, roads, energy, health, forestry ...) have their own bodies and institutes for planning development, regulation and protection, but it does not take into account other systems and space as a whole - one of the most visible tasks of spatial planning is the spatial coordination of these systems.

Urban planning has all previous tasks within the urban space and urban elements, but at an increased level of spatial detail, and with special means and duties related to regulation and construction techniques. Particularly prominent tasks in urban planning are preservation of good mutual accessibility of all communication objectives in the city (traffic and roads), preservation or creation of suitable spaces for life and development of people and institutions, and aesthetically positive formation of the public space of the city and facilities participating in the formation of the city.

3.

Domestic books are, without a doubt, five +1 textbook of *Modern architecture* by professor Nikola Dobrović, which presented to us most of the topics and personalities of importance for the establishment of baselines for an architect and urban planner. One should understand that we (students in sixties), have not even seen or read in its entirety the books of international Moderna. Just before the end of my studies I got the books, L Corbusier *Savoir penser l'urbanisme* and Frank Lloyd Wright's *The Broadacre City*, which was great wealth in relation to the statements and images that we already knew, but I think that my formation significantly affected three books by Constantinos Doxiadis. I received the package around 1968-69 and of these, in particular *Between Utopia and Dystopia*, was influential. There I first met the reexamination of the very foundations of modern urbanism by one of its great supporters.



DRAGANA SINOBAD PETROVIĆ

| Požarevac, 1944. |

Obrazovanje: Specijalizacija: Prostorno planiranje, Ekonomski fakultet, Kragujevac (1981); diplomirani inženjer arhitekture, Arhitektonski fakultet, Univerzitet u Nišu (1967).

Radno iskustvo: Gradska uprava Grada Niša – Glavni urbanista Grada (2015-2016); Inženjerska Komora Srbije – savetnik Predsednika (2015-2016); Zavod za urbanizam Niš – stručne i rukovodeće funkcije (1968-2009).

Značajniji planovi i projekti: *Prostorni planovi:* Grada Niša (1994, 2011); Infrastrukturnog koridora Xc Niš-granica Bugarske (2003, 2006); Regionalnog parka prirode Sićevačka klisura (1996); Opštine Blace (1985). *Generalni urbanistički planovi:* Aleksinca (2005); Vranja (2002); Vrnjačke Banje (1996); Niša i Niške Banje (1985); Brusa (1983). *Detaljni urbanistički planovi:* Niške Banje (1982, 1992); Spomen parka Bubanj (1987); Kliničkog centra u Nišu (1978). *Studije i istraživanja:* Okvir za strategiju održivog razvoja administrativnog područja grada Niša, OSCE (2004); Gradska studija urbanog razvoja Niša 1971-1991, II Konferencija UN o stanovanju (HABITAT II) (1996); Održivi razvoj Niške Banje (1995).

Licence: Posедуje licencu odgovornog planera i odgovornog urbaniste.

Značajnija priznanja i nagrade:

Velika nagrada Emilijan Josimović, Udruženje urbanista Srbije (2007); Povelja Branislav Piha, Udruženje urbanista Srbije (2005); Salon urbanizma – nagrade (1996, 2005).

Strukovna udruženja i posebna iskustva: Član je IKS, APPS i UUS.

Education: Specialist degree in spatial planning, Faculty of Economics, Kragujevac (1981); Graduate Engineer (dipl.ing.arh.), Faculty of Architecture, University of Nis (1967).

Employment: City Government of Niš - Head of City Planning (2015-2016), Serbian Chamber of Engineers - Presidential Advisor (2015-2016), Town Planning Institute of Nis - various technical and leadership roles (1969-2009).

Selected plans and projects: *Spatial plans:* City of Nis (1994, 2011); Infrastructure corridor Xc Nis- Bulgarian border (2003, 2006); Regional nature park Sicevačka klisura (1996); Municipality of Blace (1985). *General urban plans:* Aleksinac (2005), Vranje (2003), Vrnjačka Banja (1996), Niska Banja (1985), Brus (1983). *Detailed urban plans:* Niska Banja (1982, 1992), Bubanj memorial park (1987), Medical center Nis (1978). *Research projects:* Framework for sustainable development strategy of Nis municipality, OSCE-Economic and Environmental Department (2004); City Case Study - Nis, Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II) (1996), Sustainable development of Niska Banja (1995).

Licenses and certificates: She possesses the license of a responsible spatial planner and responsible urban planner.

Selected awards and honors:

High award Emilijan Josimovic, Serbian Town Planners Association (2007); Award Branislav Piha, Serbian Town Planners Association (2005); Salon of Urbanism awards (1996, 2005).

Membership in professional associations and recent activities:

She is a member of SCE, SSPA and SUPS.

Mislim da sam oduvek znala da ću se baviti prostornim i urbanističkim planiranjem. Prva saznanja o jedinstvu prirode i čoveka stekla sam u porodici pored oca ekologa listajući u nedostatku slikovnica ilustracije u koloru *Geomorfologije* J. Cvijića, *Biologie* O. Rabes-a. Odrastajući u okruženju prirodnjačke literature intimno i nesvesno sam se razvijala u prirodnjaka nedefinisane vrste.

Profesionalni lik arhitekta-urbaniste sam gradila kroz dugi niz godina prateći iskustva starijih kolega različitih profila i inspirišući se idejnošću mlađih. Pod različitim uticajima menjala sam svoja ubeđenja i opredeljenja, širila vidike i razvijala interesovanja i na druga polja komplementarna arhitektonskoj tehnici kojoj sam izvorno strukovno pripadala. Privlačili su me ekonomski i sociološki aspekti društvenog razvoja i njihova korelacija sa uređenjem prostora, pa sam tako i specijalizaciju odradila na Ekonomskom fakultetu u Kragujevcu, a magisterijum (bez završnog rada) na Prostornom planiranju Geografskog fakulteta u Beogradu.

Osnove mi je dala *Atinska povelja* (1965, 2003). Od arhitekta N. Dobrovića (*Tehnika urbanizma*) pa do A. Gliksona (*Regionalno planiranje i razvoj*) i K. Doksijadisa (*Čovek i grad*), preko Frenk Lojd Rajt (*Fallingwater*), Kenza Tange (*Izgradnja Skoplja posle zemljotresa*), Valtera Gropiusa (*Muzej, Tel Aviv*), Lusia Koste (*Master plan Brasilia*) i mnogih drugih poznatih arhitekata i planera, tražila sam nadahnuće i u istoriji kulture čovečanstva transponovanom kroz rad Luis Mamforda (*Grad u istoriji*). Savladavala sam domaću planersku scenu preko *Osnova prostornog planiranja* (B. Piha), *Grada u regionalnom i urbanom planiranju* (M. Vresk), *Prostornog planiranja* (D. Perišić), *Metoda prostornog planiranja* (B. Stojkov), *Uvoda u teoriju planiranja* (D. Đorđević).

Posmatrajući današnji trenutak prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja osećam veliku zabrinutost, jer imam utisak da se planiranje kao delatnost, bilo ono društveno, prostorno ili urbanističko, nalazi na marginama društvenih događanja. U proteklim decenijama mnogo je urađeno na unapređenju ove delatnosti u Srbiji. Na polju edukacije, institucionalizacije, razumevanja i shvatanja i ozakonjenja. Rezultat su bili brojni društveni, prostorni i urbanistički planovi.

Danas smo svedoci činjenice da se institucije koje su nosioci prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja jednostavno gase ili polako umiru. Prostorni planovi završavaju u fiokama organa koji treba da ih sprovedu, a sprovođenje urbanističkih planova često nije u skladu sa samim planom koji se sprovodi.

Mislim, da smo došli do tačke sa koje moramo da postavljamo nove ciljeve koje zahtevaju nova vremena u kojima živimo: sačuvati prirodu i postići održivi razvoj.

I think I have always known that I would end up working in spatial and urban planning. I was first exposed to the idea of unity of man and nature in my early childhood. My father was an ecologist, working as a university professor in post-War Serbia. Due to scarcity of illustrated children's books at the time, I recall I would spend days browsing through *Geomorphology* by Jovan Cvijic, and *Biology* of O. Rabes. Growing up surrounded by nature and science books has undoubtedly shaped me into a nature "generalist".

Over the years, I have built my professional identity as an architect, and an urbanist, by drawing on both the experience of seasoned experts in these fields, and the freshness of ideas brought in by young colleagues. In addition, I have always let my views and opinions be shaped by important concepts from other fields that are complementary to architecture. Most notably, early on in my career, I developed a strong interest in economic and social aspects of urban development, and their correlation with spatial planning. As a result of this interest, I completed my Specialist degree at the Faculty of Economy, University of Kragujevac, and pursued post-graduate studies in spatial planning at the Faculty of Geography, University of Belgrade.

My selection of international contributions that influenced me the most includes the books: *Athens Charter* (1965, 2003), *The City in History* by Lewis Mumford, *Regional Planning and Development* by A. Glixon, K. Doxiadis (*Čovek i grad*) and artifacts: *Fallingwater* by Frank Lloyd Wright, *Bauhaus architecture in Tel Aviv* by Walter Gropius, *Skopje master plan* by Kenzo Tange, *master plan for Brasilia* by Lucio Costa. At the national level, I was most influenced by: *Tehnika Urbanizma* by N. Dobrović, *Basic of Spatial Planning* by B. Piha, *Grad u regionalnom i urbanom planiranju* by M. Vresk, *Prostorno planiranje* by D. Perišić, *Metodi prostornog planiranja* by B. Stojkov, *Uvod u teoriju planiranja* by D. Đorđević.

Regarding the state of spatial and urban planning today, I would raise moderate concern about the fact that planning in general, and social, spatial and urban planning in particular, are subjects of marginal interest in public policy making. In comparison, a sustained public focus over the past decades has enabled important advances in education, institutionalization, understanding and legislation in this domain. As a result, a significant number of high-quality spatial and urban plans were produced.

In contrast, today many institutions that were at the forefront of spatial and urban planning are shut down or find themselves hamstrung. Approved spatial plans end up implemented, or their implementation barely resembles the original concepts.

In my view, we have now reached the point where we again need a clear and strong public focus on planning. New planning goals seem necessary indeed, demanded by the times we live in: preserving the natural environment and maintaining community sustainability.



RUŽICA BOGDANOVIĆ

| Beograd, 1945. |

Profesor emeritus.

Diplomirala, specijalizirala, magistrirala i doktorirala na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Beogradu, iz oblasti Urbanizma i Prostornog planiranja.

Publikovala nekoliko knjiga kao autor (5), kao i veći broj kao editor (20). Učestvovala na brojnim istraživačkim projektima, kao i objavila radove na više od 150 naučnih skupova. Organizovala preko 20 naučnih konferencija.

Dobila više nagrada za svoj rad.

Aktivno se angažovala, u nekoliko mandata, u strukovnim asocijacijama, kao predsednik.

Professor emeritus.

She graduated, specialized, received her master degree and her Ph.D. from the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade, in the field of urban planning and spatial planning.

She published several books (5) as an author, as well as a larger number as an editor (20). She participated in numerous research projects and she published works on more than 150 scientific meetings. She organized over 20 scientific conferences.

She received many awards for her work and she was actively engaged in several mandates in professional associations as president.

1.
Edukovana na evropskoj praksi planiranja, ne prepoznajem kontinuitet u planiranju sa, na primer, Izmenama master plana Beograda, Prostornog plana Srbije.

2.
Poštovanje tradicije / škole evropskog planiranja i u tom smislu, na primer, postulata ECTP Evropske asocijacije planera koji definišu zadatke planera, kao i ciljeve planiranja.

3.
Mnogo toga je za naučne radove trebalo čitati. Navodim skorašnje koje mi proširuju saznanja:

- *World cities report 2016 urbanisation and development – emerging futures*, UN Habitat;
- *The spontaneous city, planning for the future of urban living and working.*

1.
Being trained in European planning practice, I do not recognize continuity in planning, for example with changes to the Master Plan of Belgrade and Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia.

2.
Respecting the tradition / the school of European planning and in that sense, for example, the postulates of the ECTP of European Association of Planners, which define the tasks of planners as well as the goals of planning.

3.
A lot of books needed to be read for scientific papers. I state the latest ones that expand my knowledge.

- *World Cities Report 2016: Urbanization and Development – Emerging Futures*, UN-Habitat;
- *The Spontaneous City - Planning for the Future of Urban Living and Working.*



VESNA ZLATANOVIĆ-TOMAŠEVIĆ

| Niš, 1945. |

Doktor tehničkih nauka - oblast arhitektura i urbanizam Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Beogradu. Projektant GP Hidrotehnika-projektin biro, direktor sektora pripreme Zavoda za izgradnju grada Beograda i direktor Direkcije za građevinsko zemljište grada Beograda JP. Profesor, rukovodilac studijskih programa i šef katedre osnovnih studija - Arhitektura i specijalističkih studija - Urbana rekonstrukcija Visoke građevinsko-geodetske škole strukovnih studija u Beogradu.

Po pozivu gostujući predavač na: Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Beogradu i koordinator studije Arhitektonskog fakulteta o mogućnostima realizacije izgradnje Kosančićevog venca, na Građevinskom fakultetu u Beogradu i član radnog tima Geografskog fakulteta za Plan generalne regulacije Negotin, autor dela plana za oblast „Mere energetske efikasnosti“, na Poljoprivrednom fakultetu u Beogradu i član tima u odobrenoj naučnoj studiji MNTPS (program NPEE), na Saobraćajnom fakultetu u Beogradu i Fakultetu dramskih umetnosti: predavanja - „Europolis grad na Savi“.

Delegat Ujedinjenih Nacija u Komisiji za nacionalne referate na Konferenciji Habitat II u Istanbulu i koordinator gradske studije grada Beograda za Habitat II „Urbani razvoj Beograda 1972-1995“. Ekspert Ministarstva za kapitalne investicije - učesnik u pripremi Nacionalne strategije prostornog razvoja Srbije. Član radne grupe eksperata za infrastrukturu - Nacionalnog konventa o Evropskoj uniji, član Saveta za graditeljstvo Ministarstva za kulturu i informisanje i član radnog tima Društva urbanista Beograda u studiji „Stručno-kritička analiza dosadašnjih urbanističkih rešenja za područje Savskog amfiteatra“. Predsednik Komisije za planove grada Beograda.

Doctor of Technical Sciences - the field of architecture and urbanism at the Faculty of Architecture of Belgrade. The designer at GP Hidrotehnika bureau, Director of the Institute of preparation for the construction of the City of Belgrade and the director of the Directorate of Land City of Belgrade JP. Professor, Head of the study program and head of the department of basic studies - Architecture and specialist studies - Urban reconstruction at the College of Civil Engineering and Geodesy in Belgrade.

Visiting professor at the Faculty of Architecture of Belgrade, the Faculty of Civil Engineering, University of Belgrade, the Faculty of Transport and Traffic Engineering, University of Belgrade, and the Faculty of Dramatic arts.

The delegate of the United Nations Commission for national papers on Habitat II Conference in Istanbul and coordinator of the study “Urban development of Belgrade 1972-1995” for the City of Belgrade, for Habitat II. Expert for the Capital investment ministry, participated in the preparation of the National Strategy of spatial development of Serbia. Member of the Working Group of Experts on infrastructure - the National Convention on the European Union, a member of the Council for the construction of the Ministry of Culture and Information and a member of the working team of Town Planners Association of Belgrade in the study “Professional-critical analysis of the current urban solutions in the area of Sava Amphitheater”. President of the Planning Commission for the city of Belgrade.

1.
Danas u periodu tranzicije suočavamo se sa ubrzanim procesom urbanizacije, prvenstveno sa kretanjem stanovništva u potrazi za zaposlenjem. Ovo je pre svega period velikih iskušenja u kome se dešava postepen gubitak identiteta naših gradova i naselja, prvenstveno zbog „investitorskog urbanizma“ i nelegalne gradnje, što sve izaziva ozbiljne socijalne, ekološke i naravno funkcionalne poremećaje, prvenstveno u urbanim sredinama.

Treba preispitati i usaglasiti sve postojeće zakone i propise u oblasti planiranja i građenja i omogućiti jasan, a ne kontradiktorni zakonski okvir. Pre donošenja odgovarajućih usaglašenih zakona, postojeće probleme u zakonima prevazići donošenjem i takozvanog „krovnog zakona“ koji će omogućiti sprovođenje postojećih zakona i propisa.

2.
Pošto je prostor u stanju permanentnih promena, treba primeniti metod strukturisanja prostora koji objedinjuje prostor, komunikacije i aktivnosti i samim tim primeniti ravnopravni tretman prostora sa ekološkog, ekonomskog i socijalnog stanovišta.

3.
Knjiga *Mali urbanizam* (1958) arhitekta Bogdana Bogdanovića u kojoj je on, između ostalog, u planiranju prostora anticipirao na „pionirske korake ka građanskoj participaciji i gradu koji nastaje iznutra, a ne odozgo“, kao poziv na drugačiji način promišljanja grada.

Knjiga arhitekta Ranka Radovića *Antologija kuća* (1985) koja je rezultat televizijske serije predavanja u kojima je, između ostalog, rekao i sledeće: „Da li će društveni kontekst, vreme, duh vremena i veliki ciljevi i obične ljudske težnje ostaviti „otisaka“ u formi arhitekture, ili je ona sebi dovoljna, ili je ona autonomna? Stvar je i etike.“

Knjiga Nan Elin – *Posmoderni urbanizam* (Revizio edition, Princeton architectural press, New York), u kojoj se predstavlja savremeno tretiranje identiteta metropola koje je prikazano i objašnjeno da je glavna osobina posmodernog urbanizma kontekstualizam koji je istorijski, fizički, društveni i masovno-kulturni.

1.

Today, in the transition period we are facing the accelerated process of urbanization, primarily the population movements in search of employment. This is primarily a period of great challenges through which a gradual loss of identity of our towns and villages is happening, mainly due to “the investor urbanism” and illegal construction, all of which cause serious social, environmental, and of course functional disorders primarily in urban areas.

There is a need to review and harmonize all the existing laws and regulations in the field of planning and construction and provide a clear, non-contradictory legal framework. Prior to the adoption of appropriate harmonized laws, existing problems in the regulations should be dealt with by the adoption of the so-called “umbrella law” that would allow the implementation of existing laws and regulations.

2.

Since the space is in a state of permanent change, to be applied methods of structuring space that combines space, communications and activities and thus apply equal treatment of space from the ecological, economic and social point of view.

3.

The book *Little Urbanism* (1958) by architect Bogdan Bogdanovic in which he, inter alia, in spatial planning anticipated the “pioneering steps toward civic participation and the city that arises from within, not from above”, as a call for a different way of thinking of the city.

Book by architect Ranko Radovic *Anthology of Houses* (1985) as a result of television series of lectures in which - among other things, said the following: “Will social context, time, the spirit of the times, big goals and common human tendencies, leave imprints in the form of architecture, or is the architecture self-sufficient, is it autonomous? It is also a question of ethics.”

Nan Ellin’s book *Postmodern urbanism*, in which the identity of the metropolis is discussed, and the historic, physical, social and mass-culture contextualism that defines postmodern urbanism.



KSENIJA PETOVAR

| Beograd, 1946. |

Dr Ksenija Petovar, sociolog
Profesor (u penziji) Arhitektonskog i Geografskog fakulteta
Univerziteta u Beogradu.

Profesorka Petovar ima značajno iskustvo u temama učešća građana u oblasti planiranja i uređenja prostora, zaštite ljudskih i imovinskih prava građana u lokalnim zajednicama, planiranja socijalnog razvoja i javnih službi, kao i modaliteta preseljenja stanovništva i naselja u velikim infrastrukturnim i drugim projektima koji iziskuju promenu namene zemljišta. Učestvovala je u izradi programa preseljenja i definisanju kriterijuma za izbor i uređenje novih naselja za preseljenje i planiranja javnih službi u lokalnim zajednicama.

Ključna područja njenih aktivnosti u poslednjih desetak godina su: izrada programa socijalnog razvoja u urbanističkim i prostornim planovima; ekonomska, socijalna i kulturna prava, uslovi i modaliteti njihove implementacija u lokalnim planovima razvoja; procena uticaja na socijalni razvoj velikih infrastrukturnih projekata; uslovi i programi preseljenja stanovništva, domaćinstava i naselja u prostornim planovima područja posebne namene (Kolubarski, Kostolački i Kosovski lignitski basen); terenska istraživanja i izveštaji o implementaciji prostornih planova i razvojnih programa i infrastrukturnih projekata u Srbiji.

Objavila je veliki broj radova u monografijama, zbornicima i naučnim časopisima u Srbiji, bivšoj Jugoslaviji i inostranstvu. Predavala je na redovnim i doktorskim studijama na univerzitetima u Beogradu, Sarajevu i Banja Luci. Pisala je komentare za dnevne i periodične listove.

Ksenija Petovar, PhD in Sociology
Professor (retired) of the Faculty of Architecture and the Faculty of Geography, University of Belgrade.

Professor Petovar has extensive experience in public participation, protection of human- and property-rights of citizens in local communities, social development planning and social services and resettlement issues in large infrastructure and others projects that include land use conversion. She was an advisor on the resettlement process, in the selection of suitable sites for large scale relocation projects and in the planning of projects to deliver the public facilities that the communities need.

Key areas of her activities in the last fifteen years are as follows: Managing social development programs in urban and spatial planning; Economic, social and cultural rights; Implementation of economic, social and cultural rights in the local development plans; Social impact assessment analysis in infrastructure projects and water management projects; Terms and programs for resettlement of population, households and settlements in the spatial plans for special purpose (Kolubara, Kostolac and Kosovo lignite basin, copper and non-metals mine in Bor); Field research on the implementation of the spatial plans and developmental projects in the rural areas in Serbia.

She is the author of numerous works in books, collections of articles and scholarly journals published in Serbia, former Yugoslavia and abroad. She has also written comments in daily papers and periodicals.

1.

Prostorni planeri i urbanisti u Srbiji su prihvatili ponižavajuću ulogu servisa vladajućih, uticajnih i moćnih društvenih grupa i aktera. Urbanističko i prostorno planiranje je svedeno na sluškinju vlasti i moćnih društvenih aktera. Postoje bezbrojni primeri prostornih i urbanističkih planova u Srbiji koji su napravljeni "po meri" zainteresovanog investitora ili vlasti, sa propozicijama koje direktno krše odredbe Zakona o planiranju i izgradnji (uređenju prostora), kao i drugih zakona i pravnih normi, uključujući i osnovna ljudska i imovinska prava građana. Jedan od razloga ovakvog stanja i odnosa je nepostojanje autonomne profesionalne organizacije sa stručnim integritetom i imperativnim etičkim kodeksom, koja će štititi svoje članove od pritisaka vlasti i moćnih aktera. Inženjerska komora Srbije je paradržavna (parapartijska) organizacija, koja do sada nijednom svom članu nije odluzela licencu zbog evidentnog kršenja stručnih normi i standarda. Tolerisanjem kršenja stručnih normi i standarda, ova navodno profesionalna organizacija ne štiti svoje čestite, stručno i profesionalno odgovorne članove, niti im garantuje zaštitu koja se očekuje od profesionalnog udruženja (što je jedna od osnovnih funkcija profesionalnih udruženja još od stare Kine, preko cehova u 17. i 18. veku u evropskim gradovima do modernih profesionalnih i strukovnih udruženja). Šansa da se formira autonomno, odgovorno i koherentno profesionalno udruženje, zasnovano na stručnim i etičkim standardima propustena (prokockana) je u Srbiji nakon političkih promena 2000-te godine, i bojim se da se još dugo neće stvoriti slična šansa.

Iz prethodnih rečenica je dosta jasno šta bih prvo promenila i šta je uslov ozdravljenja struke i vraćanja profesionalnog dostojanstva, digniteta, integriteta i etičkog imperativa prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju u Srbiji.

2.

Prvi i osnovni zadatak je da se struka i njeni akteri organizuju i izbere autonomnu poziciju. Da poštuju stručne standarde i norme, da poštuju zakonsku regulativu, da primenjuju propozicije i norme uspostavljene u međunarodnim dokumentima i profesionalnim poveljama i deklaracijama. Da prestanu da preziru građane i njihovo pravo da aktivno učestvuju i da se pitaju o odlukama koje se donose za prostor u kome oni žive, plaćaju porez i imaju najmanje ista prava, kao i miljenici vlasti i tzv. veliki investitori. Da prestanu da se prema predstavnicima vlasti, moćnim akterima i tzv. velikim investorima ponašaju snishodljivo i udvornički. Da formiraju profesionalno udruženje koje će štititi svoje članove i obezbediti primenu stručnih i etičkih standarda. Da štite javni interes i javna dobra, jer im je to profesionalna i etička obaveza.

3.

Teško mogu izdvojiti jednog ili dva autora i naslova. Od kolega koji su pisali na našem jeziku mogla bih izdvojiti i mlađim kolegama preporučiti knjige Sretena Vujovića, profesora urbane i ruralne sociologije na Filozofskom fakultetu u Beogradu i Ljubinka Pušića, profesora urbane sociologije na Filozofskom fakultetu u Novom Sadu, koji je, nažalost, preminuo pre dve godine. Od stranih autora svakako treba pročitati već klasično štivo *Grad u istoriji* Luisa Mamforda. Ovome bih svakako dodala i izuzetnu studiju S. N. Eisenstadta i A. Shachara: *Society, Culture and Civilization*.

1. Spatial and urban planners took humiliating role in servicing the ruling, influential and powerful social groups and actors in Serbia. Urban and spatial planning has become a servant of authorities and powerful social actors. There are numerous examples of spatial and urban plans in Serbia which were tailored in line with interested investors or authorities, with propositions that directly violate provisions of the Law on planning and construction as well as other laws and legal norms, including basic human- and property-rights of citizens. One of the reasons for this is the lack of an autonomous professional organization with professional integrity and ethical codex which will protect its members from authorities and powerful actors' pressure. Serbian Engineers Chamber is a parastatal (para-partisan) organization that not once withdrew license from any of its members despite their evident violation of professional norms and standards. By tolerating violation of professional norms and standards, this so-called professional organization does not protect its honest, professionally responsible members, nor guarantees them protection which is expected from a professional association (this is one of the basic function of professional associations since ancient China, through guilds in the 17th and 18th centuries in European cities, to modern professional associations). Opportunity for establishment of autonomous, responsible and coherent professional association in Serbia, based on professional and ethical standards, is missed after political changes in the year 2000, and I am afraid that there will not be any similar opportunity soon.

From what I have just said it is rather clear what would be the first thing that I would change and what is necessary to do for the improvement of the profession and return of professional dignity, integrity and ethical imperative to spatial and urban planning in Serbia.

2. First and foremost task is to organize the profession and their actors so that they: respect professional standards and norms, respect legal regulations, implement propositions and norms stipulated in international documents and professional charters and declarations; stop despising citizens and their right to actively participate and be asked about decisions pertaining to space in which they live and pay taxes and who have the same rights as authorities' favorites, i.e. large investors; stop acting lowly and humbly towards authorities, powerful actors and so-called large investors; establish professional association which will protect its members and secure implementation of professional and ethical standards; protect public interest and public goods because this is their professional and ethical responsibility.

3. I can hardly name one or two authors and titles. Among the colleagues who wrote in our language, I could single out and recommend to younger colleagues the books by Sreten Vujović, professor of urban and rural sociology at the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade, and Ljubinko Pušić, professor of urban sociology at the Faculty of Philosophy in Novi Sad, who unfortunately died two years ago. Among international authors, one should certainly read the classical work *The City in History* by Lewis Mumford. I would also add an outstanding study by S. N. Eisenstadt and A. Shachar *Society, Culture and Urbanization*.



NADA LAZAREVIĆ BAJEC

| Beograd, 1948. |

Nada Lazarević Bajec (1948, Beograd), redovni profesor u penziji. Za 35 godina rada na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu uvela je niz predmeta iz oblasti urbanističkog planiranja na dodiplomskim i posleodiplomskim/doktorskim studijama.

Rukovodila je brojnim projektima finansiranim od strane Vlade Srbije i internacionalnih organizacija.

Njeno osnovno polje istraživanja je teorija i metodologija urbanističkog planiranja.

Autor je brojnih knjiga i članaka objavljenih u stručnim časopisima. Najvažnije knjige su: *Strategic Urban Design & Cultural Diversity* (2009, koautor M. Maruna), *Realizacija urbanističkih planova* (1999, koautor), *Urbano planiranje i politika* (1996), *Procesi urbanizacije – principi, postupci, problemi na primeru Srbije* (1993, koautor), *Istraživanje prostora* (1992), *Grad između empirije i utopije* (1988).

Nada Lazarevic Bajec (1948, Belgrade) full professor retired. In 35 years that she worked at the Faculty of Architecture University of Belgrade she has developed and delivered a wide range of urban planning courses at undergraduate and postgraduate/ PHD levels.

She was a team leader on several projects sponsored by the Government of Serbia, and international organizations.

Her main research interest is in the field of planning theory and methodology.

Nada Lazarevic Bajec is the author of several books and articles in professional journals. Her main publications are: *Strategic Urban Design & Cultural Diversity*, 2009 (co-author M. Maruna), *Implementation of Urban Plans*, 1999 (co-author), *Urban Planning and Politics*, 1996, *Urbanization Processes: Principles, Recommendations and Problems*, 1993 (co-author), *Exploration into Urban Space*, 1992, *City between Empiricism and Utopia*, 1988.

1.
Ako pod urbanizmom podrazumevamo prostorni red koji štiti prava, privatna i javna, i omogućava racionalno investiranje, čini se da je u Srbiji stanje gore nego sto na prvi pogled izgleda. To se može prepoznati u prostoru, a to poručuju i ozbiljni eksperti koji u ovakvim uslovima ne bi investirali u Srbiji. (Gleitman Shuki, otac izraelske start-up kulture, *Kopaonik biznis forum*, 2017).

Planiranje u tržišnim demokratskim uslovima je mnogo kompleksnija aktivnost nego što je to tradicija socijalističkog planiranja ostavila u nasleđe. Jasno je da je u pogledu planiranja Srbija prilično zaostala za većinom evropskih zemalja. I u praksi i u teoriji postoji jako malo potrebnih znanja za snalaženje u uslovima konkurencije u privlačenju investicija, koja je veća nego ikada ranije. Činjenica je da niko ne može uraditi posao umesto nas; mi moramo da učimo, prilagođavamo institucije, kreiramo instrumente i procedure. Potrebno je da naučimo kako funkcioniše moderan kapitalistički sistem produkcije prostora. I naravno, podrazumeva se vladavina prava bez koje imamo haos u društvu, kao i u prostoru.

Planiranje u Srbiji jos uvek čeka promenu paradigme. Kao i mnogi drugi sistemi u Srbiji, i za ovaj sistem bi se moglo reći da „mora da se resetuje...“, zapravo, i više od toga; da se promeni algoritam, recept, a to je ozbiljna stvar, projekat u kome treba da učestvuje i vlada, državne, naučne i obrazovne institucije.

Kod nas se kroz celu tranziciju pokušava nešto na brzinu uraditi, reformisati, pronaći recept negde u svetu, primeniti i dalje će sve ići samo od sebe. U tom uverenju su nas dosta podržavale razne međunarodne organizacije i NGO svake vrste. Razni eksperti i konsultanti su prodavali svoje savete i usmeravali nas u najrazličitijim pravcima. Sve je to bilo vrlo korisno ali nedovoljno za razumevanje i primenu makar najosnovnijih pravila savremenog društveno-ekonomskog sistema u kome živimo.

2.
Postavlja se pitanje: kako ćemo promeniti stvari ako ih ne razumemo? A da bismo neku pojavu objasnili, potrebna nam je teorijska osnova, a ne samo primeri dobre prakse iz nekih drugih sistema koje ćemo kopirati.

Teorija urbanističkog planiranja je velika i značajna oblast, transdisciplinarna, u Srbiji upravo zbog striktnih disciplinarnih podela skoro nepostojeća. Tu oblast sam i pored velikih protivljenja uvela u nastavu na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Beogradu od 1991. godine. Pokušavala sam da otvorim debatu o ključnim pitanjima šta, kako, zašto se planira – pitanjima na koja sad tražimo odgovore. Koja je svrha urbanističkog planiranja? Čemu služe planovi? Ko gradi gradove? Kakva je uloga politike i tržišta, mesto različitih interesa u procesu planiranja? Šta rade urbani planeri, u javnom i privatnom sektoru u konkretnim uslovima?

Ne mogu reći da je bilo većih uspeha. U vremenu socijalizma, pozicija planiranja je bila privilegovana, ugrađena u sistem, jasna i čvrsta i niko nije video potrebu da se ona preispituje. Kasnije je nastalo komplikovano vreme tranzicije gde nije bilo ni volje ni uvida, a pre svega sredstava koja bi omogućila istraživanja i redefinisanja jedne značajne oblasti javnih politika kakvo je urbanističko planiranje.

1.

If urbanism implies a spatial order that protects rights, both private and public, enabling rational investment, it seems that the situation in Serbia is worse than we have been led to believe. This can be easily recognized in the space and is also indicated by serious experts who claim that they would not invest in Serbia under such conditions. (Gleitman Shuki, father of Israeli startup culture, Kopaonik Business Forum 2017).

Planning in market-based democratic conditions is a much more complex activity than our socialist planning inheritance. It is clear that concerning planning Serbia lags behind most European countries. In practice as well as in theory, there is little knowledge needed for managing issues connected with intense competition in attracting investments. The fact is that no one can do the job for us, we need to learn, adapt, adjust institutions and create adequate instruments and procedures. We need to educate ourselves how modern capitalist space production system works. And of course, the rule of law is fundamental. Without it there is chaos in the society, as well as in space.

Planning in Serbia is still waiting for the change of the paradigm. As for many other systems in Serbia, for this system could be said that "it has to be reset". Even more, we need to change the algorithm, the recipe, and this is a serious matter, a project in which government, state, scientific and educational institutions should participate.

Throughout the transition in Serbia, we are trying to do something in a quick way, to reform, to find a recipe no matter where in the world, implement it hoping that further on everything will continue to run smoothly by itself. In this belief, we were widely supported by various international organizations and NGOs of every kind. Experts and advisers have sold their advices directing us in the most diverse directions. All this was very useful but not enough for understanding and implementing even the basic rules of contemporary social and economic system in which we live.

82

2.

The question is: How can we change things if we do not understand them? And in order to explain a phenomenon, we need a theoretical basis and not just examples of good practice from some other systems that we will copy.

The urban planning theory is a large and significant transdisciplinary field, and in Serbia due to strict disciplinary divisions, almost nonexistent. In spite of the great opposition I have introduced this field in teaching at the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade since 1991. Back then at the start of transition process I tried to open a debate on the key planning issues, pose the questions for which we still don't have proper answers: What is the purpose of urban planning? What are the plans for? Who builds cities? What is the role of politics and market, a place of varying interest in the planning process? What are urban planners doing in the public and private sector...?

I can not say that there was much success. In socialism, the planning position was privileged, embedded in the system, clear and firm, and no one saw the need to reconsider it. Later in transition there was neither will nor insight, and above all the means that would enable research and redefinition of this significant area of public policy.

3.
Do sredine 60-tih godina 20. veka urbanizam kod nas, ali i u svetu se skoro isključivo bavio fizičkim prostorom. Neophodnost razumevanja kompleksnih procesa koji utiču na proizvodnju prostora stvorilo je potrebu za promenom pristupa uvođenjem društvenih nauka u planiranje.

Važan je doprinos Melvina Vebera. U knjizi *Istraživanja urbane strukture* (ed Webber et al., Pennsylvania, 1964), posebno u svom prilogu Veber uvodi koncept *neprostopni urbani domen* ("nonplace urban realm"), kao i pojam *zajednice nezavisne od fizičke blizine*, što je omogućilo razumevanje urbanog iznad čisto fizičkog.

Naglašavanjem značaja povezanosti i interakcija aktera nezavisnih od prostorne blizine Veber nam je dao ključ za novo razumevanje suštine urbanog života. Dok je planiranje i danas često fokusirano na prostor i prostorne povezanosti, Veber je naglašavao veze koje nisu povezane sa prostornom lokacijom, anticipirajući ulogu koju imaju današnje digitalne veze, novi mediji i društvene mreže.

3.
By the mid-1960s, urbanism in our country and in the world dealt almost exclusively with physical space. The necessity of understanding the complex processes that influence the production of space created the need to change the approach by introducing social sciences into planning.

The role of Melvin Weber is essential. In his book *Explorations into Urban Structure* (ed Webber et al., Pennsylvania, 1964) Webber introduces the concept of a *non-place urban realm and community without propinquity* which has strongly influenced the understanding of urban beyond the purely physical aspects.

By emphasizing the importance of connectivity and interaction of actors independent of the spatial proximity, Weber has given us the key to new understanding the essence of urban life. While planning is still often focused on space and spatial interactions, Webber has emphasized links that are not related to place, anticipating the role of today's digital connections, new media and social networks.



JÓZSEF CSIPA

| Jermenovci, 1949. |

Rođen je 1949. godine u Jermenovcima, Plandište, Jugoslavija.

Godine 1973. diplomirao na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Beogradu. Iste godine se zapošljava u Zavodu za urbanizam i geodeziju u Subotici i radi na poslovima urbanističkog i prostornog planiranja.

Od 1982. do 1986. godine je član Izvršnog veća SO Subotica i sekretar je Sekretarijata za građevinarstvo i stambeno-komunalne poslove.

Od 1986. do 1990. godine je direktor Zavoda za urbanizam i geodeziju. Od 1990. godine se bavi razvojem i primenom informatičkih tehnologija u prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju.

Od kraja devedesetih godina radi na uvođenju geografskog informacionog sistema Direkcije za izgradnju Subotice. Rukovodilac je tima za uvođenje opštinskog Geografskog informacionog sistema (GIS) Subotice.

Od oktobra 2014. godine je penzioner.

Born in 1949 in Jermenovci, Plandište, Yugoslavia.

In 1973 he graduated from the Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade. In the same year, he is employed at the Institute for Urbanism and Geodesy in Subotica and works on urban and spatial planning.

From 1982 to 1986 he was a member of the Executive Council of the Subotica Municipality and secretary of the Secretariat for Civil Engineering and Housing and Communal Affairs.

From 1986 to 1990 he was the executive director of the Institute for Urban Planning and Geodesy. Since 1990, he has been engaged in the development and application of information technologies in spatial and urban planning.

Since the end of the 1990s, he has been working on the introduction of a geographic information system for the Subotica Municipality Development Agency PE. He is an executive in the team for the introduction of the Municipal Geographic Information System (GIS) Subotica.

Since October 2014 he is retired.

1.

Na svim nivoima društva prostorni i urbanistički planovi se smatraju kao nužno zlo, neka dokumentacija koja se skupo plaća, a stvara samo probleme, ograničenja kod zamišljenog uređenja prostora.

Usled nedostatka sredstava jedinice lokalnih samouprava ne finansiraju neophodne studije, strateške dokumente za razvoj. Izrada planova bez postojanja prethodnih studija ima za rezultat da su planovi nesprovodljivi i često se menjaju.

Čestim menjanjem stručne kodifikacije, sadržaja dokumentacije ili pak metodologije, stvara se nesigurnost u oblasti, različita tumačenja, rešenja, mogućnosti zloupotrebe i sl. Ukidanje prostornih planova gradova i opština, pokrajina, regionalnih prostornih planova donošenjem Prostornog plana RS 1996. godine je dobar primer kako ne treba raditi. Planovi se danas rade na digitalnom katastarskom planu koji postoji za celo područje Republike. U eri kada planove pravimo pomoću računara, u razmeri 1:1, apsolutno ne vidim svrhu planova generalne regulacije a za koja područja se rade i generalni planovi ili najnovije, generalni urbanistički planovi.

Komisije za planove umesto da su stručna tela i da vrše stručni nadzor planova zbog čega su formirane, uglavnom su formalne bez adekvatnog stručnog kvaliteta. Primera radi, u mojoj sredini, od devet članova komisije jedan poseduje licencu odgovornog urbanista (a i taj je u sukobu interesa, jer je iz javnog preduzeća koja izrađuje naše planove).

A šta bih promenio?

Smatram da je neophodna popularizacija oblasti urbanizma i prostornog planiranja u vidu raznih manifestacija, edukacije i sl. Primeri dobre i loše prakse mogu mnogo da doprinesu priznanju struke. Jačanje svesti o poštovanju i značaju planskog uređenja prostora je sigurno dobro dugoročno ulaganje.

Struka, preko svojih referentnih predstavnika (SANU, fakulteti, IKS, APPS, UUS...) treba da utiče i usmeri zakonopisca na primenu standardizacije pojmova i postupaka, kao i racionalizaciju planske tematike u oblasti prostornog planiranja i urbanizma. Zakoni, pravilnici treba da su sažeti, precizni, i da se ne menjaju svake godine.

Komisija za planove je kompetentno stručno telo za ocenu prostornih i urbanističkih planova. Članovi treba da su kvalifikovani i poseduju licencu iz oblasti prostornog planiranja ili urbanizma, i treba da su odgovorni za svoj rad.

2.

Prvi zadatak je, u stvari, određivanje sažetka postojeće regulative, da se očiste propisi nepotrebnih, nerelevantnih i nerealnih odredaba i sadržaja. U ovom procesu treba obezbediti prisustvo struke sa svih nivoa.

Sledeći korak je da se obezbedi uvid u sve važeće prostorne i urbanističke planove putem Interneta svakom ko je za to zainteresovan. I to ne samo tekstualni deo, već kompletan plan.

NIGP (Nacionalna infrastruktura geoprostornih podataka, eng. NSDI) treba da zaživi kompletno, kako je i predviđeno strategijom razvoja NIGP-a. Ovaj portal sa svojim predviđenim sadržajem je ključni element u servisu podataka za kvalitetan rad urbanista i planera.

1.

Often spatial and urban plans are often seen as necessary evil, expensive documentation that creates only problems, limitations in the imagined arrangement of space.

Due to the lack of funds, local self-government units do not finance the necessary studies and strategic documents for development. Creating plans without the existence of previous studies results in plans being unmanageable and changing often.

Frequent alteration of professional codification, document content or methodology creates uncertainty in the field, in addition to different interpretations, solutions and abuses. The abolition of spatial plans of individual cities and municipalities, provinces and regional spatial plans, by the adoption of the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia in 1996 is a prime example of this. Plans are now being worked on a digital cadastral map that exists throughout the whole territory of the Republic. In the era when we make plans using a computer in a 1:1 scale, I absolutely do not see the purpose of general regulation plans, and for which areas there are general plans or the latest, general urban plans.

The Planning Commissions, instead of being professional bodies and carrying out expert supervision of the plans for which they were formed, are mostly formal without adequate professional quality. For example, in my midst, of the nine members of the commission, only one has the license of a responsible urban planner (and even that person is in conflict of interest as he is from a public company that makes our plans).

What would I change?

I believe that raising awareness of the field of urban planning and spatial planning in the form of various manifestations, education, etc. is necessary. Examples of good and bad practices can greatly contribute to the recognition of the profession. Raising public awareness of the importance of planning the space planning and respecting it is certainly a good long-term investment.

The fields, through its reference representatives (SANU, Faculties, IKS, APPS, UUS ...) should influence and direct the lawmakers on the application of standardization of concepts and procedures, as well as the rationalization of planned topics in spatial planning and urban planning. Laws, policies should be summarized, precise, and not altered every year.

The Planning Committee is an expert body for the assessment of spatial and urban plans, its members should be qualified and hold a license in spatial planning or urban planning, and should be accountable for their work.

2.

The first task is, in fact, to determine the summary of existing regulations, to clear the rules of unnecessary, irrelevant and unrealistic provisions and content. In this process, the presence of stakeholders from all levels of the field should be ensured.

The next step is to provide insight into all current spatial and urban plans through the Internet to all interested parties. That should apply to the complete plan, just a textual representation.

Permanently usavršavanje planera i urbanista je važan element strategije i ne sme se zapostaviti. Održivi razvoj kao zahtev predstavlja izazov koji se rešava uz svestrani pristup problematici, a za to je potrebno aktuelno znanje, informacije i metodologija. Zaštita životne sredine danas već predstavlja veći deo prostornoplanske dokumentacije. To treba da prati i permanentno obrazovanje obrađivača.

Suprotno današnjoj tendenciji, u svakoj opštini na teritoriji Republike bi trebalo postojati, opstati jedno minimalno jezgro urbanista, planera, koje je vezano za to područje, poznaje planove i stanje u prostoru. Ti stručnjaci bi trebalo da budu uključeni u izradu planskih dokumenata sa svog područja. Smatram da je ovakav tim od najmanje četiri osobe neophodan svakoj opštini i rešio bi mnogo problema i dilema u malim opštinama.

Perspektivno, formiranjem Agencije za prostorno planiranje ili slične, adekvatne organizacije, svi nabrojani, a i drugi slični zadaci od interesa za razvoj struke bi se mogli rešavati putem te agencije. Ta organizacija ne treba da se bavi planiranjem i projektovanjem, već unapređenjem struke, transferom znanja. Nešto slično kao JUGL-NUS u sedamdesetim godinama.

3.

Univerzitetski udžbenik profesora Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Beogradu Branislava Mirkovića *Osnovi urbanizma 1A; 2A; 1B; 2B* (Građevinska knjiga, Beograd, 1978) je, rekao bih inženjerska knjiga sa puno detalja; uporedio bih je sa Nojfertom, ali u oblasti urbanizma. Za početnika urbanistu je knjiga bila kao pojas za spasavanje.

Knjiga koja je snažno uticala na mene kao mladog urbanistu je delo mađarskog arhitekta Pal-a Granastoi-ja *Čovek i pogled u urbanizmu* (Granasztói Pál, *Ember és látvány városépítészetünkben*, Akadémiai kiadó, Budapest, 1972). Autor je profesor na Tehničkom univerzitetu u Budimpešti. Knjiga otkriva suštinu urbanizacije sa puno elemenata beletristike, sa posebnim akcentom na sociološki i psihološki aspekt urbanizacije, odnos stanovnika i urbaniste prema istorijskom nasleđu.

I na kraju, jedna e-knjiga koja me je oduševila i mogu da preporučim svim planerima a i urbanistima je *Land Administration for Sustainable Development* od autorskog tima Ian Williamson, Stig Enemark, Jude Wallace i Abbas Rajabifard (ESRI Press Academic, Redlands, California, 2010). Obuhvaćena je kompletna oblast do najsitnijih detalja upravljanja zemljišta vodeći računa o održivom razvoju. Iako autori obrađuju temu upravljanja zemljištem uglavnom na globalnom nivou, principi, metodologije modelovanje baza podataka itd. su potpuno primenljive i na lokalnom nivou.

NIGP (National Geospatial Data Infrastructure, NSDI in English) should be fully implemented, as defined in the NIGP Development Strategy. This portal with its predefined content is a key element in the data service for quality work of urban planners.

Ongoing professional development of urban planners is an important element of the strategy and should not be neglected. Sustainable development as a demand represents a challenge that is solved with easy-to-access approach and for which, the current knowledge, information and methodology are needed. Environmental policies are already a major part of spatial plan documentation today. This should be accompanied by the ongoing education of those processing these plans.

Contrary to today's tendency, in each municipality on the territory of the Republic, there should be a single core of urban planners, and planners who are related to that area, know the plans and the situation in the area. These experts should be involved in the preparation of planning documents from their area. I consider that such a team of at least four people is necessary for every municipality and would solve many problems and dilemmas in small municipalities.

In perspective, through the establishment of the Agency for Spatial Planning or similar, adequate organizations, the listed and other similar tasks of interest for the development of the profession could be resolved through this agency. This organization should not deal with planning and design, but by improving the profession and transferring knowledge. JUGINUS in the seventies comes to mind as a reference.

3.

University textbook of the professor of the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade Branislav Mirković *The Basics of Urbanism 1A; 2A; 1B; 2B* (Building book, Belgrade, 1978), I would say an engineering book with a lot of detail, I would compare with Neufert but in the field of urbanism. For a beginner, the book was a rescue belt.

The book that influenced me strongly as a young urbanist is from the Hungarian architect Granasztói Pál, titled *Man and View in Urbanism (Ember és látvány városépítészetünkben, Akadémiai kiadó, Budapest, 1972)*. He is a professor at the Technical University of Budapest. The book reveals the essence of urbanization with many elements of fiction, with a special emphasis on the sociological and psychological aspect of urbanization, the attitude of the inhabitants and the urbanist towards the historical heritage.

Lastly, an e-book that delighted me and I can recommend to all urban planners is the *Land Administration for Sustainable Development* by Ian Williamson, Stig Enemark, Jude Wallace and Abbas Rajabifard (ESRI Press Academic, Redlands, California 2010). A complete area is covered up to the minutest details of land management, taking into account sustainable development. Although the authors deal with the topic of land management mainly at the global level, principles, database modelling methodologies, etc. are fully applicable at the local level.



IGOR MARIĆ

| Beograd, 1950. |

Dr Igor Marić, naučni savetnik

Arhitekt, bavi se naučnim radom, planiranjem, projektovanjem, edukacijom, publikovanjem. Rođen je u Beogradu 1950. godine gde završava Arhitektonski fakultet, redovne i doktorske studije i na kome je i odbranio doktorsku disertaciju.

U toku karijere bio rukovodilac niza urbanističkih planova i autor većeg broja izvedenih objekata. Pored praktičnog rada objavio veliki broj teoretskih radova i tri knjige.

Pored profesionalne delatnosti aktivan je u strukovnim udruženjima arhitekata, urbanista i inženjera, piše za stručnu i dnevnu štampu.

Predsednik Saveza inženjera i tehničara Srbije i podpredsednik Udruženja arhitekata Srbije.

Dobitnik je nagrada na nizu urbanističko-arhitektonskih konkursa i strukovnih priznanja iz oblasti urbanizma i arhitekture, kao i Inženjerske komore Srbije za izuzetna dostignuća u struci.

Redovni je član Akademije inženjerskih nauka Srbije. Bio je direktor Instituta za arhitekturu i urbanizam Srbije.

Pored raznorodnih interesovanja u oblastima kojima se bavi, posebno se posvetio radu na izučavanju bioklimatske arhitekture i odnosa vernakularne i savremene arhitekture Srbije.

Igor Marić, Ph.D., Scientific Advisor

Architect, deals with scientific work, planning, designing, education, publishing. He was born in Belgrade in 1950, where he graduated from the Faculty of Architecture, regular and doctoral studies, and he defended his doctoral dissertation.

During his career, he was the leader of a number of urban plans and author of a number of derived objects. In addition to practical work, he published a number of theoretical papers and three books.

In addition to professional activities, he is active in professional associations of architects, urban planners and engineers, writes for professional and daily press.

President of the Association of Engineers and Technicians of Serbia and Vice President of the Association of Architects of Serbia.

The winner is a prize in a number of urban and architectural competitions and professional awards in the field of urban planning and architecture as well as the Serbian Chamber of Engineers for outstanding achievements in the field.

He is a regular member of the Academy of Engineering Sciences of Serbia. He was Director of the Institute for Architecture and Urban Planning of Serbia.

In addition to his diverse interests in the fields he deals with, he devoted himself especially to the work on the study of bioclimatic architecture and the relationship between the vernacular and modern architecture of Serbia.

Kroz razne istorijske epohe, da li nasumično ili ciljano, planiranje je eminentno za civilizacijski odnos prema prostoru i razvoju država.

Prostorno planiranje u Srbiji ima tradiciju, pod tim naslovom, četrdeset godina. Metodološki i institucionalno ono je na razne načine sprovedeno kroz teoriju i praksu.

Uporednom analizom prakse prostornih planova drugih država, u razvijenom svetu i Srbiji može da se konstatuje kako je ono kod nas u stalnom razvoju kako metodološki tako i u primeni. Hijerarhijski izrada prostornih planova je postavljena odgovarajuće i čini značajan okvir za prostorni, ekonomski, ekološki te kulturni razvoj Srbije.

Nije za očekivati da široka populacija bude upućena u sve aspekte prostornog planiranja dok državna uprava kao sprovedilac političkih odluka treba po pravilu da bude upućena u njegovu prirodu i svrhu, jer je i nosilac procedure izrade planova.

Analizirajući rezultate donešenih planova u periodu od 40 godina osnovni problem o kojem se govori je njihova primena. Teško je reći koji su presudni kriterijumi za ocenjivanje kvaliteta i primenljivosti, pošto ima više odrednica: ispravnost predloženih rešenja, mogućnosti njihove primene, vremenski periodi, finansijske mogućnosti, politička volja i vrlo značajni aspekti promenljive systemske okolnosti. Sve ovo bi trebalo vrednovati da bi se ustanovilo da li su planovi svrsishodni, u kojoj meri i da li treba nešto popravljati.

Zbog strateške važnosti prostornih planova sa jedne strane a dnevne primene sa druge strane, promenljivost planova je kategorija koja ne treba da zavisi od kratkoročnih politika već da se promene predlažu samo kad se menjaju strateške odluke ili se dokaže da postoji obezbeđena investicija koja unapređuje prostor i razvoj države.

Planiranje kao pojam je nešto što podrazumeva izvesnost, ali i dozu neizvesnosti, te iz tog razloga često izaziva skepsu, nerazumevanje i ponekad se tumači kao kočnica razvoja.

Tvrdi oslonci kao što su prirodne geografske karakteristike sa svojim rudnim, biološkim, vodnim i drugim resursima, uglavnom su i dalje bitni faktori kao reperne tačke za planiranje, ali u današnjoj makroekonomskoj politici uz podršku tehnologije sve se više relativizuju. Mobilnost tržišta rada i populacione migracije sve više će uticati na planerske postupke te će i metodologija morati tome da se prilagodi.

Planiranje u realsocijalizmu je imalo za osnovu privredno – društvene višegodišnje planove, u doba tranzicije, bez jasne državne strategije, više je oslonac bio na fizičkom planiranju vezujući se na već stvorene, istražene i locirane vrednosti. U trenutku neoliberalnog kapitalizma koji sve više dominira i našim društvenim tokovima prostorno planiranje će morati da nađe nove odgovore.

Kao državni instrument činjenja u prostoru već sada je podložno brzom i hirovitom iznalaženju načina da odgovori na zahteve, više dnevne politike nego dugoročne strategije.

Gubljenjem dugoročnih strateških komponenti u planiranju može da se umanj i sama njegova suština. Planiranje samo po sebi ne može bez šireg društvenog koncenzusa da iznedri pozitivističke ideje pošto je ono suštinski u zbiru i sinergiji politike, nauke, tehnike, ekonomije, kulture i javnog mnjenja.

Though different historical epochs, either randomly or with the aim, the planning has been eminent for the civilization's relationship towards the space and development of a country.

The tradition of spatial planning in Serbia is forty years long. Methodologically and institutionally, it has been differently carried out through theory and practice.

The comparative analysis of the practice of spatial planning in other countries of the developed world and in Serbia shows that spatial planning is constantly developing both in terms of methodology and in terms of implementation. Hierarchically, the drawing up of spatial plans is appropriately placed and makes an important framework for the spatial, economic, ecological and cultural development of Serbia.

We cannot expect the wide population to be familiar with all aspects of spatial planning, while the state administration that implements the political decisions should be, as a rule, familiar with its nature and purpose because it is a holder of the procedure for drawing up plans.

The analysis of the plans adopted in the period of the past 40 years has revealed that the main problem that is spoken about lies in their implementation. It is difficult to say what are the decisive criteria for assessing their quality and applicability as there are several determinants: the correctness of the proposed solutions; possibilities for their implementation; time periods; financial possibilities; political will; and very important aspects of changeable systemic circumstances. All this should be evaluated to determine whether they serve their purpose, to what extent and whether anything should be corrected.

Due to strategic importance of spatial plans and, on the one hand, and due to their daily implementation, on the other hand, the changeability of plans is a category which should not depend on the short-term policies, but the changes should be proposed only when changing the strategic decisions or when it is proved that the investment is secured for the improvement of space and development of the country.

The planning as a phenomenon is something that implies certainty, but also a dose of uncertainty. For this reason, it often causes scepticism, the lack of understanding and is sometimes interpreted as a hindrance to development.

Strong supports, such as natural geographic features with their mineral, biological, water and other resources, are generally still important factors as referent points for planning. However, they are increasingly relativized in the current macro-economic policy along with the support of technology. The labour market mobility and population migrations will increasingly influence the planning procedures, so that the methodology should be adapted accordingly.

The planning in Real Socialism was based on economic-social several-year plans, in the time of transition, without a clear state strategy, when the support was more on the physical planning linked to the already created, researched and located values. In the time of neoliberal capitalism which is also increasingly dominant in the Serbian social flows, the spatial planning will have to find new answers.

As a state instrument of acting in space, the spatial planning is already now prone to quick and vagarious finding of ways to respond more to daily politics than to the long-term strategies.

Bez naučnog pristupa u sferi svih navedenih oblasti planiranje ne može da se razvija i odgovori savremenim potrebama.

Urbanističko planiranje kao instrument sprovođenja prostornog planiranja najviše se spotiče zbog nedovoljne informatičke baze. Nedovoljna statistička obrađenost tokova privrede, stanovništva, radne snage i sa druge strane neažurne fizičke podloge kako geološke tako i geodetske, katastarske, i infrastrukturne te nedovoljni monitoring prirodnih i ekoloških fenomena. Svi ovi informatički nedostaci uzrokuju i nedostatke u fizičkom planiranju prostora.

Nejasna intencija zakonodavaca da se u prostornom planu delovi obrade tako da mogu da se direktno primene nije metodološki dobro urađena te je često ostala sasvim nesprovodljiva i samim tim nekorisna. Takođe, tamo gde je ranije bila moguća direktna primena izdavanja urbanističkih uslova iz generalnog urbanističkog plana ona je suspendovana te vodi ka tome da će generalni urbanistički planovi biti zaobilaženi ili će se retko izrađivati, te će se ova značajna spona između prostornog planiranja i urbanističkog planiranja, koja ima strateške elemente, izgubiti.

Oslanjanje na plan generalne regulacije kao kombinovanog rešenja deluje da je praktičnije, ali to stvara samo iluziju, pošto u velikim urbanim celinama, da bi došlo do neke izmene u planu generalne regulacije biće potrebno da se menja i generalni urbanistički plan, što iziskuje i veća sredstva i duže vreme. Osim navedenog kod većine planova generalne regulacije se traži da budu na nivou plana detaljne regulacije tako da se strateški deo urbanističkog plana zanemaruje, jer metodološki, kako je postavljen, plan generalne regulacije to ne može da obezbedi, a od njega se očekuje da bude brzo urađen i detaljan.

U svakom slučaju trebalo bi ubuduće raditi na boljoj primenljivosti, i promenljivosti planova i unapređenju metodologije i zakonodavstva prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja shodno, sa jedne strane zahtevima struke, a sa druge vremena u kome živimo. Ovo podrazumeva smanjenje obima regulative i povećanje kontrole primene.

Naučni projekti rađeni u IAUS-u.

Serija monografija.

Bibliografija u monografiji izdatoj za Jubilej 60 godina IAUS-a,
Beograd 2014. godine, urednik Igor Marić

Džejn Džejkobs - *Gradovi i bogatstvo nacija*,
Mediteran Publishing, Novi Sad, 2010.

By losing the long-term strategic components in planning, the very essence of planning can also be diminished. The planning by itself cannot spawn positivistic ideas without broader social consensus because it is essentially in the sum and synergy of politics, science, technics, economy, culture and public opinion.

Without a scientific approach in the sphere of all mentioned fields, the planning can neither be developed nor can it meet the contemporary demands.

The urban planning as an instrument for implementing the spatial planning is stumbling the most due to insufficient databases: the insufficiently statistically processed data on flows of the economy, population, workforce, and, on the other hand, the un-updated both geological maps and cadastral plans, and infrastructure layouts, as well as insufficient monitoring of natural and environmental phenomena. All this indicates the drawbacks in the physical planning of space.

The unclear intention of legislator to deal with parts in the spatial plans so that they can be directly implemented has not been methodologically well done, thus it has often remained completely non-implementable and thereby not useful. Furthermore, where it was previously possible to directly issue the urban requirements from the master plan, this has been suspended, which leads to the fact that master plans will be bypassed or rarely produced, thus losing this important link between the spatial and urban planning, which has a strategic element.

Relying on the general regulation plan as a combined solution appears to be more practical, but it only creates an illusion because, in large urban entities, it would be necessary to also change master plans in order to make some changes in general regulation plans, which also requires both greater resources and more time. In addition to the abovementioned, the majority of general regulation plans are required to be at the level of detailed regulation plan so that a strategic part of urban plan is neglected because, methodologically, as it is placed, the general regulation plan cannot provide this, while it is expected to be quickly produced and detailed.

In any case, we should be working on better applicability of plans in the future, as well as on the improvement of methodology and legislation concerning the spatial and urban planning in accordance with the demands of the profession, on the one hand, and in accordance with the time in which we live, on the other hand. This implies the reduction in the scope of regulations and increase in the implementation control.

Scientific projects carried out within the IAUS.

A series of monographs.

Bibliography in the monograph issued on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the IAUS, Belgrade 2014, Editor Igor Marić

Jane Jacobs - *Cities and the Wealth of Nations*, Mediteran Publishing, Novi Sad, 2010



MARIN KREŠIĆ

| Beograd, 1951. |

Marin Krešić, 1951. Beograd, diplomirani inženjer arhitekture, licencirani odgovorni planer, licencirani odgovorni urbanista, licencirani strateški planer, bio vodeći urbanista, planer ili savetnik u Urbanističkom zavodu Beograda, CEP-u, JUGINUS-u, vodio JAZZBINU, JAZZAVAC i Radionicu za popravku grada, bio art pa kreativni direktor u SM JWT, narodni poslanik, nacionalni ekspert i konsultant u MSP, UNDP – MIR 1 i 2, EU PROGRES, glavni arhitekta Obrenovca, glavni urbanista Velikog Gradišta.

Marin Kresic, 1951, Belgrade, a graduate architecture engineer, licensed responsible planner, licensed responsible urban planner, licensed strategic planner, leading urban planner, spatial planner or advisor in the Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade, CEP and JUGINUS, the former leader of JAZZBINA, JAZZAVAC and the City Repair Workshop, he was the art director and then creative director in SM JWT, the national MP, the national expert and consultant in MSP, UNDP – MIR 1 and 2, EU PROGRESS, the chief architect of Obrenovac, the chief urban planner of Veliko Gradiste.

1.
Posle zlatne faze nastale 2003. i oživljavanja skoro nestale profesije planera, i jedna i druga branša su pred gašenjem.

Planeri više nemaju posla, jer više niko ne radi nove prostorne planove, pa ni država. Urbanistima su nadležnosti preuzeli pravnici i imovinci, a iz planova je izbačena bilo kakva kreativnost

1.a.
Napravio bih novi krovni Zakon (poboljšanjem i liberalizacijom Zakona iz 2003.), ali bih svu nadležnost za pravilnike ostavio struci i lokalnim samoupravama.

Umesto nekorisne i parazitske Inženjerske napravio bih Strukovne komore.

2.
Urbanisti moraju da se vrate na scenu i presudno da utiču na metode i tehnike, ili će se obesmišljavanje urbanizma nastaviti.

Planeri moraju u svoju profesiju i školovanje da unesu inženjerske i tehničke elemente ili će nestati.

3.
Kevin Linč – *Slika jednog grada*,
Platon – *Država*...

1.
After the golden phase of 2003 and the revival of the almost disappeared profession of the planner, both branches have been close to shutting down. Planners no longer have jobs because no one else works some new spatial plans and not even the state. The responsibilities of urban planners are taken over by lawyers and property owners, and every form of creativity it was thrown out of the plans.

1a.
I would do the new Law of the Umbrella (by improving and liberalizing the Law of the year 2003), but I would leave all jurisdiction for policies to the profession and local self-governments. Instead of a useless and parasitic Engineering Chamber, I would create the Expert Chambers.

2.
Urban planners must return to the scene and decisively influence methods and techniques, or the impersonation of urbanism will continue. Planners must enter engineering and technical elements into their profession and education or they will disappear.

3.
Kevin Lynch – *The Image of the City*,
Plato – *The Republic*...



MARIJA MAKSIN

| Beograd, 1954. |

Prof. dr Marija Maksin, 1954, Beograd.

Diplomirala je na Arhitektonskom fakultetu, magistrirala i doktorirala na prostornom planiranju Geografskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu.

Objavila je više od 100 naučnih radova. Učestvovala je u izradi preko 50 naučnih istraživanja, prostornih planova, studija i programa. Najznačajniji naučni projekti su: „Razvoj, prostorno uređenje i korišćenje magistralnih infrastrukturnih koridora u Srbiji“, „Održivi prostorni razvoj gradova Srbije“, „Pristup i koncept za izradu Strategije prostornog razvoja Srbije“, „Uloga i implementacija državnog prostornog plana i regionalnih razvojnih dokumenata u obnovi strateškog istraživanja, mišljenja i upravljanja u Srbiji“ i „Održivi prostorni razvoj Podunavlja u Srbiji“. Rukovodila je ili učestvovala u izradi Prostornog plana Republike Srbije, devet prostornih planova područja posebne namene, četiri regionalna prostorna plana, i dr.

Ključne oblasti istraživanja i interesovanja su: metodologija prostornog planiranja, implementacija planskih dokumenata, održivi razvoj zaštićenih područja i turističkih destinacija, održivi razvoj urbanih područja.

Zvanje redovnog profesora stekla je na Univerzitetu „Singidunum“. Radi u Institutu za arhitekturu i urbanizam Srbije u svojstvu naučnog savetnika i vodećeg prostornog planera, predsednik je Naučnog veća i član Upravnog odbora Instituta.

Prof. Marija Maksin, Ph.D., 1954, Belgrade.

She graduated from the Faculty of Architecture, received master's and doctor's degree in spatial planning from the Faculty of Geography, University of Belgrade.

Marija Maksin published more than 100 scientific papers. She participated in over 50 scientific research projects, drawing up of spatial plans, studies and programs. The most important scientific projects include: „The development, spatial planning and use of main infrastructure corridors in Serbia“, „Sustainable spatial development of towns in Serbia“, „Approach to and concept of creating the Spatial Development Strategy of Serbia“, „The role and implementation of the national spatial plan and regional development documents in reinstating the strategic research, the opinions and management in Serbia“, and „Sustainable Spatial Development of the Danube River Basin in Serbia“. She managed or participated in drawing up of the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia; nine special purpose area spatial plans; four regional spatial plans; etc.

The key fields of research and interest include: the spatial planning methodology; implementation of the planning documents; sustainable development of protected areas and tourism destinations; and sustainable development of urban areas.

Marija Maksin has gained a title of full professor at the „Singidunum“ University. She works in the Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia as a scientific adviser and lead spatial planner, and she is the Chair of the Scientific Council and member of the Managing Board of the Institute.

1.

Stanje nije dobro.

Prostorno i urbanističko planiranje su u poslednje tri decenije 20. veka bili značajan instrument u upravljanju razvojem države i lokanih samouprava. Implementacija planskih dokumenata nije uvek bila adekvatna, naročito Prostornog plana Republike Srbije (donetog 1996). I pored toga, može se oceniti da je nacionalni prostorni plan i prostorni plan područja posebne namene korišćen kao referentni okvir za sektorsko planiranje i projektovanje, i za planske dokumente na nižim nivoima prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja.

Na početku 21. veka uloga države u upravljanju razvojem se menja i sve više okreće interesima investitora iz privatnog sektora na uštrb zastupanja javnog interesa i očuvanja javnih dobara. Taj proces se intenzivira, što neposredno utiče na promene zakonskog osnova i na ulogu i značaj prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja koji postepeno dobijaju odlike tzv. „investitorskog planiranja“.

Naporedno sa naznačenim procesom, država je u prvoj deceniji 21. veka učinila napor da se donesu prostorni planovi za sve jedinice lokalne samouprave. Ti planovi su postali operativniji i njihova implementacija efikasnija zbog mogućnosti da se ova vrsta planskog dokumenta direktno sprovodi (izdavanjem lokacijih uslova i građevinske dozvole). Istovremeno je umanjen značaj i kvalitet strateškog dela o razvoju jedinice lokalne samouprave. To je jedan od razloga što se čuju komentari za pojedine prostorne planove jedinica lokalne samouprave da liče na spisak želja za izgradnjom u prostoru.

Krajem prve i početkom druge decenije 21. veka država je učinila napor da se donese novi Prostorni plan Republike Srbije, regionalni prostorni planovi i programi njihove implementacije. Ti planski dokumenti se koriste, ali znatno manje nego u 20. veku, kao referentni okvir za različite sektore, sa sve većim otklonom u prostornim planovima pojedinih jedinica lokalne samouprave i još više u urbanističkim planovima za pojedine investitore i investicije. Čini se da su trenutno najviše na udaru urbanistički planovi za urbane centre (generalni urbanistički plan, plan generalne regulacije) i za atraktivne lokacije za investitore (plan detaljne regulacije). Strateški razvoj i javni interes u razvoju urbanih centara (primer Beograda) je u drugom planu u odnosu na zahteve investitora za izgradnjom. Razlog je jednostavan, građevinsko zemljište i izgradnja većeg obima su značajan izvor profita, a naporedno i pojava korupcije. I to ne samo u Beogradu i drugim urbanim centrima, već i na atraktivnim lokacijama za izgradnju i ostvarivanje lakog i brzog profita (primer turističkih centara Zlatibor i Kopaonik).

Najživotvorniji prostorni plan u 20. i 21. veku je prostorni plan područja posebne namene. Omogućavanjem da ova vrsta plana ima i regulacionu razradu, njihova implementacija postaje efikasnija. Ali se i ovde postavlja pitanje javnog interesa i konflikata između razvoja posebne namene i drugih korisnika prostora, a naročito u odnosu na lokalne zajednice - bilo da je reč o rudarskim kopovima, infrastrukturnim objektima ili turističkim centrima.

1.

The current situation is not good.

The spatial and urban planning was an important instrument in managing the development of the country and local self-government units in the last decades of the 20th century. The implementation of the planning documents was not always adequate, especially the implementation of the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia (adopted in 1996). Nevertheless, it can be assessed that the national spatial plan and the special purpose area spatial plans were used as a reference framework for sectoral planning and design, as well as for the planning documents at lower levels of the spatial and urban planning.

In the early 21st century, the role of the State in managing the development has been changing and increasingly turning to the interests of private investors to the detriment of representing the public interest and preserving the public goods. This process has been intensified, thus directly affecting the changes of legal bases and the role and importance of spatial and urban planning which has gained the characteristics of the so-called "investor's planning".

In the first decade of the 21st century, and simultaneously with the abovementioned process, the state has invested efforts for the spatial plans of all self-government units to be adopted. These plans have become more operational and their implementation more efficient because of the possibility of this kind of planning documents to be implemented directly (by issuing the location requirements and building permits). At the same time, the importance and quality of a strategic part related to the development of self-government units have been diminished. This is one of the reasons why the comments on certain spatial plans of self-government units can be heard stating that they look like list of wishes for the construction in space.

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At the end of the first and beginning of the second decade of the 21st century, the state has made efforts to adopt a new Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia, regional spatial plans and programs for their implementation. These planning documents have been used, but much less than in the 20th century, as a reference framework for different sectors, with greater shift away in the spatial plans of certain local self-management units and even more in urban plans of certain investors and investments. It seems that the urban plans for urban centres (master plan, detail regulation plans) and for sites attractive for investors (detailed regulation plans) are bearing the brunt the most. The strategic development and public interest in developing the urban centres (example of Belgrade) are in the background relative to the demands of investors for construction. The reason is a simple one. The building land and larger-scale construction are important sources of profit, but, at the same time, also of corruption, and not only in Belgrade and other urban centres, but also in locations attractive for construction and for the easier and faster realization of profit (example of resorts in Zlatibor and Kopaonik).

The most efficient type of spatial plan in the 20th and 21st centuries is a special purpose area spatial plan. These plans have a possibility of elaborating the regulation which makes their implementation more efficient. But, here the question of public interest and conflicts between the development of special purpose and other users of space is also raised, especially relative to the local communities – whether it comes to the open-pit mines, infrastructure facilities or resorts.

Za slabljenje uloge prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja u 21. veku ključna su četiri momenta:

- 1) Zakon o ozakonjenju objekata koji je *de facto* stavio planove i planiranje, pojedine zakone, a naročito javni interes van snage;
- 2) Problematične odrebe o građevinskom zemljištu i pravima na njemu u Zakonu o planiranju i izgradnji;
- 3) Niska efikasnost i slaba koordinacija postupanja republičkih organa i uprava jedinica lokalne samouprave u upravljanju planskim prostornim razvojem;
- 4) Udeo različitih parafiskalnih instrumenata (naknada, taksa i sl.) u procesu izgradnje objekata u odnosu na udeo ostalih izvora finansiranja budžeta lokalnih jedinica samouprave.

U slabljenu uloge prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja svoj udeo imaju i prostorni planeri i urbanisti. Kako:

- sve slabijim kvalitetom dobrog dela prostornih i urbanističkih planova, na svim nivoima planiranja;
- nedovoljne i neuspešne borbe da se vrati licenciranje za firme, lakim dobijanjem licenci i neprimene raspoloživih sankcija (oduzimanje licence);
- nedovoljnom saradnjom, zajedničkim stavovima i akcijama za unapređenje struke i uloge planiranja od strane asocijacija, akademija i Inženjerske komore Srbije, kao i slabim naporima da se ostvari i jača saradnja sa asocijacijama, fakultetima i akademijama drugih struka koje utiču na korišćenje i izgradnju prostora (inženjeri, šumari i dr.);
- pasivnošću i slabom vidljivošću prostornih planera, urbanista, arhitekata i srodnih struka u informisanju i uključivanju stručne i najšire javnosti u stručne rasprave o pitanjima korišćenja, uređenja i atraktivnosti prostora, u izradu zakona i podzakonskih akata.

2.

Glavni zadaci i principi prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja bi bili: zalaganje za jačanje uloge i postizanje konsenzusa o strateškim pravcima prostornog razvoja teritorije i naselja u izradi planskih dokumenata, i za jačanje uloge planiranja u utvrđivanju i zaštiti javnog interesa.

Njihovo ostvarivanje zahteva, u prvom redu lobiranje, infiltriranje i uključivanje udruženih asocijacija, akademija i Inženjerske komore Srbije (umesto podobnih pojedinaca) u izradu i izmene zakonskih i podzakonskih akata.

Zahteva i zajednički rad na: unapređenju metodologije, sadržaja i kvaliteta prostornih i urbanističkih planova; većem korišćenju informacionih tehnologija i internet mogućnosti za informisanje i uključivanje struke i javnosti u pitanja od značaja za korišćenje i izgradnju prostora i zaštitu javnog interesa; zalaganje za veću participaciju javnosti u odlučivanju koja može da se pridobije za stručne stavove i zaštitu javnog interesa u korišćenju i izgradnji prostora.

Neophodan je izlazak svih strukovnih asocijacija, akademija i sekcija Inženjerske komore Srbije u javnost preko medija - naročito interneta, i uključivanja u stručna razmatranja (npr. o kulama u Beogradu, o novom Prostornom planu Republike Srbije i sl). Trebalo bi napraviti, u saradnji sa drugim strukama (npr. u vodoprivredi i zaštiti nasleđa) i NGO, analizu šteta načinjenih primenom Zakona o ozakonjenju na nekoliko primera urbanističkih

For the weakening of the role of spatial and urban planning in the 21st century, the following four moments are of key importance:

- 1) The Building Legalization Law which has de facto put out of force the plans and planning, certain laws, and especially the public interest;
- 2) The problematic provisions related to the building land and the right to it in the Law on Planning and Construction;
- 3) The low efficiency and poor coordination between the public bodies and the bodies of local self-government units in managing the planned spatial development;
- 4) The share of different para-fiscal instruments (taxes, charges, fees, etc.) in the building construction process relative to the share of other sources of financing the budgets of local self-management units.

Both spatial and urban planners have their share in the weakening of the role of spatial and urban planning. How:

- Due to increasingly poor quality of a great part of spatial and urban plans, at all levels of planning;
- Due to insufficient and unsuccessful struggle for reinstating the licenses for firms, due to obtaining the licenses easily and due to not applying the available sanctions (seizure of the license);
- Due to insufficient cooperation, common attitudes and actions for improving the profession and role of planning by associations, academies and Serbian Chamber of Engineers; as well as due to poor efforts to achieve and strengthen the cooperation with associations, faculties and academies of other professions contributing to the use and construction of space (engineers, forest engineers, etc.).
- Due to the passiveness and poor visibility of spatial planners, urban planners, architects and related professions in providing information and in including the profession and the widest public into professional debates on issues related to the use, planning and attractiveness of space, in drafting the laws and sub-legal acts.

2.

The major tasks and principles of spatial and urban planning would include: advocacy for strengthening the role and achieving greater consensus on strategic directions of spatial development of the territory and settlements in the drawing up the planning documents, and for strengthening the role of planning in establishing and protecting the public interest.

The achievement of their requirements, primarily lobbying, infiltrating and including the associations, academies and the Serbian Chamber of Engineers (instead of suitable individuals) into drafting and amending the laws and sub-legal acts.

Joint work on: improving the methodology, contents and quality of spatial and urban plans; greater use of information technologies and Internet possibilities for providing information and including the profession and the public into issues of importance for the use and construction of space and the public interest protection; advocacy for greater involvement of the public in decision-making process which can be won over for the professional attitudes and the protection of public interest in using and building the space.

i prostornih planova, i prezentirati je javnosti, posebno u pogledu ugrožavanja javnog interesa i interesa svih korisnika koji su se ponašali u skladu sa zakonom.

Prostorni planeri i urbanisti će sve više imati ulogu moderatora i promotera svoje struke i planova koje rade. Može da bude značajna i njihova uloga koordinatora različitih politika/planova/aktera i animatora javnosti. Profesionalna uloga prostornih planera, urbanista i srodnih struka sve više će biti okrenuta različitim prostornim analizama za potrebe razvoja urbanih područja, različitih sektora i investitora.

Ostvarivanje navedenih uloga zahtevaće povećanje kompetentnosti pojedinaca i firmi, ovladavanje i jačanje znanja iz inženjerskih disciplina, sociologije i ekonomije, kao i za korišćenje informacionih tehnologija i ovladavanje veštinom komunikacije.

3.

- Perišić, D., 1985, *O prostornom planiranju*;
- Mumford, L., 1968, *Grad u historiji*;
- Marinović-Uzelac, A., 1978, *Socijalni prostor grada*;
- Maksimović, B., 1980, *Urbanizam*.

Svi navedeni autori i njihova dela upućuju na celovito sagledavanje pojava i procesa u društvu i prostoru, na integralno shvatanje problema i promišljanje strateških i operativnih rešenja. Autori su i mislioci i delaci. To su dela u duhu gradograditeljstva, planskog razvoja teritorije i mudre uloge države u tim procesima, kojima treba iznova da se vraćamo da bi mogli da pomognemo u promeni sadašnjih nepovoljnih tendencija u našem društvu, državi i planiranju.

It is necessary for all professional associations, academies and the Serbian Chamber of Engineers to make a public appearance through media – especially the Internet, and to include themselves into professional debates (e.g. about towers in Belgrade, about new Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia, etc.). An analysis of damages caused by the implementation of the Building Legalization Law should be carried out on several examples of spatial and urban plans in cooperation with other professions (e.g. water resources management and heritage protection) and NGOs and should be presented to the general public, and especially with regard to the endangerment of the public interest and interests of all users who acted in compliance with law.

The spatial and urban planners will have an increasing role of moderators and promoters of their profession and plans that operate. Their role of coordinators of different policies/plans/actors and stimulators of public opinion could also be an important one. The professional role of spatial planners, urban planners and related professions will be increasingly turned to different spatial analyses for the need to develop the urban areas, as well as for the needs of different sectors and investors.

The achievement of the abovementioned roles will require an increase in the competence of individuals and firms in mastering and strengthening the knowledge in the fields of engineering disciplines, sociology and economy, as well as the use of information technologies and mastering of the communication skill.

3.

Perišić, D., 1985, *About Spatial Planning*;
Mumford, L., 1968, *The City in History*;
Marinović-Uzelac, A., 1978, *The City and the Social Space*;
Maksimović, B., 1980, *Urbanism*.

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All abovementioned authors and their works indicate a comprehensive consideration of phenomena and processes in the society and city, an integrated understanding of problems and consideration of strategic and operational solutions. These authors are thinkers and active persons. These works are in the spirit of architecture, plan-based territorial development and wise role of the state in these processes to which we have to return again and again so as to be able to help in changing the current unfavourable trends in the Serbian society, state and planning.



MIROLJUB STANKOVIĆ

| Priština, 1959. |

Rođen je 1959. godine u Prištini, a u Nišu je od 1967. godine. Pet godina je proveo u Beogradu i jednu godinu u Zagrebu. Područja stručnog planerskog rada su Grad Niš, južna i istočna Srbija. Osnovna stručna aktivnost i preokupacija u toku stručne karijere bila mu je urbanističko planiranje (specijalnost Generalni urbanistički planovi) i strategije razvoja. U svojoj radno-stručnoj aktivnosti verovatno je jedini stručnjak u Nišu koji je radio u sve tri institucije koje učestvuju u procesu planiranja i izgradnje: JP Zavod za urbanizam Niš, Uprava za planiranje i izgradnju i JP Direkcija za izgradnju grada Niša. Rukovodio je izradom oko osamdeset urbanističkih i prostornih planova.

Obrazovanje: „Magistar tehničkih nauka u oblasti arhitekture i urbanizma“, diplomirani inženjer arhitekture (Arhitektonski fakultet u Beogradu - urbanistički smer), Stručni ispit zaposlenih u organima državne uprave, Stručni ispit za diplomiranog inženjera arhitekture, Poslediplomske studije urbanizma na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Beogradu, magistarska teza odbranjena je 22. 09. 2016. godine: *Centralne gradske zone u generalnim urbanističkim planovima Niša i najvećih gradova centralne Srbije.*

Društvene - stručne aktivnosti: predsednik Društva urbanista Niša od 1991-1999.; potpredsednik Udruženja urbanista Srbije od 1995-1999.; zamenik predsednika Udruženja urbanista Srbije od 1999-2004.; član Izvršnog odbora Matične sekcije urbanista Inženjerske komore Srbije od 2003-2007. godine; član Predsedništva Asocijacije prostornih planera Srbije od 2010.

Born in 1959 in Pristina, in Nis since 1967, he spent five years in Belgrade and one year in Zagreb. Areas of expert planning work are the City of Niš, South and East Serbia. Basic professional activity and preoccupation during his professional career was his urban planning (specialty General Urban Plans) and the development strategy. In his work-professional activity, he is probably the only expert in Niš who worked in all three institutions participating in the planning and construction process: JP Urban Planning Niš, Planning and Construction Directorate, and the Directorate for Construction of the City of Nis. He managed about eighty urban and spatial plans.

Education: "Master of technical sciences in the field of architecture and urban planning", graduated architect of architecture (Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade - urban direction), Professional examination of employees in state administration bodies, Professional exam for graduated architect of architecture, Postgraduate study of urbanism at the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade, The master thesis was defended on September 22, 2016. Year: *Central city zones in general urban plans of Niš and the largest cities of central Serbia.*

Social - professional activities: President of the Association of urban planners Nis from 1991-1999; Vice President of the Urban Planning Association of Serbia from 1995-1999; Deputy Chairman of the Urban Planning Association of Serbia from 1999-2004; Member of the Executive Board of the Urban Planning Department of the Serbian Chamber of Engineers from 2003-2007; Member of the Presidency of the Association of Spatial Planners of Serbia from 2010.

OPŠTINE u kojima je radio prostorno-plansku, urbanističku i projektnu dokumentaciju: Niš, Bor, Negotin, Kladovo, Svrljig, Soko Banja, Bela Palanka, Babušnica, Blace, Brus, Vladičin Han, Bujanovac, Bosilegrad, Malo Crniće, Varvarin, Medveđa, Žitorađa, Trgovište, Dimitrovgrad.

STRATEGIJE RAZVOJA: „Strategija razvoja grada Niša”; "Operativni program implementacije „Strategije razvoja grada Niša”; „Revizija Strategije razvoja grada Niša za period 2009-2020.”; „Strategija bezbednosti grada Niša”; „Strategija održivog razvoja opštine Pantelej 2011-2015."

PROSTORNI PLANOVI: Prostorni plan područja posebne namene šireg kompleksa manastira „Prohor Pčinjski”; Prostorni plan područja posebne namene „Kamenički vis".

GENERALNI URBANISTIČKI PLANOVI (10): GUP Soko Banje, Bosilegrada, Bele Palanke, Žitorađe, Blaca, Sokobanje - izmene i dopune, Trgovišta, Dimitrovgrada, Treće izmene i dopune GUP-a Niša 1995-2010, GUP Niša 2010-2025.

MUNICIPALITIES in which the spatial-planning, urban and project documentation was prepared: Niš, Bor, Negotin, Kladovo, Svrljig, Soko Banja, Bela Palanka, Babušnica, Blace, Brus, Vladičin Han, Bujanovac, Bosilegrad, Malo Crniće, Varvarin, Žitorađa, Trgovište, Dimitrovgrad.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES: "Development Strategy of the City of Niš"; "Operational program for the implementation of the" Development Strategy of the City of Niš", "Revision of the Development Strategy of the City of Niš for the period 2009-2020", "The Security Strategy of the City of Niš", "The Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Municipality of Pantelej 2011-2015 "

SPATIAL PLANTS: Spatial plan of the special purpose area of the wider complex of "Prohor Pčinjski" Monastery"; Spatial plan of the special purpose area "Kamenički vis ".

GENERAL URBAN PLANS (10): GUP Soko Banja, Bosilegrada, Bela Palanka, Žitorađe, Blaca, Sokobanje - amendments, Trgovišta, Dimitrovgrad, Third amendments and amendments of GUP Niša 1995-2010, GUP Niš 2010 -2025.

1. Postojeće karakteristike urbanizacije, kao i stanja u prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju na teritoriji Srbije mogu se najadekvatnije pratiti kroz analizu kontrasta severa i juga. Osnovni razlog velikog odstupanja kako u pogledu stepena urbanizacije, tako i u pogledu standarda u urbanim sredinama, uzrokovan je nasleđenim stepenom razvoja iz prošlih vekova, kada je Vojvodina još od osamnaestog veka bila zahvaćena planskom urbanizacijom, preko severnog dela centralne Srbije kod koga se proces urbanizacije intenzivno javlja sredinom devetnaestog veka, do južnih prostora u kojima je urbanizacija u savremenom značenju prisutna jedva stotina godina. Posledice toga se u gradovima i prostoru južne Srbije prepoznaju i danas.

U današnjem vremenu sazrela je svest o potrebi čuvanja identiteta gradova i primeni principa oprezne, planske i umerene transformacije. Međutim, stihijski procesi koji su prisutni ugrožavaju sačuvane vrednosti. U genezi razvoja svakog grada odlučujući značaj imala je njegova centralna gradska zona kao nukleus razvoja, takođe i od presudnog uticaja na status grada. Gradovi sa izraženom urbanom tradicijom utiču na širu okolinu u smislu razvijanja urbane svesti i načina gradnje. Za sve gradove Srbije karakteristična je koncentracija najvećeg broja vitalnih funkcija u gradskom jezgru, dok je okolni prostor u izvesnom smislu zapostavljen, pre svega u pogledu stanja u prostoru, dok je stanje tretmana u planovima prilično korektno.

U pogledu promena najvažnija je dosledna primena planova, kako kroz poštovanje hijerarhije planova, tako i kroz izgradnju svesti kod nestručnjaka o važnosti blagovremenog planiranja, poštovanja procedure i izgradnji na osnovu dozvola zasnovanim na planovima.

2. Glavni zadaci i strateški principi prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja su postavljanje viših standarda za planski razvoj prostora, gradova i centralnih gradskih zona u uslovima prisutnih ograničenja u pogledu postojećih izgrađenih struktura.

Urbanistički i prostorni planovi u narednom periodu treba da planski sagledaju predstojeće procese koji sa zakašnjenjem tek počinju da zahvataju gradove Srbije, da centri gradova prestanu da budu najatraktivniji za stanovanje i dobiju pre svega na značaju kao mesto koncentracije poslovnih i društvenih aktivnosti. U tom smislu planovi u većoj meri treba da obrate pažnju na infrastrukturu, saobraćaj, javne funkcije, uređenje prostora i predela, zaštitu nasleđa, jer je stanovanje kao tema bilo do sada i previše tretirano kao glavni proces u prostoru, što u vreme stagnacije stanovništva i slabljenja migracionih procesa u narednom periodu neće biti aktuelno. Takođe je važno i definisanje preduslova za primenu i forsiranje kvalitetnije mreže naselja, kao i za veću koncentraciju centralnih funkcija, što će prekinuti stagnaciju gradova centralne Srbije u odnosu na glavni grad i gradove u severnom delu države.

U pogledu planiranja urbanih - gradskih područja većih gradova, posebnu pažnju treba posvetiti generalnim urbanističkim planovima koji predstavljaju prve strateške globalne razvojne planove, sa davanjem većeg značaja koncipiranju mreže centara, kako bi se kroz ravnomerniji razvoj, osim centralne zone, kvalitetnije uspostavio sistem glavnog, sekundarnih i dopunskih centara.

1.

The existing characteristics of urbanization, as well as the situation in spatial and urban planning in the territory of Serbia can be most adequately followed through the analysis of the contrast of the north and south. The main reason for the great deviation both in terms of the degree of urbanization and in terms of standards in urban areas is caused by the inherited level of development from the past centuries, when Vojvodina has been affected by planned urbanization since the eighteenth century, through the northern part of central Serbia where the process of urbanization intensively occurs in the middle of the nineteenth century, to the southern regions where urbanization is present in the modern sense for only a hundred years. The consequences of this are recognized in the cities and the area of southern Serbia today.

In today's time, the awareness of the need to preserve the identity of cities and the application of the principles of careful, planned and moderate transformation has matured, but the silent processes that are present threaten the preserved values. In the genesis of the development of each city, its central city zone as a nucleus of development had a decisive significance, and also had a decisive influence on the status of the city. Cities with a pronounced urban tradition affect the wider environment in terms of developing urban awareness and the way of building. For all cities of Serbia, the concentration of the largest number of vital functions in the city core is characteristic, while the surrounding area is in a certain sense neglected, first of all in terms of the situation in the area, while the state of treatment in the plans is fairly correct.

In terms of change, the most important is the consistent application of plans, both through respecting the hierarchy of plans, and by building awareness among non-professionals about the importance of timely planning, compliance procedures and construction based on plans based on plans.

2.

The main tasks and strategic principles of spatial and urban planning are the setting of higher standards for the planned development of spaces, towns and central city zones in the conditions of present constraints regarding the existing built structures.

Urban and spatial plans in the coming period need to plan the upcoming processes that are just beginning to catch up with the cities of Serbia, that city centers cease to be the most attractive for housing and gain first of all the importance as a place of concentration of business and social activities. In this regard, plans need to pay greater attention to infrastructure, traffic, public functions, spatial planning and landscaping, heritage protection, since housing as a topic has been so far treated as the main process in the area, which in the time of population stagnation and the weakening of migration the process in the next period will not be up to date. It is also important to define the preconditions for applying and forcing a better network of settlements, as well as for a greater concentration of central functions, which will stop the stagnation of the cities of central Serbia in relation to the capital city and the cities in the northern part of the country.

Regarding the planning of urban and urban areas of larger cities, special attention should be paid to General Urban Plans, which represent the first strategic global development plans, giving greater importance to conceiving a network of centers, in order to better establish a system of main, secondary and supplementary Centers.

3.

Knjige koje su uticale na oblikovanje mog profesionalnog izraza:

- strani autor: Mumford Lewis, *Grad u historiji*, Naprijed, Zagreb, 1988;
- autor iz regije: Ante Marinović - Uzelac, *Teorija namjene površina u urbanizmu*, Tehnička knjiga, Zagreb, 1989;
- domaći autor: Tošković Dobrivoje, *Metode analize i sinteze u prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju*, IAUS, Beograd, 1986.

Knjiga *Grad u historiji* daje nam široka saznanja o procesima nastajanja i razvoja gradova, kao spontana i kao planerska aktivnost. Knjige *Teorija namjene površina u urbanizmu* i *Metode analize i sinteze u prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju* u planerskoj praksi sadrže i teorijski pristup koji objašnjava procese, a i planersko-metodološko-tehnička, stručna usmerenja, koja su potrebna u praksi izrade planova.

3.

Books that influenced the design of my professional expression:

- foreign author: Mumford Lewis, *City in history*, Naprijed, Zagreb, 1988;
- author from the region: Ante Marinović - Uzelac, *Theory for purpose in the urbanism*, Tehnička knjiga, Zagreb, 1989;
- domestic author: Tošković Dobrivoje, *Methods of analysis and synthesis in spatial and urban planning*, IAUS, Belgrade, 1986.

The book *The City in History* gives us a wide knowledge of the processes of creation and development of cities, as spontaneous and as a planning activity. The book *Theory of Surface Surveys in Urbanism* and *Methods of Analysis and Synthesis in Spatial and Urban Planning* in the planning practice contain a theoretical approach that explains the processes, as well as the planning methodological and technical expert guidelines that are required in the practice of drawing up plans.



MIRJANA ĆIRIĆ

| Kragujevac, 1961. |

Profesionalno iskustvo:

Od 1986. godine zaposlena u „JP Direkcija za urbanizam Kragujevac“
Od 1998. godine na mestu načelnika Odeljenja za urbanističko planiranje

Od 2010. do 2013. – direktor „JP Direkcija za urbanizam-Kragujevac“

Od 2013. godine do 2014. – pomoćnik direktora za urbanističko planiranje i realizaciju planova u „JP Direkcija za urbanizam-Kragujevac“

Od 2014. do 2017. – koordinator za prostorno planiranje JP „Urbanizam“, Kragujevac.

Druge relevantne informacije:

Član Predsedništva Udruženja urbanista Srbije od 2009-2017. godine;

Član Komisije Ministarstva za stručnu kontrolu prostornih i generalnih planova od 2004-2012. godine.

Reference:

Nosilac izrade na generalnim urbanističkim planovima i planovima generalne regulacije sledećih gradova i naselja u Srbiji: Kragujevac, Čačak, Novi Pazar, Paraćin, Svilajnac, Jošanička Banja, Knić, Preševo, Rekovac, Lapovo, zatim prostornih planova za administrativna područja grada Kragujevca i opštine Despotovac, kao i PPPPN slivnog područja akumulacije „Drezga“.

Posebno područje interesovanja:

Urbanistički planovi gradova i naselja.

Professional experience:

Employed in “JP main office for Urbanism-Kragujevac” since 1986.

Chief of the department for Urban Planning since 1998.

From 2010. to 2013. – “JP main office for Urbanism-Kragujevac” director

From 2013. to 2014. – Assistant director for urban planning and implementation of plans at “JP main office for Urbanism-Kragujevac”

From 2014. to 2017. – spatial planning coordinator at JP “Urbanizam”, Kragujevac

Other relevant information:

Member of the Presidency of Urban Planner Association of Serbia from 2009. to 2017;

Member of Commission for the Ministry of professional control over spatial and general plans from 2004. to 2012.

References:

Developer on general urban plans and plans for general regulation of the following cities and settlements in Serbia: Kragujevac, Čačak, Novi Pazar, Paraćin, Svilajnac, Josanicka Banja, Knić, Preševo, Rekovac, Lapovo, and spatial plans for the administrative areas of the city of Kragujevac and the municipality of Despotovac, as well as the PPPPN catchment area of the “Drezga” accumulation.

Special area of interest:

Urban plans of cities and settlements.

1. Stanje u prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju, u velikoj meri je odraz stanja društveno-ekonomskog i privrednog razvoja zemlje, ali i ekonomske snage lokalne zajednice. Generalno posmatrano, stanje urbanističke delatnosti je znatno pogoršano umanjivanjem budžetskih sredstava pojedinih lokalnih samouprava za potrebe izrade planskih dokumenata.

U postupku izrade planskih dokumenata javljaju se izvesni problemi zbog nejasne hijerarhije različitih nivoa urbanističkih planova. To se prvenstveno odnosi na planove generalne regulacije naselja koji treba da budu, pre svega, strateški dokumenti za ta naselja, ali istovremeno da imaju i određene elemente regulacije.

Po pravilu, naručioci tih planova koriste zakonske mogućnosti i traže od izrađivača plana da regulaciono definiše pristupe svakoj parceli, kako bi plan bio direktno primenljiv. Takav pristup odgovara nivou plana detaljne regulacije. Za manje obuhvate je to sasvim opravdano i poželjno, ali ako su u pitanju naselja sa preko 2000ha, nastaje problem. U planovima koji se rade za takva naselja dolaze do izražaja pojedinačni interesi i bujica primedbi koje se odnose, na primer, na: širine pristupnih uličica, građevinske linije i spratnosti individualnih objekata, a po strani ostaju zanemareni opšti interes i javne potrebe. Na kraju svega, procedura donošenja ovakvih planova postaje beskonačna, jer se ponovljeni javni uvidi ponavljaju dokle god ima primedbi i promena vezanih za javno zemljište.

Zakonom ili odgovarajućim pravilnikom treba precizno definisati nadležnosti i uloge pojedinih aktera u donošenju plana.

2. Osnovni zadaci i principi su:

- povezivanje izvora finansiranja sa planskim rešenjima urbanističkih i prostornih planova;
- obezbeđivanje minimuma javnog interesa u planiranoj strukturi korišćenja zemljišta;
- održivi razvoj, efikasno korišćenje zemljišta, ušteda energije i ekološki principi koji se prvenstveno odnose na prilagođavanja klimatskim promenama.

U budućem sistemu prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja, planeri/urbanisti treba da imaju ulogu medijatora koji će, između različitih interesnih grupa, obezbediti održiva planska rešenja. U okviru javnog sektora, urbanisti/planeri bi trebalo da osmisle alate i politiku usmeravanja strateškog razvoja gradova i opština.

- 3.
1. *Uvod u prostorno i urbanističko planiranje* - Dobrivoje Tošković (Akademska misao, 2006)
 2. *Urbanizam, utopija i stvarnost* - Fransoaz Šoe (Izdavačko preduzeće Građevinska knjiga, Beograd, 1978)

1.

The situation in spatial and urban planning, to a large extent reflects the state of socio-economic and economic development of the country, as well as the economic strength of the local community. Generally speaking, the state of urban activity has been significantly worsened by reducing the budgetary resources of individual local governments for the purpose of drafting planning documents.

In the process of drafting planning documents some problems arise due to the unclear hierarchy of different levels of urban plans. This primarily refers to the plans of general settlement regulation, which should, first of all, be strategic documents for these settlements, but at the same time have certain elements of regulation.

As a rule, the contracting authorities of these plans use legal possibilities and require the designers to regulate the approaches to each lot in order to make the plan directly applicable. Such an approach corresponds to the level of detailed regulation plan. For less coverage it is quite justified and desirable, but in the case of settlements with over 2000ha, there is a problem. In the plans for such settlements, the individual interests and remarks related to the rimmer are expressed in terms of: the width of the access alleys, the construction lines and the floors of individual facilities, and the general interest and public needs are neglected. Finally, the procedure for making such plans becomes infinite because public insights are repeated as long as there are objections and changes related to public land.

The law or the relevant rules should precisely define the responsibilities and roles of individual acts in making the plan.

2.

Basic tasks are:

- Linking sources of financing with planning solutions of urban and spatial plans;
- Providing minimum public interest in the planned land using structure;
- Sustainable development, efficient land use, energy savings and environmental principles that are primarily related to climate change adaptation.

In the future system of spatial and urban planning, planners / urban planners should have the role of a mediator that will provide sustainable planning solutions among different stakeholders. Within the public sector, urban planners should develop tools and policies to guide the strategic development of cities and municipalities.

3.

1. *Introduction to spatial and urban planning* - Dobrivoje Tošković (Academic thought, 2006)
2. *Urbanism, Utopia and Reality* - Françoise Choay (Publishing Company Construction Book, Belgrade, 1978)



ŽAKLINA GLIGORIJEVIĆ

| Bor, 1961. |

Dipomirala, magistrirala i doktorirala na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Beogradu. Profesionalno se izgradila u Centru za planiranje urbanog razvoja (CEP), odakle sa mesta direktora odlazi na usavršavanje na SPURS MIT i Harvard GDS (SAD). Od 2004. radi u javnom sektoru Grada Beograda kao saradnik Gradskog arhitekta u kabinetu gradonačelnika, rukovodilac i direktor Urbanističkog zavoda Beograda (2005–2012), gde i danas radi na posebnim poslovima Sektora za strateško planiranje i razvoj.

Potpisala je arhitektonske projekte, prostorne, generalne urbanističke i regulacione planove, gradske studije, uključujući Strategije razvoja Grada Beograda, konkurse i konferencije, evropske regionalne i međunarodne projekte. Aktivni je član i rukovodilac nacionalnih i međunarodnih profesionalnih asocijacija. Angažuje se na unapređenju profesije, komunikacije između struke, uprave, naučnih institucija i civilnog sektora. Objavljuje u stručnim i naučnim časopisima i prevodi.

Graduated architecture from the Faculty of Architecture, Belgrade University, with Master and PhD diplomas in Urban Planning field. Gained professional knowledge and management skills in Centre for Urban Development Planning (CEP), from where she left for professional and leadership specialization to SPURS MIT and Harvard GDS (US). Has been working within the City of Belgrade public sector since 2004, as the assistant of the City Architect in the Mayor's Office, the manager and the director of the Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade (2005–2012), where still working as a lead planner for the special assignments in the Department for Strategic Planning and Development.

She has signed architectural design projects, various regional, general and urban plans and projects, urban studies, including the City of Belgrade Development Strategy 2011. Participated and organized various design contests, scientific and professional conferences, European, Regional and international projects. She has been active in professional national and international organizations, engaged in improvements of the planning practice, communication and collaboration between the professionals, academics and the civic sector. She is publishing in professional and scientific journals and translates.

1.

Stanje u prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju u Srbiji rezultat je nezavršene tranzicije koje su post-socijalističke zemlje započele krajem osamdesetih, a završile tokom devedesetih godina prošlog veka. Samo deo država nastalih raspadom Jugoslavije, uključujući Srbiju, još usaglašava svoje zakonodavstvo, pravila i politike kako bi se pridružile EU.

Akadska Srbija je još u vreme kasnog socijalizma Jugoslavije bila spremna da se suoči sa tranzicionim pitanjima i pojedini radovi se mogu smatrati za to vreme globalno aktuelnim. U praksi prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja se težnja da se poveća efikasnost i efektivnost gubi tokom devedesetih godina 20. veka, sa velikom dinamikom promena u društvu, političkom i ekonomskom nestabilnošću i raspadom države, što posledično menja sistem vrednosti i tradiciju. Za period devedesetih prethodnog i prvih godina 21. veka postoji opravdanje za zastoj u organizaciji i uređenju sistema planiranja, uključujući i promenu sa sveobuhvatnog i centralizovanog na nešto novije, strateško i projektno planiranje.

Stanje u planiranju u prethodnih petnaestak godina rezultat je nekoliko procesa: primena Zakona o planiranju i izgradnji iz 2003. i svih izmena i dopuna iz 2006, 2009, 2014. i 2015. godine; zatim, načina obrazovanja mladih i nedovoljne kontinualne edukacije planera i urbanista i obrazovanje njihovih kolega u upravi. Treći, skoro najvažniji uzrok stanja u planiranju leži u svesti i odgovornosti državne i lokalnih vlasti da je planiranje neodvojivo od upravljanja i da su planovi i njihova upotrebna vrednost rezultat opredeljenja i snage svih koji u procesu planiranja učestvuju i donose odluke.

U skladu sa uzrocima, po mom shvatanju trebalo bi unapređenja tražiti kroz edukaciju, u dva pravca. Prvi je edukacija mladih, obezbeđujući im istovremeno uvid u značajna dostignuća prethodnih generacija planera i urbanista, kao osnove za razumevanje konteksta i profesionalnog nasledja, kao i u savremenu praksu i ulogu planera u uspešnim, evropskim i globalnim gradovima i regionima. Neophodno je, takođe, da se upoznaju sa urbanističkom i planerskom praksom kako bi sve prethodno dobilo okvir u kome će svoja znanja u budućnosti primeniti.

Drugi je edukacija i jačanje kapaciteta uprave i profesionalaca, u čemu nam stoje na raspolaganju univerziteti, uspešni gradovi i regioni i međunarodne organizacije. Tada bi bilo moguće, uz malo znatije i više podrške, promeniti tradicionalno shvatanje i praksu planiranja kao PROJEKTA u PROCES kontinualnog planiranja i usklađivanja.

2.

Glavni zadatak planiranja je da insistira na očuvanju resursa i prepozna dolazeće trendove kako bi se stvorio planski i pravni okvir za što bolje i brže usaglašavanje naših regiona i gradova sa evropskim i svetskim opredeljenjima.

Odličan predlog uloge planera u budućnosti daje Eric Huybrechts na osnovu ocene da se najveći deo projekata u njegovoj internacionalnoj praksi dogodio bez planova i planiranja. Stoga zaključuje da planeri treba da PODRŽAVAJU, ne da KONTROLIŠU razvoj, bilo u neformalnom sektoru ili od strane velikih korporacija. Zadatak planera je da pruži tehničku pomoć i bude medijator političara u slučaju neformalne gradnje, odnosno u slučaju velikih investicija, kako bi se obezbedio razvoj i usluge za sve građane, ne samo za investicije.

1.
The status of the regional and urban planning in Serbia resulted from the unfinished post - socialist transition that some countries started in the late 80'es and ended until the end of 90'es of the XX Century. Only some of the states established from the Former Yugoslavia, including Serbia, have been still trying to adjust their national and professional legislation, rules, and policies in aim to join EU.

Serbian academics anticipated the planning paradigm shift in 80'ies, the period of the late Yugoslav socialism, showing the readiness to recognize and face the challenges of the social and economic transition, being actual in Global planning theories. The enthusiasm and trust in planning as an effective and efficient social activity disappeared from the planning practice during 90'ies, together with the increased speed of change in the society, the political and social instability, the collapse of the state, consequently changing value system and tradition. The unstable period of the end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st Century might be an excuse for the stacked and disorganized planning system, including the shift from the centralized, comprehensive planning model towards the newer, strategic and project based planning.

The Planning and Construction Law, adopted in 2003 and all its amendments from years 2006, 2009, 2014, and 2015 made a significant impact on planning profession and the practice of planning in Serbian cities and municipalities. Secondly, the education system of young planners and the lack of continuous education of licenced practitioners and administration contributed also to the confusing status of planning profession. Finally, the crucial cause lies in the lack of awareness of the local and national authorities that planning and governing are inseparable processes and that quality of plans and their effectiveness result from the common decisions and the strengths of all involved stakeholders.

Accordingly, improvements may be reached through education, in two directions. The first direction is education of young planners, simultaneously about the excellence and achievements of the previous generations of planners, in aim to better understand the context and the professional heritage, and also about the role of planners in contemporary planning of the global and regional cities and regions. The third component should be the introduction to actual, local planning practice in aim to perceive the framework of their future engagement.

The second direction is the education and capacity building of the governments and professionals, with the already existing support of the universities, successful, friendly cities and regions, and various international organizations. With a bit of curiosity and support it would be possible to change traditional conservative understanding and planning practice as a PROJECT to continuous planning PROCESS.

2.
The main goal of planning is to insist on saving resources while creating legal framework for as better and sooner harmonization of our regions and cities with the EU and Global commitments.

One intelligent proposal for the future role of planners gave Eric Huybrechts, based on the fact that the most of the developments in his international and French practice have been realized without any planning. Consequently he concluded that planners should SUPPORT, not to CONTROL development, either in informal sector or by big corporations. The role of planners should be to provide technical support and mediation between politicians and informal sector, or huge investments, in aim to provide development and services to all citizens, not only to investments.

3.

Preporučujem (za retrospektivu i razumevanje konteksta):

Janić, M. (1997) *Održiv razvoj ljudskih naselja zemalja u tranziciji*, Beograd: JUGINUS, (ISBN 86-82247-02-X).

Kovačević, L. Medak, T. Milat, P. Sančanin, M. Valentić, T. & Vuković, V. (eds.)(2008) *Operacija: grad, Priručnik za život u neoliberalnoj stvarnosti*. Zagreb: Savez za centar za nezavisnu kulturu i mlade, Multimedijalni institut, Platforma 9,81- Institut za istraživanja o arhitekturi, BLOK – Lokalna baza za osvježavanje kulture, SU Klubtura/ Clubture. (ISBN 978-953-95317-2-8).

Lazarević Bajec, N. & Ralević, M. (eds.)(1996) *Strategija urbanizacije u uslovima neizvesnosti*. Edicija *Urbanologija*, 3, Beograd: Arhitektonski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu. (ISBN 86-80095-27-3), i posebno

Nikezić, Z. (1996) *Strategija urbanizacije u uslovima neizvesnosti*. In Lazarević Bajec, N.& Ralević, M. (eds.) *Strategija urbanizacije u uslovima neizvesnosti*. Edicija *Urbanologija* 6. Beograd: Arhitektonski fakultet Beograd, pp.30,31. (ISBN 86-80095-27-3).

Obavezno pogledati: „Beograd u 21. veku“ (1974) TV Serijal „Trezor“, RTS2. Televizija Beograd II program, Redakcija dokumentarnog programa, urednik Zora Korać, objavljeno 2.7. 2014. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BeF-3Plyk7A> (pristupljeno 18. 10. 2015.)

Za razumevanje i kalibrisanje:

Alvarez A. E. et. al (2011) *Long Waves, Lifecycles, and Urban Development: Context for Short-Term Purposeful Action*. In M. Schrenk et al. (eds.) *Proceedings REAL CORP 2011, CHANGE FOR STABILITY: Lifecycles of Cities and Regions*, Essen: Tagungsband, (CD-ROM); pp. 551-560. (ISBN: 978-3-9503110-0-6)

Colman, J. & Gossop, C. (eds.) *Frontiers of Planning: Visionary futures for human settlements*, China: ISOCARP review 09 (ISBN 978-94-90354-21-3).

Frederiksen, M. (2015) *Delivering Better Development*, London: RTPI & Global Planners Network (pdf), p.4. Dostupno na: <http://www.rtpi.org.uk/briefing-room/news-releases/2015/november/events-and-new-vital-guide-to-planning-help-rtpi-to-celebrate-world-town-planning-day>.

Lücher, R.& Merk, E. (2012) *Re-thinking the mixed city*. In *Urban energies, Position on the policy board on the National urban development policy*, Berlin: Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development, pp. 89-94

Mazza, L. (2007) *Milan's Strategies*. In Greca, P. at all (eds.) *Urban Dialogues: Co-productive ways to relate isioning and strategic urban projects*, ISOCARP, New Goff, Ghent, pp.12-27. (ISBN 978-90-755-24-529).

Marvillas, R (1998) *Urban Development in the Mediterranean, Strategic planning as a way of urban management*, Barcelona: Area metropolitana de Barcelona (ISBN 84-930080-0-1).

Rodin, J. (2014) *The resilience dividend, Being Strong in a World Where Things Go Wrong*, Rockefeller Foundation Rumelt.

Rykwert, J. (2004) *The Seduction of Place: the city in the twenty-first century*. New York: Pantheon Books, a division of Random House, Inc.(ISBN:0-19-280554-1).

Ryser, J. & Ng, W. (eds.)(2005) *Making spaces for the creative economy*, review, Madrid: IsoCaRP (ISBN 978-9-075-52437-6).

3.

For the retrospective and the understanding our planning context:

Janić, M. (1997) *Održiv razvoj ljudskih naselja zemalja u tranziciji*, Beograd: JUGINUS, (ISBN 86-82247-02-X).

Kovačević, L. Medak, T. Milat, P. Sančanin, M. Valentić, T. & Vuković, V. (eds.)(2008) *Operacija: grad, Priručnik za život u neoliberalnoj stvarnosti*. Zagreb: Savez za centar za nezavisnu kulturu imlade, Multimedijalni institut, Platforma 9,81- Institut za istraživanja o arhitekturi, BLOK – Lokalna baza za osvježavanje kulture, SU Klubtura/ Clubtura. (ISBN 978-953-95317-2-8).

Lazarević Bajec, N. & Ralević, M. (eds.)(1996) *Strategija urbanizacije u uslovima neizvesnosti*. edicija *Urbanologija*, 3, Beograd: Arhitektonski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu. (ISBN 86-80095-27-3), i posebno

Nikezić, Z. (1996) *Strategija urbanizacije u uslovima neizvesnosti*. In Lazarević Bajec, N.& Ralević, M. (eds.) *Strategija urbanizacije u uslovima neizvesnosti*. Edicija *Urbanologija* 6. Beograd: Arhitektonski fakultet Beograd, pp.30,31. (ISBN 86-80095-27-3).

Obligatory documentary:

„Beograd u 21. veku“ (1974) TV Serial „Trezor“, RTS2. Televizija Beograd II Channel, Redakcija dokumentarnog programa, urednik Zora Korać, published 7/2/2014. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BeF-3Plyk7A>

For understanding and adjusting:

Alvarez A. E. et. al (2011) *Long Waves, Lifecycles, and Urban Development: Context for Short-Term Purposeful Action*. In M. Schrenk et al. (eds.) *Proceedings REAL CORP 2011, CHANGE FOR STABILITY: Lifecycles of Cities and Regions*, Essen:Tagungsband, (CD-ROM); pp. 551-560. (ISBN: 978-3-9503110-0-6)

Colman, J. & Gossop, C. (eds.) *Frontiers of Planning: Visionary futures for human settlements*, China: ISOCARP review 09 (ISBN 978-94-90354-21-3).

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Lücher, R.& Merk, E. (2012) *Re-thinking the mixed city*. In *Urban energies, Position on the policy board on the National urban development policy*, Berlin: Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development, pp. 89-94

Mazza, L. (2007) *Milan's Strategies*. In Greca, P. at all (eds.) *Urban Dialogues: Co-productive ways to relate ision ing and strategic urban projects*, ISOCARP, New Goff, Ghent, pp.12-27. (ISBN 978-90-755-24-529).

Marvillas, R (1998) *Urban Development in the Mediterranean, Strategic planning as a way of urban management*, Barcelona: Area metropolitana de Barcelona (ISBN 84-930080-0-1).

Rodin, J. (2014) *The resilience dividend, Being Strong in a World Where Things Go Wrong*, Rockefeller Foundation Rumelt.

Rykwert, J. (2004) *The Seduction of Place: the city in the twenty-first century*. New York: Pantheon Books, a division of Random House, Inc.(ISBN:0-19-280554-1).

Ryser, J. & Ng, W. (eds.)(2005) *Making spaces for the creative economy*, review, Madrid: IsoCaRP (ISBN 978-9-075-52437-6).



RATKO RISTIĆ

| Loznica, 1961. |

Ristić (Uglješe) Ratko rođen je 26.07.1961. godine u Loznici. Osnovnu školu i gimnaziju je završio u Beogradu, a 1985. godine je diplomirao na Šumarskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu. Radio je u Vodoprivrednoj organizaciji Beograd i Beogradskoj istraživačkoj stanici. Na Šumarskom fakultetu radi od 1990. godine, gde je magistrirao i doktorirao. U zvanje redovnog profesora je izabran 2011. godine.

Objavio je preko 100 naučnih radova, od čega 20 u međunarodnim časopisima. Autor je ili koautor deset priloga u monografijama međunarodnog i domaćeg značaja i jednog univerzitetskog udžbenika (*Hidrologija bujičnih tokova*). Recenzirao je deset publikacija iz oblasti zaštite i unapređenja životne sredine, statistike i hidrologije. Učestvovao je na izradi 115 projekata i studija, kao odgovorni projektant ili projektant saradnik. Održao je veći broj predavanja po pozivu, u zemlji i inostranstvu, na univerzitetima i naučno-stručnim skupovima (Kanada, Francuska, Makedonija, Srbija, Austrija, Engleska, Maroko, Rusija).

Ristic (Ugljesa) Ratko was born on July 26, 1961 in Loznica. He finished elementary school and gymnasium in Belgrade, and in 1985 he graduated from the Faculty of Forestry at the University of Belgrade. He worked in the Water Management Organization of Belgrade and the Belgrade Research Station. He has been working at the Faculty of Forestry since 1990, where he completed his Master's degree and Ph.D. degree. He was elected as a full professor in 2011.

He has published over 100 scientific papers, of which twenty are in international journals. He is the author or co-author of ten articles in monographs of international and national significance and a university textbook (*Hydrology of torrential flows*). He reviewed ten publications in the field of environmental protection and improvement, statistics and hydrology. He participated in the development of 115 projects and studies, as a responsible designer or associate designer. He held a large number of lectures by invitation in the country and abroad at the University and scientific-expert meetings (Canada, France, Macedonia, Serbia, Austria, England, Morocco, Russia)

1. Odgovor na postavljeno pitanje će biti dat u skladu sa mojim stručnim opredeljenjima, odnosno, kroz prizmu prevencije i zaštite od destruktivnih erozionih procesa i bujičnih poplava i odnos sa prostornim i urbanističkim planiranjem. Maja 2014. godine, tokom bujičnih poplava koje su nanele direktnu materijalnu štetu od 1.7 milijardi evra, poplavljeni su i oštećeni brojni objekti (rezidencijalni, ekonomski, infrastrukturni), za koje se ispostavilo da imaju uredne građevinske i upotrebne dozvole, izdate na osnovu odgovarajuće tehničke dokumentacije, kao i prethodno usvojenih planskih dokumenata. Očigledno je da proces planiranja (na svim nivoima) treba da bude suštinski otvoren za stručne profile koji mogu da ukažu na realan rizik od prirodnih katastrofa, kako nam se više ne bi dešavalo da gradimo stambene zgrade u plavnim zonama ili lociramo trafo-stanice iznad klizišta. Takođe, neophodno je stvoriti efikasan mehanizam za (stvarno) aktivno učešće javnosti tokom procesa javnog uvida u prostorno-planska rešenja i participaciju građana i nevladinog sektora.

2. Realistično planiranje, zasnovano na objektivno utvrđenim činjenicama koje su odraz prostornih potencijala, socijalno-ekonomskih uslova, u skladu sa važećim zakonskim propisima. Popuštanje interesima investitora ili aktuelnim vršiocima političke vlasti, suprotno standardima struke, vodi u etičku i planersku konfuziju, sa neodrživim rešenjima.

3. 1. *Pogled s Kalemegdana* (Vladimir Velmar Janković, 1938, Nagrada Srpske Kraljevske Akademije-maestralna sinteza stanja duha srpske nacije posle Prvog svetskog rata, sa osvrtom na promene u socijalnoj i urbanističkoj strukturi Beograda);

2. *Design with Nature* (Ian L. McHarg, 1995).

1.

The answer to the question will be given in accordance with my professional definitions, that is, through the prism of prevention and protection against destructive erosion processes and torrential floods and the relationship with spatial and urban planning. In May 2014, during torrential floods that caused a direct damage of EUR 1.7 billion, numerous facilities (residential, economic, infrastructure) which proved to have proper construction and use permits issued on the basis of the appropriate technical documentation as well as previously adopted planning documents were flooded. It is obvious that the planning process (at all levels) should be essentially open to professional profiles that can point to a real risk of natural disasters, so that we would no longer be able to build residential buildings in the blue areas or locate substations above the landslide. Also, it is necessary to create an effective mechanism for (truly) active participation of the public during the process of public insight into spatial planning solutions and participation of citizens and the non-governmental sector.

2.

Realistic planning based on objectively determined facts that reflect the spatial potentials, socio-economic conditions, in accordance with applicable legal regulations. Complaisance towards interests of investors or actual performers of political power, contrary to the standards of the profession, leads to ethical and planning confusion with unsustainable solutions.

3.

1. *The View from Kalemegdan* (Vladimir Velmar Jankovic, 1938, Serbian Royal Academy Award - maestral synthesis of the state of the spirit of the Serbian nation after the First World War, with a view to changes in the social and urban structure of Belgrade);

2. *Design with Nature* (Ian L. McHarg, 1995).



RATKA ČOLIĆ

| Knin, 1962. |

Dr Ratka Čolić je urbanista sa više od 27 godina rada u praksi planiranja urbanog razvoja.

Diplomirala je i potom magistrirala i doktorirala na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu. Od 2014. radi kao docent na Arhitektonskom fakultetu gde predaje politike urbanog razvoja i strateško integralno planiranje urbanog razvoja.

Učestvovala je u istraživanjima na području teorije planiranja, upravljanja urbanim razvojem, integralnog i održivog planiranja urbanog razvoja, participacije i razvijanja kapaciteta. Rukovodilac je nagrađivanih strategija, planova i studija koje istražuju pristupe na području integralnog i održivog planiranja urbanog razvoja.

Predstavljala je iskustva istraživanja o participaciji i integralnom planiranju urbanog razvoja na međunarodnim skupovima. Kao arhitekta/urbanista bila je zaposlena u Ministarstvu građevinarstva (1995-2005) i kao nacionalni ekspert za međunarodne projekte koji se sprovode u Srbiji (UN-HABITAT 2004-09, GIZ/AMBERO 2010-, Evropski PROGRES, 2016-). Godine 2016. bila je angažovana kao međunarodni stručnjak za projekte participacije građana koje sprovodi Savet Evrope (CoE). Član je Udruženja urbanista Srbije i Asocijacije prostornih planera Srbije.

Dr Ratka Čolić is a town planner with more than 27 years working in urban development practice.

She graduated and later obtained MSc and PhD from Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade. From 2014 she works as an Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Architecture, where she teaches Urban Development Policies and Strategic Integrated Urban Development Planning.

She has been engaged in scientific research in the field of planning theory, urban governance, integrated and sustainable urban development planning, participation and capacity development. She was a project manager of the award-winning strategies, plans and studies, which examine approaches in the field of integrated and sustainable urban development planning.

She presented an experience of the research on participation and integrated urban development planning internationally. As an architect / town planner, she was employed in the Ministry of Construction (1995-2005), and as a national expert in international projects being implemented in Serbia (UN-HABITAT 2004-09, GIZ/AMBERO 2010-, European PROGRES, 2016-). In 2016 she was engaged as international expert on projects on citizen participation implemented by Council of Europe. She is the member of Serbian Town Planners Association and Serbian Association of Spatial Planners.

1. Prostorno i urbanističko planiranje u Srbiji dele sudbinu svih delatnosti za koje su polazišta društvene vrednosti i norme, i zaštita javnog interesa. Promene, kojih smo svedoci, su dvojake. Na jednoj strani tehničke norme planiranja se relativizuju, uvode kao fleksibilne forme i sve više redukuju. Umanjuje se značaj razvojne uloge tradicionalnog planiranja prostora, dok jača regulatorna uloga, koja se iskazuje kroz veliki broj planova na osnovu kojih se izdaju dozvole (čak 5), namet skraćivanja planskih procedura, ali i gašenje javnih urbanističkih preduzeća uz uvođenje paralelnih institucija, procedura i instrumenata. Na drugoj strani, uvode se novine kroz tržišno orijentisano planiranje i proces evropskih integracija. EU sprovodi uticaj na urbani razvoj na dva načina – kroz strukturne politike (finansijski podsticaji) i regulatorne politike (pravni okvir – kroz smernice ekoloških politika ili politike konkurencije). EU politike promovišu planiranje održivog, ne samo ekonomskog i integralnog urbanog razvoja. Promovišu i demokratsko odlučivanje. Zahtevaju standardizaciju. Promovišu i nove instrumente planiranja urbanog razvoja. U poslednjih par godina neki od novih instrumenata planiranja se već primenjuju u domaćoj praksi - bolje inkorporiranje strateške procene uticaja na životnu sredinu, studija izvodljivosti, dvostepena participacija, javno-privatni dijalog, standardizacija klasifikacije namena u planovima, strategije integralnog urbanog razvoja, i dr. Testiranje ovih instrumenata na primerima u praksi iniciralo je i izmene legalnog okvira.

2. U pripremi projektnog zadatka za izradu Nacionalne politike održivog i integralnog urbanog razvoja tokom 2016-17. godine oslonac je na značajnim međunarodnim i evropskim politikama urbanog razvoja. Evropskim državama i njihovim planerima/urbanistima je trebalo više od dve decenije da postignu politički dogovor i finansijsku podršku za usvajanje Urbane agende EU (2016). Izazovi sa kojima se svi suočavaju su slični, principi bi trebali da budu jedinstveni, ali pojedinačni ciljevi i zadaci moraju da budu prilagođeni problemima i potencijalima lokalnog konteksta. Profesija planiranja zahteva poštovanje i očuvanje planske kulture, dugoročne napore i strpljenje. Zahteva kritički, ali ne samo kroz ekstreme iskazan, i problemski pristup, praktičnu orijentisanost, otvorenost za dijalog i saradnju.

3. Tokom 2015. godine GIZ/AMBERO projekat *Unapređenje upravljanja zemljištem u lokalnim samoupravama u Srbiji* je pripremio završnu publikaciju. Za tu priliku urbanista Mr Miodrag Ferencak je priredio osvrt na planiranje u Srbiji. U pitanju je neobjavljen i dragocen tekst, koji treba da bude priređen i dostupan svim planerima i urbanistima u Srbiji.

Jedna od ključnih knjiga koja je opredelila moje uže profesionalno opredeljenje, istraživanja i proveru u praksi je knjiga *The Deliberative Practitioner* teoretičara planiranja John Forestera.¹ Vešto koristeći iskaze planera/urbanista o iskustvima iz prakse, autor usmerava na širi opus upravljanja urbanim razvojem, participacije i praktičnog odlučivanja.

¹ Forester, J. (1999). *The Deliberative Practitioner. Encouraging Participatory Planning Processes*. MA: The MIT Press.

1. Spatial and urban planning in Serbia share the fate of all activities which are based on social values and norms, and the protection of public interest. The changes we are witnessing are dual in nature. On one side the technical norms of planning are relativized, introduced as flexible forms and are increasingly reduced. The importance of the development role of traditional spatial planning is diminished, while the regulatory role is strengthened, which is expressed through a large number of plans that serve for issuing of building permits (up to 5), shortening of planning procedures, but also diminishing public urban planning companies by introducing parallel institutions, procedures and instruments. On the other hand, the changes are being introduced through market-oriented planning and the process of EU integration. The EU has an impact on urban development in two ways - through structural policies (financial incentives) and regulatory policy (legal framework - through policy guidelines or competition policy). The EU urban policies promote the planning of sustainable, not just economic, and integrated urban development. They promote democratic decision-making, and they require standardization. They are also promoting new urban development planning instruments. Over the last couple of years, some of the new planning instruments have already been implemented in local practice - better incorporating of strategic environmental impact assessment, feasibility studies, two-stage participation, public-private dialogue, standardization of land use classification in plans, integrated urban development strategy, etc. Testing of these instruments on examples in practice also prompted changes of the legal framework.

2. Preparation of the terms of reference for the development of the National Sustainable and Integrated Urban Development Strategy during 2016-17 is based on significant international and European urban development policies. European states and their planners took more than two decades to reach political agreement and financial support for the adoption of the Urban Agenda of the EU (2016). Challenges which are facing everyone are similar, principles should be unique, but individual goals and tasks must be tailored to the problems and potential of the local context. The planning profession requires respect and preservation of its planning culture, long-term efforts and patience. It demands critically, but not only through extreme, problem approach, practical orientation, openness to dialogue and collaboration.

3. During 2015, the GIZ / AMBERO project *Strengthening of Land Management at the Local Level in Serbia* has prepared a final publication. For this occasion, town planner Mr Miodrag Ferenčak prepared a review on spatial/urban planning in Serbia. This is an unpublished and precious text that needs to be prepared and accessible to all planners in Serbia.

One of the key books devoted to my narrower professional orientation, research, and scrutiny in practice is the book *The Deliberative Practitioner* of planning theorist John Forester. By using planners' stories on experience in practice, the author focuses on a wider range of themes such are urban governance, participation and practical decision-making.



LJILJANA VASILEVSKA

| Skopje, 1962. |

Redovni profesor na Građevinsko-arhitektonskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Nišu. Od 2012. godine takođe anagažovana i na Fakultetu tehničkih nauka u Kosovskoj Mitrovici.

Doktor tehničkih nauka iz oblasti arhitekture i urbanizma. Od 2008-2014. godine bila je šef regionalne kancelarije Republičke agencije za prostorno planiranje u Nišu.

Prodekan za nastavu na matičnom fakultetu u periodu 2010-2012. godine. Polja njenog naučnog interesovanja i istraživanja su istorija urbanizma i urbane studije, posebno one koje se odnose na procese urbane transformacije u post-socijalističkim društvima, kao i implementacija novih eko-pristupa u razvoju urbane sredine. Učesnik je u izradi Prostornog plana Republike Srbije 2010-2020, kao i regionalnih prostornih planova. Učesnik je nekoliko međunarodnih TEMPUS i DAAD projekata, kao i desetak nacionalnih naučno-istraživačkih projekata. Bila je gostujući predavač na STU Bratislava, KTH Stockholm i TFH Berlin, a studijske boravke je realizovala u Gentu, Berlinu i Bratislavi. Od 2013. godine do danas je jedan od programskih direktora i predavač na letnjoj školi "Urban Living with Water", koja se svake godine održava u Beču u organizaciji INNES-a. Autor je tri knjige i brojnih članaka koji su publikovani u vodećim međunarodnim časopisima, monografijama, zbornicima međunarodnih konferencija i nacionalnim časopisima. Dobitnik je više nagrada za publikovane knjige i urbanističke projekte.

Full Professor at Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture, University of Nis. Engaged also at the Faculty of Technical Science in Kosovska Mitrovica from 2012.

Holds a PhD in Architecture and Urbanism. She has worked as a Head of Regional Office Nis of Republic Agency for Spatial Planning from 2008 to 2014.

Vice dean for education at the home faculty in the period 2010-2012. Her main research interests concern the history of urbanism and urban studies, particularly those which deal with processes of urban transformation in the context of post-socialist societies, as well as in promotion and implementation of novel approaches and planning tools in development of urban environment. She is a participant in Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia 2010-2020 as well as regional spatial plans. She was a participant of several Tempus, DAAD and other international projects, and participant of several national research projects. She was a guest lecturer at STU Bratislava, KTH Stockholm and TFH Berlin. She is one of the program directors and lecturer at Summer school "Urban Living with Water", which held every year in Vienna from 2013 to today, organized by INNES. She is an author of three books as well as numerous articles published in leading international scientific journals, monographs, international conferences proceedings and national journals. She has won several awards for published books and urban design projects.

1. Prostorno i urbanističko planiranje u Srbiji ima dugu tradiciju i svakako da su, posmatrani zajedno i/ili posebno, važni mehanizmi društvene regulacije razvoja. Ipak, mislim da su njihova uloga i značaj potcenjeni i da smo još uvek daleko od toga da se pozicioniraju kao „krovni“ mehanizmi društvene regulacije razvoja na odgovarajućim prostorno-organizacionim nivoima, što bi bilo na liniji aktuelnih evropskih opredeljenja. Razlozi za to su višestruki. Pored višedecenijske dominacije sektorskog pristupa u planiranju razvoja, prvenstveno ih treba tražiti u političkim i ekonomskim promenama do kojih je došlo početkom 90-ih godina prošlog veka, a koje su, između ostalog, promovisale demokratiju, decentralizaciju, privatizaciju i jačanje tržišnih snaga i privatnog sektora. Ove promene su oblikovale i novu post-socijalističku prostornu i urbanu realnost i time nametnule potrebu za novim modelom prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja i novim institucionalnim i zakonskim okvirima koji bi taj model podržale.

Iako su u svetlu ukupnih institucionalnih promena preduzete određene reformske inicijative u tom pravcu, duboka i dugogodišnja političko-ekonomska kriza i tragična ratna dešavanja na prostorima naše zemlje 90-ih godina prošlog veka (1), kao i vidljiv otklon već u prvim godinama tranzicije ka tržišno orijentisanom restrukturiranju i tržištu kao samoregulišućem (i samodovoljnom) mehanizmu društvenog razvoja (2), uticali su da se čitav proces tranzicije, uljučujući i reforme u oblasti prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja, kao i politika prostornog i urbanog razvoja značajno uspore, pa čak i stopiraju. Posledično, to je uticalo na izostanak jasnog strateškog pristupa problematici prostornog i urbanističkog razvoja, kao i na nemogućnost formiranja i implementacije adekvatnog, autonomnog i efikasnog modela prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja.

Naime, razvojne specifičnosti Srbije, institucionalno i regulatorno okruženje u prvoj i drugoj dekadi tranzicije su doveli do inkrementalnog karaktera aktivnosti i mera u okviru politika prostornog i urbanog razvoja, koje su više bile usmerene ka saniranju (ili zanemarivanju) problema nego ka jasnim strateškim rešenjima i intervencijama. Iako su institucionalne promene koje su kasnije usledile podržale opšte trendove u oblasti prostornog razvoja i urbanih politika, uključujući strateški pristup i prelazak sa „vladanja“ na „upravljanje“, mišljenja sam da su recidivi početnog pristupa prisutni i danas. Aktivnosti su često fragmentirane i usled prenošenja nadležnosti i moći na veliki broj učesnika u uslovima (još uvek) nedovoljno jasno definisanih institucionalnih i zakonskih rešenja i ingerencija – administraciju, političare, privatni sektor i druge interesne grupe. Slažem se sa mišljenjem većeg dela naučne javnosti da je pravi obim uticaja jedinica lokalne samouprave na politiku urbanog razvoja, uprkos tome što su po zakonu one nadležne za njeno sprovođenje, relativno slab zbog nedovoljno sredstava u lokalnim budžetima i, još uvek, velike zavisnosti od transfera iz nacionalnog budžeta. Jedinice lokalne samouprave često usvajaju preduzetničke stavove i laissez-faire pristup u procesu urbanističkog planiranja, što u praksi neretko rezultuje problematičnim rešenjima.

Mislim da praksa ukazuje da su promene u prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju u Srbiji neophodne. Istovremeno, nadam se da će njihov tok, karakter i intenzitet zavisiti od jasno izraženog stava i, još važnije, opredeljenja društvene i stručne javnosti u odnosu na suštinsku ulogu prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja u našoj zemlji, kao i u odnosu na razlike u vidjenju njihove osnovne funkcije – usmeravanje/upravljanje, regulacija ili implementacija. Od toga će, smatram, zavisiti i ostale promene. Za mene su posebno važne one koje

1.

Spatial as well as urban planning in Serbia has a long tradition, and certainly they are significant regulatory mechanisms of development. However, I think that their role and importance are underestimated and that we are still faraway from being positioned them as an “umbrella” mechanism of social regulation of appropriate spatial-organizational levels development, which would be in the line of current European orientation. The reasons for this are manifold. In addition to the decades-long domination of the sectoral development approaches, primarily should be found in the political and economic changes that occurred in the early 90s of the last century, and which, among other things, promote democracy, decentralization, privatization as well as strengthening of market forces and the private sector. These changes shaped a new post-socialist spatial and urban reality and thus imposed the need for a new model of spatial and urban planning and new institutional and legal framework to support this model.

Although some reform initiatives are undertaken in the light of overall institutional changes, deep and long-standing political and economic crisis and the war in 90-ies of the last century (1), as well as visible shift in the first years of transition to market-driven restructuring and the market as self-regulation (and self-sufficient) development mechanism(2), negatively affected the whole transition process and also slowed down, or even prevented, reforms in the field of spatial and urban planning. Consequently, this resulted in a lack of a clear strategic approach to the spatial and urban development, as well as the impossibility of forming and implementation to adequate, autonomous and efficient model of spatial and urban planning.

Namely, Serbia's developmental characteristics and its institutional and regulatory environment in the first and second decade of transition period led to an incremental style of spatial and urban policy actions which attempted more to remediate (or neglect) the problems than to strategically intervene. Although institutional changes that followed later mimics the general trends in the field of spatial planning and urban policy, including the strategic approach and a transition from government to governance, my opinion is that the recurrences of primal approach are present until today. Activities were also often fragmented through devolution of power to a number of participants in (still) not clearly defined institutional and legal conditions - administration, politicians, the private sector and other stakeholders. I agree with the opinion of some scholars that the real scope of the local government's jurisdiction regarding urban policy actually remained relatively weak, despite the fact that they are responsible for its implementation, due the tight budgets of most local authorities and a higher dependency on intergovernmental transfers. Local governments often adopt entrepreneurial attitudes and laissez-faire approach to the process of urban planning, which in practice often results in problematic solutions.

I think that practice shows that substantial changes in spatial and urban planning in Serbia are necessary. At the same time, I hope that their pace, character and intensity will depend on the clearly expressed attitude and, more importantly, the commitment of social and professional community in relation to the essential role of spatial and urban planning in our country, as well as in relation to distinction of their essential function - guidance/management, regulation and implementation. The other changes will depend out of this. For me, especially important are the ones which will transform the urban planning of today very often role of “silent witnesses” to the key driver in the process of creating of urban space.

će urbanističko planiranje transformisati iz, danas veoma česte uloge „tihog svedoka“, u glavnog pokretača kreiranja gradskog prostora.

2.

Bez namere niti znanja za sveobuhvatan odgovor, ukratko ću izneti neka razmišljanja koja se odnose na pojedine aspekte složene problematike prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja u Srbiji.

Smatram da dinamika društvenih promena i nove ekonomske i političke okolnosti i mehanizmi zahtevaju ne samo nova institucionalna rešenja, već „novu ideju planiranja“, koja bi (1) strateškom orijentacijom zasnovanom na programsko-projektnom pristupu, (2) većom fleksibilnošću i (3) sposobnošću adaptacije vratila i učvrstila svoj društveni legitimitet. Čini se da bi se naveden promene mogle kanalisati i oblikovati u idiosinkratskom mešavinom postojeće i inovativne prakse.

Sa institucionalnog aspekta, smatram da je za efikasno i društveno održivo prostorno planiranje jedan od imperativa redefinisane uloge i nadležnosti postojećih nivoa upravljanja - centralnog i lokalnog. U tom pravcu, a u skladu sa ravnomernim regionalnim razvojem kao jednim od iskazanih strateških ciljeva i činjenicom da su se desile značajne promene u prirodi, ulozi i funkcionisanju centralnih i drugih institucija koje se bave prostornim razvojem što se reflektuje u novoj strukturi zasnovanoj na interakciji između mnoštva lokalnih i regionalnih aktera, potrebno je (1) razmotriti uvođenje regionalnog nivoa upravljanja u okviru zakonom definisanih regiona, uz napuštanje postojećeg modela asimetrične regionalizacije, i/ili (2) redefinisati nadležnosti postojećih upravnih okruga/razvojnih oblasti i njihovu ulogu u sistemu prostornog planiranja.

U urbanističkom planiranju je, po mom mišljenju, potrebno načiniti otklon od dominantno regulatornog i restriktivnog, skoro tehnokratskog pristupa ka vizionarskom, razvojnom i projektno-orijentisanom pristupu zasnovanom na principima dobrog upravljanja kao što su: (1) strateška orijentacija i vizija, (2) legitimitet (učešće i konsenzus), (3) odgovornost, efikasnost i efektivnost, i (4) transparentnost. Verujem da institucije, institucionalni model i planerski instrumenti koji su „osposobljeni“ za integrisanje vizije, primenu pravila, modalitete upravljanja i realizaciju projekata mogu da obezbede pozitivne efekte u praksi. Planere vidim kao ključne aktere u procesu promena planerske paradigme.

3.

1. Norberg-Šulc, Kristijan (1975). *Egzistencija, prostor i arhitektura*. Beograd: Građevinska knjiga

2. Halprin, Laurens (1974). *Gradovi*. Beograd: Građevinska knjiga

I pored velikog broja izuzetno vrednih i referentnih knjiga sa kojima sam se susrela u svojoj profesionalnoj karijeri, ipak sam izabrala dve koje su obeležile prve godine mog studiranja. One su u mnogo čemu oblikovale i kanalisale moj način razmišljanja o kontekstu i konceptu gradskog prostora i karakteru života u gradu, potrebi i načinima formiranja identiteta grada i njegovog karaktera, kao i o višeznačnoj ulozi osnovnih urbanih formi i elemenata prostora.

2.

Without the intention nor the knowledge to a comprehensive answer, I will present a brief reflection in relation to certain aspects of spatial and urban planning in Serbia.

I consider that dynamics of social change and new economic and political circumstances and mechanisms require not only new institutional arrangements, but "a new idea of planning"; where (1) strategic orientation which allows implementation of strategic programs and projects, (2) greater flexibility to new social and economic circumstances and (3) capacity of adaptation can restore its social legitimacy. It seems that can be channeled and shaped by idiosyncratic mix of old, new and innovative practice.

From the institutional point of view, I consider that one of the imperatives for effectively and socially sustainable spatial planning is redefining the roles and responsibilities of existing levels of government - central and local. In this regard, and in accordance with balanced regional development as one of the strategic goals as well as the fact that substantial changes have occurred in the nature, role and functioning of government and other institutions involved in spatial development reflected in new structure based on interaction among a multitude of local and regional actors, it is necessary to (1) consider the implementation of the regional institutional level (within the legally defined regions), by leaving the existing model of the asymmetric regionalization, and/or (2) redefine the competencies of existing administrative districts/development areas and their role in the spatial planning system.

In urban planning, in my opinion, it is necessary to make a shift from predominantly regulatory and restrictive, almost technocratic approach and model to the visionary, development-oriented and project-oriented approach which will tend to be based on the principles of good governance such as (1) strategic direction and vision, (2) legitimacy (participation and consensus), (3) responsiveness, efficiency and effectiveness, and (4) transparency. I believe that ability of institutions and institutional planning model and instruments for integrating visions, rules, modes of operations and projects can ensure positive effects in practice. I see planners as key drivers in these processes of change of planning paradigm.

3.

1. Norberg-Schulz, Christian (1971). *Existence, Space & Architecture*. London: Studio Vista
2. Halprin, Lawrence (1972). *Cities*. The MIT Press

In spite of a large number of extremely valuable and reference books that I read during my professional career, however, I chose two books that marked the first years of my study, nearly 40 years ago. They are shaped and channeled my way of thinking regarding the context and concept of urban space and character of city and city life, the need and ways for establishing the identity of the city, as well as the ambiguous role of urban forms and elements.



DRAGANA DUNČIĆ

| Pančevo, 1963. |

Rođena 1963. godine u Pančevu. Diplomirala 1987. godine na Prirodno matematičkom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu, smer Prostorno planiranje. Magistrirala 2011. godine na Geografskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu. U JP „Zavod za urbanizam Vojvodine“ u Novom Sadu zaposlena od 1989. godine.

Rukovodi i učestvuje na izradi prostornih i urbanističkih planova na različitim nivoima: rukovodilac plana - odgovorni planer Regionalnog prostornog plana AP Vojvodine do 2020. godine i član sinteznog tima Prostornog plana Republike Srbije 2010. godine. Rukovodila izradom prostornih planova područja posebne namene za zaštićena prirodna dobra (SRP Obedska bara, SRP Stari Begej - Carska bara, ekološki koridor Tise), kao i infrastrukturnih sistema (državni put Novi Sad-Ruma Šabac-Loznica, i državni put M 24-Banatska magistrala, navodnjavanje Srema). Aktivno radi na implementaciji prostornih planova, ali i unapredjivanju implementacije prostornih planova posebne namene i jedinica lokalnih samouprava.

Član komisija za stručnu kontrolu planova, kako u ministarstvu, tako i u lokalnim samoupravama. Član Inženjerske komore Srbije – licenca odgovornog planera i odgovornog urbaniste od 2003. godine. Član Asocijacije prostornih planera Srbije od osnivanja. Član Udruženja urbanista Srbije i Udruženja urbanista Vojvodine. Učešće na više od 30 međunarodnih i nacionalnih naučno-stručnih skupova sa pisanim radovima. Učestvovala u izradi i implementaciji nekoliko međunarodnih projekata.

She was born in 1963 in Pančevo. She graduated in 1987 on the Department for Spatial Planning on the Faculty of Science and Mathematics, the University of Belgrade, and obtained the master in science degree on the Faculty of Geography on the same university. She has been working in the Urban and Spatial Planning Institute of Vojvodina from Novi Sad since 1989.

Dragana has been participating in development and implementation of variety of spatial and urban planning documents on different scale levels: among those she was principal manager and responsible planner for the Regional Spatial Plan of Autonomous Province of Vojvodina until 2020 and member of the managing committee for the Spatial Plan of Republic of Serbia from 2010. She has been managing development of number of spatial plans for special purpose areas for natural resorts (for Special nature resorts Obedska bara, Stari Begej Carska bara, ecological corridor of the Tisa river) and infrastructure corridors (the State road Novi Sad-Ruma-Sabac-Loznica, the State road M-24-Banatska magistrala, Irrigation system of Srem). Along with the development of spatial planning documents, she has been actively working on implementation of spatial plans for special purpose areas and municipal spatial plans.

Her professional commitments have been enhanced as a member of spatial planning commissions for professional control of spatial planning documents. Since 2003 she is member of Serbian Chamber of Engineers where she holds two professional licences for spatial planning and urban planning. She is also member of the Association of spatial planners of Serbia and Association of urban planners of Serbia and Vojvodina. She has participated on more than 30 international and national professional conferences and published number of articles. Her working experience also includes participation in numerous international projects.

1.

Prostorno planiranje je uspjelo u jednom od svojih ciljeva, a to je da uspješno primenjuje integralni pristup koji je osnov povezivanja različitih tematskih oblasti čiji se interesi prepliću na određenom prostoru. Koordinacija i funkcionalna saradnja između različitih struka je dovela do interdisciplinarnosti kao novog kvaliteta u sagledavanju konflikata i predloga načina korišćenja, uređenja i zaštite prostora.

Republika Srbija afirmiše prostorno planiranje i to kroz zakonsku regulativu, rad stručnih i naučnih institucija, kao i strukovnih organizacija i aktivan odnos prema izradi i sprovođenju prostornih planova. Urađeno je i doneto više stotina prostornih planova na svim nivoima nadležnosti. Prostorno i urbanističko planiranje u Srbiji je doživelo strukovnu satisfakciju izradom, kao i društveno priznanje donošenjem, najvažnijeg strateškog dokumenta – Prostornog plana Republike Srbije 1996. godine i 2010. godine. Urađeni su i svi prostorni planovi na regionalnom nivou. Lokalne samouprave su i potpunošću pokrivene planskim dokumentima. Prostorni planovi područja posebne namene definišu implementaciju najčešće infrastrukturnih sistema i zaštite prirode. Činjenica je da sve što je do sada urađeno treba kritički sagledati i nastaviti ka stvaranju što boljeg ambijenta za planiranje u Srbiji.

2.

Glavni zadaci prostornog planiranja u budućnosti će se odnositi na očuvanje do sada formiranog sistema prostornog planiranja u Republici Srbiji, kao i njegovo unapređivanje. Približavanje EU će se odraziti na smernice u izradi planova, standardizaciju izrade i publikovanja planskih dokumenata koje treba razvijati, razmatrati i prihvatiti koncept koji ne vodi uniformnosti.

3.

Principi prostornog planiranja ne mogu biti formulisani bez teorijskog uporišta. Njihova primena u praksi zapravo proverava ekonomsku izvodljivost, ekološku prilagodljivost i socijalnu prihvatljivost planskih dokumenata. Konsultovanje literature u znatnoj meri olakšava posao planera. Iskustva izneta u pojedinim publikacijama od velike su praktične važnosti. Prve knjige koje su me inspirisale da se bavim prostornim planiranjem su *Balkansko poluostrvo* Jovana Cvijića i *Grad u istoriji* Luisa Mamforda. Te knjige su za mene izvorni koreni koji su se održali do danas. Često im se vraćam. Nadam se da će i mlađim generacijama biti inspiracija.

1.
Spatial planning succeeded in one of its objectives – to successfully implement integrated approach as a basis for linking sectorial thematic fields which interests are intertwined on a certain territory. Coordination and functional collaboration between different professions led to interdisciplinary activities as contemporary way for consideration of spatial conflicts and determination of land-use, development strategies and protection measures.

Republic of Serbia has affirmative approach towards spatial planning through its legislation, the activities of professional and scientific organisations and dynamic development and implementation of spatial planning documents. There are hundreds of spatial plans adopted on all jurisdiction levels. Spatial and urban planning in Serbia experienced professional upturn and general social acceptance after the development and the adaptation of the most important strategic document – The Spatial Plan of Republic of Serbia in 1996 and 2010. All regional spatial plans have been adopted as well. Local municipalities have also been covered by appropriate spatial planning documents and multiple spatial plans for special purpose areas have been developed for implementation of infrastructure corridors and protection of natural resorts. All that has been done so far should be critically assessed and considered for continuous development of spatial planning practice in Serbia.

2.
The main tasks for spatial planning in the future in Serbia will be to keep and improve established spatial planning system. Getting closer to EU will be reflected through the development procedures, standardisation and publication of planning documents and adaptation of the concept which is not based on uniformity.

3.
Spatial planning principles cannot be formulated without theoretical background. Their application in the practice challenges the economic feasibility, ecological adaptability and social acceptability of planning documents. Literature research provides great help to planners in their commitments. Shared experiences in some publications provide great practical value for planners. First books that inspired me to do a job of a spatial planner are *Balkan Peninsula* by Jovan Cvijic and *The City in History* by Lewis Mumford. Those books represent the roots of my profession for me, which still could have contemporary importance.



DEJAN P. ĐORĐEVIĆ

| Zemun, 1963. |

Dr Dejan Đorđević je rođen u Zemunu, 15. 01. 1963. godine. Redovne studije upisao je školske 1981/82. godine na PMF-u, Odsek za geografiju i prostorno planiranje (danas Geografski fakultet), smer Prostorno planiranje u Beogradu gde je diplomirao 1987. godine, magistrirao 1994. i doktorirao 1998. godine. Prošao je sva nastavna zvanja na istom fakultetu, a za redovnog profesora izabran je 2010. godine.

Bio je mentor ili član Komisije za više diplomskih radova, magistarskih i doktorskih teza. Od 2002. do danas se, uz kraće prekide, nalazi na dužnosti šefa Katedre za prostorno planiranje. Dr Dejan Đorđević je bio angažovan kao profesor na Vojno-tehničkoj Akademiji KOV u periodu 1997-2005. godine. Od 2007. godine angažovan je u izvođenju nastave na PMF-u Univerziteta u Banja Luci na novoosnovanom Smeru za prostorno planiranje.

Objavio je samostalno ili u koautorstvu 165 naučnih i stručnih radova, kao i dva udžbenika. Dr Dejan Đorđević je učestvovao u izradi svih vrsta prostornih planova. Aktivno se služi engleskim i francuskim jezikom.

Dejan Djordjevic, PhD was born in Zemun on January 15th, 1963. He enrolled regular studies in the school year 1981/82 at the Faculty of Mathematics, Department of Geography and Spatial Planning (now Faculty of Geography), Course of Spatial Planning in Belgrade where he graduated in 1987, received his Master's degree in 1994 and PhD in 1998. He had all teaching titles at the same faculty, and he was elected as a full-time professor in 2010.

He was a mentor or a member of the Commission for several graduate theses, master's and doctoral theses. He has been the Head of the Department for Spatial Planning from 2002 to the present, with some short interruptions. Dejan Djordjevic, PhD was engaged as a professor at the Military Technical Academy – Land Forces in the period 1997-2005. Since 2007 he has been engaged in teaching at the Faculty of Mathematics in Banja Luka on the newly established Department for Spatial Planning.

He has published 165 scientific and professional papers alone or in the co-authorship, as well as two textbooks. Dejan Djordjevic, PhD participated in the preparation of all types of spatial plans. He speaks English and French.

1. Stanje u prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju u Srbiji ocenjujem kao vrlo problematično. Nakon perioda izolacije zemlje i stagniranja planiranja kao discipline, Srbija je kao celina ušla u period izrazite i kontinuirane nestabilnosti u pravnom, ekonomskom, socijalnom, političkom i skoro svakom drugom smislu, sa razumljivim reperkusijama na teoriju, metodologiju i praksu planiranja. Sveprisutna privremenost institucija, organizacija, politika i poigravanje sa ciljevima i prioritetima razvoja države i društva uvela je planski sistem u regulatornu hiperprodukciju kombinovanu sa nepoverenjem u isti kao deo nepoverenja u institucije sistema u celini. Planeri (i planiranje) su, uz prirodni instinkt za prezivljavanjem, prirodno zauzeli stav iščekivanja – da se stvari ustale u bilo kom obliku kao nužan preduslov da se struka stabilise (na bilo kom nivou), da se napravi presek i inventar i da se vidi kuda i kako u budućnost. Donositi danas relevantne zaključke i preporuke o stanju i perspektivi struke jedva da je moguće – gotovo obavezno takvi nalazi su suviše opšti i gotovo u potpunosti primenljivi i na druge struke i sektore društva (nemanje sredstava, politička i ekonomska nesigurnost, ignorisanje struke i sl.). Stoga, posebno među starijim generacijama planera jedini orijentir oko stanja planiranja predstavlja njegov status u prethodnom socijalističkom sistemu, poredjenje koje današnje planiranje nikad ne može da izdrži u iole ravnopravnom smislu. Šta da se radi – ostaje zgodno pitanje i nakon 100 godina.

2. Osnovni zadatak planera ostaje uvek isti – da racionalno, argumentovano i stručno da savet nadležnim institucijama (ili investitoru ili subjektima planiranja ili stejholderima, konačno građanima) u pogledu opravdanosti socijalnih i ekonomskih aktivnosti koje preduzimaju u prostoru za koji se radi plan i posledica koje takve aktivnosti mogu izazvati, sa konkretnim predlozima kakva i kolika ta aktivnost treba da bude, i naravno gde treba da se odigra. Kakvu će formu taj savet imati (plan, strategija, ekspertska analiza, javni nasup, konsultacije, prosvedbi...) mogu se menjati u zavisnosti od situacije, ali suština posla ostaje ista. Nije slučajno da je Geedes bio lekar! S obzirom na napred iznete stavove i ocene, sumnjam da će neke predložene, ili usvojene ili samo razmatrane mere (poput licenci za firme, reakreditacija, inoviranja katastra, e-uprave, ozakonjenja, objedinjavanja procedure ili planskog sistema, promena naziva ili uvođenje dugih novih mehanizama do pokretanja novog ciklusa planiranja) dovesti do bilo čega trajno dobrog. Možda je, s obzirom na situaciju, i privremeno olakšanje neko dobro koje iz takvih akcija može (i ne mora) nastati. Sve više od toga bilo bi preveliko očekivanje. Planeri vole i moraju da se bave budućnošću, a ironija situacije je da im je ona danas zamagljena mnogo više, no što je ranije bila.

3. Bukvar planiranja je za moju i bliske generacije bila sinteza profesora Branislava Pihe *Osnove prostornog planiranja* (u više izdanja od različitih izdavača). Još se koristi, samo u mnogo manjoj meri. Istog je karaktera studija profesora Pierre-a Merlin-a *L Amenagement du Territoire* (PUF, Paris), koja je meni bila posebno prirasla srcu. Moram da pomenem gotovo sve knjige iz kulture *Urban and Regional Planning Series* (Pergamon Press, Oxford) iz sedamdesetih, osamdesetih i početka devedesetih godina prošlog veka. I konačno, usmeno predanje naših profesora i starijih kolega, toliko dragoceno za struku, koje mi kao legendu ili anegdodu koja se prepričava i danas prenosimo mladima u nadi da će im značiti bar upola kao što je nama značila.

1.

I consider the situation in spatial and urban planning in Serbia very problematic. After a period of isolation of the country and stagnation of planning as a discipline, Serbia as a whole entered into a period of pronounced and continuous instability in the legal, economic, social, political and almost every other sense, with understandable repercussions on theory, methodology and planning practice. The ubiquitous temporality of institutions, organizations, politics and playing with the goals and priorities of the development of the state and society has introduced the planning system into regulatory hyperproduction combined with distrust in the same as part of the mistrust in the institutions of the system as a whole. Planners (along with a natural instinct for survival) naturally take up the attitude of expectation - that things get up in any form as a necessary precondition for stabilizing the waist (at any level), to make a cross-section and inventory and to see Where and how in the future. It is barely possible to make relevant conclusions and recommendations on the state of and perspectives of the profession - almost necessarily such findings are too general and almost completely applicable to other professions and sectors of society (lack of resources, political and economic insecurity, ignoring the profession, etc.) . Therefore, in particular among the older generations of planners, the only landmark in the state of planning is his status in the previous socialist system, a comparison that today's planning can never endure in any equal way. What to do - remains a decent question even after 100 years.

2.

The basic task of the planner remains the same - that it is rational, argued and expert advise to the competent institutions (or investors or planning entities or stakeholders, ultimately citizens) in terms of the justification of the social and economic activities undertaken in the area for which the plan is in progress and the consequences of which Such activities can be caused, with concrete proposals as to what extent and what activity should be, and of course where it should be played. What kind of form this advice will have (plan, strategy, expert analysis, public consultation, consultations, prosecutions ...) can be changed depending on the situation, but the essence of work remains the same. It's no coincidence that Geedes was a doctor! Given the views expressed and the opinions expressed above, I doubt that some of the proposed, or adopted or just considered measures (such as licenses for companies, re-accreditation, cadastre innovations, administration, legalization, unification of procedures or planning system, change of name or introduction of long new mechanisms Until the start of a new planning cycle) lead to anything permanently good. Perhaps, given the situation, and the temporary relief of some good that can (and does not have to) arise from such actions. More than that, there would be too much expectation. Planners love and have to deal with the future, and the irony of the situation is that they are blurred far more now than they used to be.

3.

The planning curve for my and my close generations was the synthesis of Professor Branislav Pihe of the *Basics of Spatial Planning* (in several editions of different publishers). It is still used, only to a much lesser degree. The same is the character of the studies of Professor Pierre Merlin *L Aménagement du Territoire* (PUF, Paris), which I especially admired the heart. I must mention almost all the books from the cult *Urban and Regional Planning Series* (Pergamon Press, Oxford) from the seventies, eighties and early 1990s. And finally, the oral tradition of our professors and older colleagues, so valuable to the profession, which, as a legend or anecdote that is being persuaded today, is passed on to young people in the hope that they will mean at least half as it meant to us.



NENAD KRČUM

| Smederevo, 1964. |

Diplomirani prostorni planer rođen 1964. u Smederevu.

Osnovno i srednje obrazovanje – smer Prostorno planiranje, stečeno u Smederevu.

Studije na Geografskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu – smer Prostorno planiranje – završio 1988. godine, a magistarske 2010. godine.

Dugogodišnja karijera na rukovodećim mestima u gradu Smederevu sa širokim spektrom interesovanja iz oblasti planiranja, uređenja i realizacije investicija na građevinskom zemljištu.

Posebna interesovanja su upravo u oblasti implementacije planova i koordinacije: planiranje, projektovanje, izvođenje.

Trenutno zaposlen u Direkciji za građevinsko zemljište i izgradnju Beograda, na mestu koordinator službi za planiranje i organizacionu pripremu.

Dobitnik mnogobrojnih stručnih priznanja i nagrada.

Elementary and secondary education - direction Spatial planning, acquired in Smederevo.

Studies at the Geographical Faculty of the University of Belgrade – Department of Spatial Planning – finished in 1988 and master's in 2010.

A long-standing career in leading positions in the city of Smederevo and a wide range of interests in the field of planning, arranging and realizing investments on construction land.

Specific interests are in the area of implementation of plans and coordination: planning, design, execution.

Currently employed at the Directorate for Building Land and Construction of Belgrade, coordinator of the planning and organizational preparation services.

Winner of numerous professional awards and prizes.

1.

Mereći brojevima, mislim da nikada veći broj planova nije bio u konzumu, skoro pojavni oblik hiperproduktivnog (trajnog) stanja, a o kvalitativnoj oceni bi se dalo razgovarati. To je stanje koje je činjenično u aktuelnom stanju plansko-urbanističke delatnosti. Potpuno je jasno da bi kvalitet trebalo približavati kvantitetu i to je ono na čemu treba dalje insistirati. Nesumnjivo da smo se u ovim planskim eskurzijama negde malo zagubili i nedovoljno hrabro istakli da je postojeće stanje plansko stanje živećih planova, a onda sa preciznim ciljevima krenuli u novi ciklus usmeravanja planskih sadržaja. Planovi su rađeni sa preovlađujućim utiskom i pritiskom zakonske regulative sa uočljivim nedostatkom baznih i elementarno potrebnih studija (kao polaznim elementima), bez prisustva prirodnih uslovljenosti tretiranog područja, sa uočljivim i napadnim prioritetom za razvoj privrednih, komercijalnih zona koje opet po pravilu nemaju potrebni infrastrukturni potencijal, ali poseduju plansku vertikalnost i nekakvu potrebnu hijerarhičnost. U tom krugu smo opet došli na početak, te sada ne upadajmo u greške prošle.

Zakružuje se ciklus ozakonjenja, vrlo brzo očekuje se i ažuran katastar, vlasništvo nad zemljištem se uspostavlja i mi kao društvo stvaramo uslove potrebnog sistema kome su planovi potrebni u meri kojoj će se oni prilagoditi u sprovođenju. Te instrumente moramo poboljšati, kreativnost onih koji izdaju dozvole na osnovu nezakucanih planova treba gajiti i strpljivo negovati, i brže davati odgovore na pitanja o planskom osnovu za neku javnu investiciju.

Planovi različitih razmera imaju svoje specifičnosti i sopstvene uslovljenosti koje treba savlađivati u skladu sa potrebom konkretnog plana. Strategijski plan područja, Operativni plan akcije i Urbanistički blok, bi bila predložena jasna podela planskih dokumenata, na osnovu kojih bi se izdavale dozvole po njihovoj verifikaciji nadležnog organa, uz dokaznice o zakruženom finansijskom aranžmanu. Granice ovih planova su granice koje se utvrđuju Odlukom koja mora da pretrpi Rani javni uvid i da se usvoji na Skupštini. Kratko, precizno da bi bilo jasno zašto se nešto radi, zbog kakve i čije radosti finansiramo predmetni plan. Smatram da bi ova konkretna izmena naziva i bez uniformno propisanog sadržaja planskog akta (svaki ima samo par obavezujućih komponenti, a najvažniji sadržaj je obavezno uputstvo za sprovođenje sa ekonomskom analizom) moglo da doprinese da budemo u iskoraku sa vremenom i okolnostima koje nadolaze, jer smo definitivno bili u nedovoljno agresivnom procesu usmeravanja načina i metoda izrade planova.

Sledeće važno pitanje je i pitanje ko je nosilac planiranja, i ko se može baviti tom veoma važnom društvenom aktivnošću? Nikad više bitnih i nikad manje odgovornih u aktuelnom zaklonu naše urbanističko-planske prakse. I to treba menjati i potpuno jasno odrediti, pre svega, instrumente koji su potrebni za stručno usmeravanje, a zatim i odgovornost za (ne)sprovođenje realizacije planskih aktivnosti na bilo kom nivou (kancelarije glavnog urbaniste?).

2.

Optimizam! To je osnovno načelo naše budućnosti. I vera u to što radimo. Može proisteći i iz uspostavljene kritice ili novog uverenja pod geslom „Optimizam za novi urbanizam“. On bi mogao da se crpi u uspostavljanju nove nomenklature planova i njihovih sadržaja (naznake u prethodnom poglavlju), u znanju da se sintetišu

1.
By measuring the numbers, I think that a number of plans have never been in consumption, an almost manifest form of a hyperproductive (permanent) condition, and it could be discussed about qualitative assessment. This is a fact in the actual urban planning. It is absolutely clear that quality should approach quantity and that is what needs to be further insisted on. Undoubtedly, we are a little bit lost in these planned excursions and pointed out insufficiently brave that the actual planning situation is the planned state of living plans, and then with precise goals, we started a new cycle of directing planned contents. Plans were made with the prevailing impression and pressure of the legislation with a noticeable lack of basic and elementary studies (as starting elements), without the presence of natural conditions of the treated area, with a noticeable and attacking priority for the development of commercial, commercial zones that, as a rule, do not have the necessary infrastructure potential. But they have planned verticality and some kind of necessary hierarchy. In that round we came back to the beginning, and now we do not fall into the mistakes of the past.

The cycle of legalization is being rounded off, and an up-to-date cadastre is expected very soon, ownership of land is established and we as a society create the conditions of the necessary system to which the plans are needed to the extent that they will adapt in the implementation. We need to improve these instruments, the creativity of those who issue licenses based on unplanned plans needs to be tended and patiently cared for, and to the questions about the planned basis for a public investment give answers faster.

Plans of different proportions have their own specificities and their own conditions that need to be managed in accordance with the need of a specific plan. The Area's Strategic Plan, the Action Plan, the Urban Planning Block would propose a clear division of planning documents, on the basis of which licenses would be issued upon their verification by the competent authority, along with proofs of a rounded financial arrangement. The boundaries of these plans are the limits determined by the Decision that must endure an Early Public Insight and be adopted at the Assembly. Briefly, precisely to make it clear why something is being done, because of which and whose joy we are financing the plan. I think that this concrete change would also be called without a uniformly defined content of the planning document (each has only a couple of binding components, and the most important content is a mandatory implementation guide with an economic analysis) could help to keep pace with the times and circumstances that arise, since we are definitely were in an insufficiently aggressive process of steering the methods and methods of drawing up plans.

The next important question is the question of who is responsible for planning, and who can deal with this very important social activity? Never more important and never less responsible in the actual shelter of our urban planning practice. And this should be changed and completely determined, first and foremost, the instruments necessary for professional guidance, and then the responsibility for (non) implementation of planned activities at any level (the office of the chief planner?).

2.
Optimism! This is the basic principle of our future. And the faith in our work. It can also come from established byword or new beliefs under the motto "Optimism for new urbanism". It can be used to establish a new no-

sva ograničenja ka stvaranju realnih uslova razvoja, u formulaciji ideja, u načinu finansiranja planova i načinu finansiranja iz planova (ako se budžet realizuje po stavkama i plan bi mogao da ima svoje ulazne i izlazne pretpostavke), u konceptu ostvarivog planiranja, u realizaciji sprovedivog plana, ukratko, u nametanju potpuno novog planskog okvira za razvoj jedne teritorije a na bazi krterijumski analiziranog važećeg planskog ambijenta. Uvezana multidisciplinarnost. U jedinstven proces potrebno je uvezati i pod planskom kontrolom usmeravati projekte za javno i pratiti njihovu realizaciju u domenu infrastrukture i naročito saobraćaja. Vrednim gradskim prostorima vratiti dostojanstvo konkursa, boriti se za ulaganje u urbanizam i planiranje... Svaka budućnost je borba. A u osnovi svake borbe je bitka za prostor (za granice država, za mesto na parkingu i u bioskopu, za mesto kraj vode...). Nikada se borba nije dobila bez vere, za koju je neophodan optimizam. Bez straha i zadržke. Ponuda novog sistema planiranja i urbanističke prakse je nešto što će moći da nas okupi i verujem oraspoloži. A to nam je i te kako bitno. Optimizam za novi urbanizam!

3.

Knjige koje su uticale na formiranje mog profesionalnog stava i odnosa prema prostoru, a koje su ostale u mom trajnom pamćenju, jesu knjiga Dimitrija Perišića *O prostornom planiranju*, Dobrivoje Tošković – *Metode analize i sinteze u urbanističkom i prostornom planiranju* i Branko Maksimović – *Urbanizam*, Anri Lefevr – *Sa one strane strukturalizma i Urbana revolucija*, a naročito *Enciklopedija arhitekture* Slobodana Maldinija. Iako su knjige iz različitog vremenskog perioda, aktuelne su.

menclature of the plans and its contents, in the knowledge to synthesize all the constraints to creating real development conditions, formulating ideas, to the way of financing the plans and the way of financing from the plans (if the budget is realized by items and the plan could have its input and output assumptions), in the concept of feasible planning, in realization the implementation plan, in short, in imposing a completely new planning framework for the development of one territory, and based on the criterion analyzed valid planning surrounding. Tied multidisciplinary. In a unified process, it is necessary to import and, under planned supervision, manage projects for public and monitor their implementation in the field of infrastructure, and especially transport. We need to restore the dignity of the competition in valuable urban areas and fight for the investment in planning and urban planning... Every future is a fight. And in the heart of each battle is the battle for space (for the borders of the state, for the place in the parking lot and place in the cinema, for the place near the water areas,...). Never got a fight without a faith, for which optimism is necessary. No fear and delay. The offer of a new planning system and urban practice is something that will be able to assemble and give us a new optimism. And that's what is very important to us. Optimism for new urbanism!

3.

The books that influenced the formation of my professional attitude and attitude towards the space, which remained in my lasting memory, are Dimitrije Perišić *O prostornom planiranju*, Dobrivoje Tošković - *Metode analize i sinteze u urbanističkom i prostornom planiranju* and Branko Maksimović - *Urbanizam*, Henri Lefebvre *Au-delà du structuralism* and *The Urban Revolution*, and especially *Enciklopedija arhitekture* by Slobodan Maldini.



ĐORĐE MOJOVIĆ

| Beograd, 1964. |

Inženjer arhitekture, sa završenim poslediplomskim i doktorskim studijama iz oblasti planiranja i urbanog menadžmenta i doktorskom disertacijom, odbranjenom na Arhitektonskom fakultetu BU (2009) iz oblasti stambene politike.

U periodu 2002-2009. nacionalni direktor UN-HABITAT u Srbiji na programu stambene reforme i integralnog planiranja.

Od 2009. programski direktor NVO Program za urbani razvoj, koja se zalaže za reforme u oblasti urbanog upravljanja, a posebno stambene politike.

Učesnik reformi u stambenoj oblasti od 2001. godine i većeg broja nacionalnih i regionalnih programa socijalnog stanovanja.

Osnovne oblasti interesovanja (radova i publikacija): nacionalna i lokalna stambena politika, neformalna naselja, upravljanje i održavanje zgrada u etažnoj svojini.

Architecture engineer, with postgraduate and doctoral studies in planning and urban management and doctoral dissertation, defended at the Faculty of Architecture of Belgrade University (2009) in the field of housing policy.

In the period 2002-2009, the national director of UN-HABITAT in Serbia on the national program of housing reform and integral planning.

Since 2009, program director of the NGO Urban Development Program, which advocates for reforms in the field of urban management, and especially housing policies.

Participant in housing reforms since 2001 and in a number of national and regional social housing programs.

Basic areas of interest (works and publications): national and local housing policy, informal settlements, condominium management and maintenance.

1.

Na osnovu poznavanja istorijata stambene politike u Srbiji i praćenja razvoja uloge planiranja i pozicije profesije planera/urbanista u strukturama koje upravljaju razvojem, a poredeći sa državama sa kojima je Srbija u tranziciju ušla istovremeno, smatram da je prostorno i urbanističko planiranje vrlo nisko na lestvici društvenih delatnosti. Ono kontinuirano pada, vrlo slično kulturi u našem društvu. Kako je planiranje kultivisanje prostora, a posredno, i korisnika tog prostora, ova paralela je logična.

Uzroci su i spoljašnji (demonstriranje institucionalnog okvira, slaba država, dominacija politike nad strukom – porast broja političara bez obrazovanja, ali sa ubeđenjem o univerzalnim kompetencijama, privatni interesi koji su dominantni nad javnim) ali i unutrašnji (nedovoljna znanja i razumevanje zahteva koji se postavljaju pred praksu u novim društveno-ekonomskim uslovima, korupcija, nesolidarnost u okviru esnafa i nizak ekonomski status i dr).

Manifestacija ovog stava vidim u kontinuiranoj devastaciji prostora, kako u urbanim prostorima, tako i u ostalim, ali apsurdno, uz pokriće adekvatnim propisima – prostori i prostranstva se koriste i uništavaju, po zakonu, ili, ukoliko zakoni kasne, bespravne aktivnosti naknadno se „ozakonjuju“ (legalizuju).

Ostaje stalna dilema kod onih koji su odgovorni za organizovanje države: da li treba poštovati zakone? Ili ta dilema ne postoji. Do sada se pokazalo da se zločin u prostoru isplati u Srbiji.

Promene prakse koje bi dovele do preko potrebnog boljitka u svakoj oblasti u Srbiji (ekonomija, zdravstvo, kultura, energetika, infrastruktura...) su opšte poznate. Stručnjaci treba da odlučuju o stručnim pitanjima i formulišu strateške prioritete, a političari da donose odluke o prioritetima. Uveren sam da je *conditio sine qua non* da bi i jedni i drugi obavljali odgovorno svoje zadatke; u interesu zajednice je da budu moralni. Sistemski, bez rekreiranja novih ili jačanja kompetentnosti i integriteta postojećih institucija na svim nivoima, prilagodjavanja realnosti i usmerenja na dugoročnu perspektivu, napretka ne može biti.

2.

Pre svega, afirmacija struke u društvu, a u društvu u kome politika domira nad svim ostalim društvenim delatnostima, očigledno je neophodno da se struka pojavi u politici, u mnogom širem i dubljem okviru, nego do sada. Sve stranke bi trebalo da imaju razradjene programe vezane za urbani razvoj i prostorne i urbane politike, kako na nacionalnom, tako i na lokalnom nivou.

Planeri/urbanisti bi trebalo da postanu neizostavni i vodeći stručni deo upravljačke strukture svakog grada i opštine, a ne, kao što je to posalo pravilo, puki izvršioци političkih, najčešće nestručno potkovanih odluka.

Ceneći da je obrazovna osnova dobra, planerima je svakako potrebno približiti i mnoge veštine koje su danas potrebne u procesima upravljanju urbanim razvojem. Planeri/urbanisti se logično nameću i kao koordinatori takvih procesa i promoteri tih veština (komunikacije, participacije, strateškog i akcionog planiranja, upravljanja konfliktima i sl.)

3.

Literatura iz oblasti stambene politike je za mene bila najvažnija za aktuelni deo karijere u kome se bavim problematikom urbanog upravljanja. Od domaćih knjiga izdvojio bih *Sociologiju stanovanja* Mine Petrović (2004), *Urbanu ekonomiku* Gorana Milićevića (1990). Od inostranih, izdvojio bih knjigu koja nije značajna sa teorijskog aspekta, *Housing Policies in the European Union* C. Donnera (2000). Ona mi služi kao korisni leksikon na osnovu kojeg razumevam veliku različitost stambenih politika zemalja EU i logiku političkog odlučivanja.

1.

Based on the knowledge of the history of housing policy in Serbia and following development of the role of planning and the position of planning profession in the structures that govern development, and comparing with the countries with which Serbia has entered the transition simultaneously, I consider that spatial and urban planning is very low on the scale in the society. It continually falls, very similar to the culture in our society. As planning is cultivation of space, and indirectly, and the users of that space, these parallels are logical.

The causes are also external (dismantling the institutional framework, the weak state, the dominance of politics over the profession - an increase in the number of politicians without education, but with the conviction of universal competences, private interests that are dominant over the public) as well as internal (insufficient knowledge and understanding of the demands that are posed before practice in new socio-economic conditions, corruption, lack of solidarity within the guild and low economic status, etc.).

I see the manifestation of this attitude in the continuous devastation of space, both in urban areas, as well as in others, but absurdly, covered with adequate regulations – the spaces are used and destroyed, by law, or, if laws are late, illegal activities are subsequently legalized.

There remains a constant dilemma with those who are responsible for organizing the state: should the Law be respected? Or, this dilemma does not exist. So far it has been shown that crime in the space is paid in Serbia.

Changing practices that would lead to the necessary improvement in each and every area in Serbia (economy, health, culture, energy, infrastructure ...) are widely known. The professionals should decide on expert issues and formulate strategic priorities, and politicians make decisions about priorities. And I am convinced that the condition sine qua non for both to perform their tasks responsibly, in the interest of the community, is to be moral. Systemically, without recreating new or strengthening the competence and integrity of existing institutions at all levels, adapting to reality and focusing on a long-term perspective, progress cannot be made.

2.

Above all, it is the affirmation of the profession in society, and in a society where politics dominates over all other social activities, it is obvious that it is necessary for the profession to be recognized in politics, in a much wider and deeper framework than before. All political parties should have well advanced programs related to urban development and spatial and urban policies, both at national and local level.

Planners / urbanists should become an inevitable and a leading professional part of the governance structure of each city and municipality, rather than, as became a rule, the mere executors of political, often incompetently rooted decisions.

Considering that the present educational basis is favourable, the planners should be certainly draw close to many of the skills, needed in the contemporary processes of managing urban development. The planners should be logically imposed as coordinators of such processes and promoters of such skills (communication, participation, strategic and action planning, conflict management, etc.).

3.

The literature in the area of housing policy was, for me, the most important for the current part of my career, in dealing with urban governance issues. From domestic books, I would like to highlight the *Sociology of Housing* by Mina Petrovic (2004), *Urban Economics* by Goran Milicevic (1990). Out of foreign, I would highlight a book that is not that significant from the theoretical point of view, *Housing Policies in the European Union* C. Donner (2000). It serves me as a useful lexicon based on which I understand the great diversity of EU housing policies and the logic of political decision-making.



ALEKSANDAR JEVTIĆ

| Banja Luka, 1965. |

Dr Aleksandar Jevtić, rođen u Banja Luci 1965. godine, diplomirao na Fakultetu tehničkih nauka u Novom Sadu, u magistarskom radu i doktorskoj disertaciji bavio se temom upravljanja građevinskim zemljištem.

Radio u Zavodu za urbanizam Novi Sad, Fakultetu Tehničkih nauka Novi Sad, predavao na Univerzitetima Educons i Privredna akademija Novi Sad, trenutno radi u Pokrajinskom zavodu za urbanizam Novi Sad, aktivan član Udruženja urbanista Srbije.

Inspiraciju crpeo iz knjige profesora dr Borisa Begovića *Tržišni sistemi korišćenja građevinskog zemljišta*.

Aleksandar Jevtic, PhD, born in Banja Luka in 1965, graduated from the Faculty of Technical Sciences in Novi Sad, in the master's thesis and doctoral dissertation he dealt with the topic of management of building land.

Worked at the Novi Sad Institute for Urban Planning, Faculty of Technical Sciences Novi Sad, At the Educons University and the Academy of Economy Novi Sad, currently works at the Urban and Spatial Planning institute of Vojvodina Novi Sad, an active member of the Urban Planning Association of Serbia.

Inspired by book from Prof. Dr. Boris Begovic, *Market Systems for the Use of Building Land*.

PROSTORNO I URBANISTIČKO PLANIRANJE U SRBIJI

Američki predsednik i legendarni general, komandant svih savezničkih snaga u Evropi za vreme Drugog svetskog rata, Dvajt Ajzenhauer je u pripremi za bitku izrekao čuvenu rečenicu: „I have always found that plans are useless but planning is indispensable“ ili u slobodnijem prevodu: planovi su ništa, planiranje je sve.

Svoje razmišljanje o planiranju u Srbiji počeo sam ovim, meni omiljenim citatom, jer se iz samog sagledavanja pojmova koji se nalaze u njemu mogu videti i akteri i procesi vezani za planiranje prostora i njegovo korišćenje.

Prvo, to je Predsednik, odnosno vlast, koja ima krajnju ulogu u definisanju onoga što se u prostoru dešava, i još bitnije, onoga što će se u prostoru desiti. Ne treba zaboraviti da Predsednika bira narod, a narodna volja je neprikosnovena.

Drugo, to su zaraćene strane koje žele zadržati ili preuzeti kontrolu nad prostorom.

Treće, to je bojište, odnosno prostor kojim svaka od zaraćenih strana želi da vlada.

Planiranje nije ništa drugo do pokušaj da se suprotstavljene aspiracije oko prostora reše mirnim putem na, koliko je to moguće, zadovoljstvo svih aktera. Kada u planu urbanisti i planeri postave regulacionu liniju, oni prave granicu između dva suprotstavljena interesa: ličnog, privatnog i zajedničkog, javnog interesa. Ova linija fronta se ne postavlja lako i bez borbe, jer i jedan i drugi interes imaju pravo na postojanje i uvažavanje.

Drugi svetski rat je završen 1945. godine, ali je odmah potom počeo Hladni rat uz pregrupisanje dotašnjih saveznika i neprijatelja u nove koalicije, i kao što vidimo, uz kratke predahe, on traje do danas.

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To znači da su aspiracije na prostor večne, nikada ne prestaju, samo menjaju oblik i način ispoljavanja, a u osnovi je upravo interes ovladavanja njim. Zašto su ove aspiracije toliko snažne? Zato što se na prostoru živi, radi, on nas imaginarno vezuje sa onima koji su na njemu boravili pre nas i na kraju ono najbitnije, prostor je konačan resurs, a ljudske želje i potrebe su neograničene, pa iz veličine te disproporcije proizilazi jačina sukoba oko njega.

Linija fronta, odnosno regulacija u Srbiji posle Drugog svetskog rata je postavljena u skladu sa ideološkim okvirima društva koje je stvaralo novi, pravedniji svet. Pojedinačni, lični interes je zanemaren, nije dobio potreban legitimitet, pa je uticaj opšteg ušao duboko u zonu privatnog. Planovi su pratili ideologiju, sanjalo se o bogatijem i pravednijem društvu, a njegova prostorna realizacija je bila u skladu sa skromnim materijalnim mogućnostima države, pa su blagodeti budućnosti ostvarivane selektivno i u njima je mogao da uživa samo manji broj privilegovanih ljudi. Preuzetu obavezu obezbeđenja životnog prostora svima država nije mogla da ispuni, tako da je deo stanovništva počeo da rešava pitanje svog stambenog prostora na jedini mogući način: kršeći važeće pravne norme odnosno planove i gradeći bez građevinske dozvole, na mestima koja su planirana za nešto drugo. Ostaje činjenica da je društvo koje je propagiralo jednakost, napravilo najveću segregaciju upravo u oblasti gde je nije smelo biti, u stanovanju, odnosno stanove koji su građeni sredstvima svih, dobijali su samo neki, dok su drugi primoravani da svoj problem rešavaju uz poznatu promućurnost i snalažljivost našeg čoveka.

SPATIAL AND URBAN PLANNING IN SERBIA

The American president, legendary general, commander of all allied forces in Europe during the Second World War, Dwight Eisenhower, while he was preparing for a battle said the famous sentence: "I have always found that plans are useless, but planning is indispensable"; meaning: plans are nothing, but planning is everything.

I began my reflection on planning in Serbia with this quote, which is my favourite, because from the very understanding of the concepts contained in it, the participants and processes related to planning and use of land can be seen.

Firstly, there's the president, i.e. the government, which has the utmost role in defining what is going on in particular space, and more importantly, what will happen in the space. One should not forget that the president is elected by the people, and the will of people is inviolable.

Secondly, there are the warring parties that want to keep or take control over space.

Thirdly, it is a battlefield, i.e. the space that each of warring parties wants to rule over.

Planning is nothing more than an attempt to resolve the conflicting aspirations concerning space in a peaceful manner, to satisfy all participants, as much as possible. When urban planners set the regulation line in a plan, they create boundary between two opposing interests: personal, i. e. private, and common, i.e. public interest. This front line cannot be set easily and without a fight, because both interests have the right to exist and be taken into account.

The Second World War ended in 1945, but the Cold War began immediately after bringing about reorganization of the former allies and enemies into new coalitions, and it is obvious that it lasts even day, with occasional intermissions.

This means that the aspirations to space are eternal, they never cease, they only change in form and manner of manifestation, whereas the basis is the interest of mastering it. Why are these aspirations so powerful? Because people live and work in space, it creates an imaginary link to the ones who lived there before us, and most importantly, space is the ultimate resource, and human desires and needs are unlimited, hence the magnitude of the disproportion causes the intensity of the conflict.

After the Second World War, the front line, or the regulation line in Serbia was set in line with ideological frameworks of the society that was creating a new, more just world. Individual, personal interest was neglected, it didn't get the necessary legitimacy, so the general influence entered deep into the private zone. The plans followed the ideology, people dreamed of a richer and more just society, and the spatial realization of the society was accordant with the modest financial possibilities of the state, so the benefits of the future were realized selectively and only few privileged people could enjoy them. The state could not fulfill the obligation to provide living space for everyone, so a part of population began to solve the issue of their housing space in the only possible way: violating valid legal norms i.e. plans, building houses without obtaining building permits at places designated for something else. The fact remains that the society which propagated equality has

Rezultat ovakve ideološke postavke je nerealno planiranje koje se nije sprovodilo, a jedna od posledica je neutvrđen broj nelegalnih intervencija u prostoru, po procenama preko dva miliona.

Sukob velikih sila koji je završen padom Berlinskog zida kod nas je imao za posledicu promenu ideološkog okvira društva koja se može svesti na jednu (i po) reč: (permanentna) tranzicija. Naša linija fronta je sada potpuno pomerena u drugu stranu, decenijama favorizovani opšti interes ustupa dominantno mesto privatnom interesu, a kao rezultat imamo promenu načina planiranja. Mnogobrojnim zakonskim izmenama država pokušava da ustanovi efikasan sistem otvorenih planova koji će investitorima, kao u društvima sa najliberalnijim ekonomskim sistemima, omogućiti da na svojoj parceli grade ono što žele, bez, ili uz minimalna ograničenja. U sprovođenju takve politike dominantnu ulogu umesto urbanističkih zavoda dobijaju Komisije za planove kao produžena ruka vlasti, a pojavljuju se i privatne institucije koje traže svoje mesto u sistemu izrade i usvajanja planova. Rezultat u prostoru ovako dominantno postavljenog ličnog interesa je vidljiv na svakom koraku.

Kakav je položaj planera danas? Oni su pre svega zbunjeni, jer su nekada pravili planove za jedan društveni sistem, a danas se od njih traži da potpuno promene logiku razmišljanja i tehnički pripreme dokumentaciju za ostvarivanje, nekada brutalnog, ličnog interesa. Povrh svega, oni trpe kritiku javnosti, jer se optužuju za probleme nastale u prostoru i pre, a i za vreme tranzicije. Trpe kritiku vlasti da su neažurni i spori, a od strane investitora da koče progres svojim retrogradnim stavovima.

Pa kakav bi okvir planiranja trebalo da postoji u Srbiji?

Vrlo jednostavno, kada se uticaj i privatnog i javnog interesa bude doveo u ravnotežu, kada država bude istom snagom branila opšti interes, kao što štiti pojedinačni, i kada, pre svega, izdefiniše ideološki okvir društva u kome ćemo živeti, koji mora počivati na balansu, onda će pitanje hijerarhije i sadržaja planova, načina njihovog donošenja i sprovođenja biti samo tehničkog karaktera.

Budući da sam počeo sa ratnim citatom, ovaj tekst završavam jednim od postulata Međunarodne organizacije rada, utemeljene na Versajskoj mirovnoj konferenciji: „Univerzalni i trajni mir može biti uspostavljen jedino ako je zasnovan na socijalnoj pravdi.“

made the largest segregation precisely in the area where it shouldn't have - in housing, because apartments built with financial resources of everyone only few were given, while others were forced to solve their problem using the well-known sagacity and resourcefulness of Serbian people.

The result of this ideological postulate is unrealistic planning which hasn't been implemented, and one of the consequences is unknown number of illegal modifications in space, estimated at over two million.

The conflict between great powers, which ended with the fall of the Berlin Wall, resulted in a change of ideological framework of society which can be reduced to one (and a half) word: (permanent) transition. Our front line is now completely shifted to the other side; the general interest, which was favourable for decades, gives way to private interest, as a result we have changed the way of planning. With numerous alterations in legislation the state is trying to establish an efficient system of open plans that will enable investors to build what they want on their plot, with minimal or no restrictions, as in societies with the most liberal economic systems. In implementing such a policy, instead of town planning institutions, planning commissions have the dominant role, being advocates of the government, while private institutions appear, seeking their place in the system of development and adoption of plans. The result of such dominant personal interest can be seen everywhere.

What's the planner's position today? Above all, they are confused because they used to develop plans for one social system, whereas today they are expected to change their logic and way of thinking completely and make technical documents for the realization of personal interest, which used to be considered brutal. In addition, planners are criticized by the public because they are accused for problems arising in space both before and after the transition. The authorities criticize them as being unpunctual and slow, and investors criticize them for hindering the progress due to their retrograde attitude.

So, what kind of planning framework should exist in Serbia?

It's very simple: once the influence of private and public interest are brought into balance, when the state defends the general interest with the same vigour it uses to protect the individual interest, and first of all, when they define the ideological framework of society which we live in, which must be based on the balance, then the issue of hierarchy and content of plans, manner of their adoption and implementation will be of technical nature only.

Since I started with a war quotation, I'll end this text with one of the postulates of the International Labour Organization, based on the Versailles Peace Conference: "Universal and lasting peace can only be established if it is based on social justice."



NEVENA VASILJEVIĆ

| Nikšić, 1965. |

Nevena Vasiljević (1965, Nikšić, Republika Crna Gora) je docent na Univerzitetu u Beogradu - Šumarskom fakultetu – Odsek za pejzažnu arhitekturu i hortikulturu.

Vodi master studio Planiranje predela i pejzažni dizajn i studio Kulturni predeo na Šumarskom fakultetu, kao i master studio Planiranje predela na Prostornom planiranju – Geografskom fakultetu.

Predavač je po pozivu na master akademskim studijama na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu – Integralni urbanizam. Planiranje i projektovanje u pejzažnoj arhitekturi je oblast u okviru koje se bavi teorijom planiranja predela, odnosom predeonog i prostornog planiranja, procenom karaktera predela, vizuelnom procenom predela, zaštitom i upravljanjem kulturnih predela, kao i primenom savremenih tehnologija u planiranju predela.

Član je Udruženja pejzažnih arhitekata Srbije, Nacionalnog saveta za ratifikaciju, potpisivanje i primenu Evropske konvencije o predelima i licencirani je prostorni planer Inženjerske komore Srbije.

Nevena Vasiljevic (1965, Nikšić, Republic of Montenegro) is an Assistant Professor at the University of Belgrade, Faculty of Forestry, Department of Landscape Architecture. She combined a career of the landscape architect with teaching, research and writing.

She leads Master Landscape Studio and Cultural Landscape, as well as Master Landscape planning Studio at the Department of Spatial Planning - Faculty of Geography and she works as an invited lecturer at the Master Academic Studies – Integral Urbanism at the Faculty of Architecture.

Her special professional interests lay in the fields of the relationship between landscape and spatial (urban) planning, cultural landscape, landscape character assessment and forest planning, and the use of new technologies in landscape planning.

At present, she is a member of the Serbian Association of Landscape Architects and Serbian Government Counsel of Landscape Convention Advisers.

1. Govoriti o stanju u prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju u Srbiji a ne imati u vidu društveno - socijalni, politički i ekonomski kontekst je nemoguće. Verujem da će osvrt na „tri stuba planiranja“ biti u fokusu većine onih koji su pozvani da se „oglase“ na temu trenutnog stanja u prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju. Stanje je nestabilno, i to već dugi niz godina, što se drastično odražava na praksu, ali i na teorijsko – metodološki pristup u ovoj oblasti.

S obzirom da je moj pogled na prostorno i urbanističko planiranje u Srbiji perspektiva univerzitetskog nastavnika i pejzažnog arhitekta, verujem da će u mozaiku ostalih stavova biti prepoznat kao „sektorski“ ali i ne manje vredan, upravo u teorijsko-metodološkom delu. Ako stanje posmatramo kao rezultat strukture, funkcionisanja i promena sistema planiranja kroz vreme, onda će moj pogled na stanje u prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju biti uslovljen istraživanjem planiranja predela kao instrumenta prostornog razvoja, u kom sam imala priliku da pratim ostvarivanje eksplicitnog cilja prostornog planiranja tj. „integraciju sektorskih odgovornosti u težnji za kvalitetnijim životom“.

Usklađivanje s evropskom regulativnom, od sredine devedesetih godina prošlog veka, teklo je u pravcu usklađivanja s razvojnom premisom održivog razvoja. Može se zaključiti da je ovom procesu sve vreme nedostajala „ekološka karika“ koja je u atmosferi nerazumevanja njene suštine često zloupotrebljavana. Set „ekoloških zakona“ (Zakon o proceni uticaja na životnu sredinu, Zakon o strateškoj proceni uticaja na životnu sredinu ...) je pravi dokaz za takvu konstataciju, jer se sada, s pravom, postavlja pitanje opravdanosti njihovog postojanja. Prostorna dimenzija ekoloških karakteristika nije metodološki (organski) ugrađena u procedure izrade prostornih i urbanističkih planova, i tako je osuđena na predznak opterećujućeg, nepotrebnog i nekorisnog. Propuštena je prilika da se unapredi metodološki okvir planiranja koji je trebalo uskladiti s teorijom.

Iako se u naučnim i stručnim krugovima govori o holističkom i transdisciplinarnom pristupu u sagledavanju problema, ali i rešenja u prostornom razvoju, svedoci smo hiperprodukcije prostornih i urbanističkih planova u Srbiji koji su izrađeni u zatvorenom krugu (čitaj: prostorni planeri i arhitekti).

U atmosferi iščekivanja da se steknu uslovi u kojima bi se vratilo poverenje u institucije planiranja, kao u vremenu socijalističkog sistema koje sa setom pominjemo, neke druge struke zauzimaju pozicije koje im ubrzanje vremena u kom živimo, kao i odnos prema akademskom obrazovanju, dozvoljava. Možemo očekivati da se pored poznatih akademskih institucija koje se bave obrazovanjem u oblasti prostornog planiranja pojave i neke druge koje će se u težnji za kvalitetnim životom baviti planiranjem s jednim drugačijim prioritetom – „pojednostavljenje do banalnosti“.

Teorija, metodologija, a samim tim i praksa planiranja treba da pretrpi promene. Svako vreme je dobro za „nešto“. Dok čekamo da bude „bolje“, vreme je da se preispitaju teorije i metode u transdisciplinarnom okruženju.

2. Društvene i klimatske promene menjaju uslove u kojima se planiranje prostora odvija što zahteva razmatranje novih teorijskih pristupa, metoda i planskih procedura. Upravo zbog uspostavljanja organske veze u sagledavanju društvenih i klimatskih promena, prostorno planiranje je svrstano u jedan od četiri instrumenta kreiranja i distribucije vladinih politika o promenama klime. U tom pravcu treba definisati ulogu prostornog planiranja, a zadatke formirati u relaciji:

1.

It is quite difficult to elaborate spatial and urban planning in Serbia and do not bear in mind the social, political and economic context. I believe that the review of the "three pillars of planning" will be the focus of the majority that are called to answer the questions regarding the current situation in spatial and urban planning. The socio-political situation has been unstable for many years, which has strong influence on spatial planning practice, but also on the theoretical and methodological approach in this field.

I am University teacher and Landscape Architect, and that circumstances creates perspective on the spatial and urban planning; I believe that in relation to various opinions, it will be recognized as "sectoral", but not less valuable especially in relation to theoretical and methodological issues of spatial planning. If we look on current situation as a result of the structure, functioning and changing in the spatial planning system through the long period, then my opinion will be conditioned by the research in the fields of the relationship between landscape and spatial (urban) planning, in which I had the opportunity to follow the "integration of sectoral responsibilities in the aspiration for a better quality of life" as an explicit aim of spatial planning.

Harmonization of Serbian environmental legislation with EU law, since the mid-1990s, has been process of implementation sustainable development framework. "Ecological link" with spatial planning through "Ecological laws" (the Law on Strategic Environmental Assessments, Law on Environmental Impact Assessments...) was not established, and now raises the question of the justification of their existence. The spatial dimension of ecological pillar within sustainable development framework is not integrated into the urban and spatial planning methodology that makes it useless for ecological issues. This opportunity for improvement of the spatial planning methodology framework was missed.

Although scientists and professionals discusses about holistic and transdisciplinary approaches to resolving problems regarding spatial development, we are witness of hyperproduction of spatial and urban plans in Serbia that are made within a "closed circle" (read: spatial planners and architects).

In an atmosphere of anticipation to gain the conditions in which confidence to planning institutions will be returned, as in the socialist time that we mention with the melancholy, some other professions have become interested in spatial planning practise and academic education. We can expect, in addition to well-known academic institutions dealing with spatial planning education, others who could deal with spatial planning issue with a different priority - "simplification to banality". Theory, methodology and planning practice should be changed. There is something good in any time. As we wait for "good time" for spatial planning, we can benefit from re-examine theories and methods in transdisciplinary environments.

2.

Socio - economic and climate changes are recognised as a serious issue which requires consideration of new theoretical approaches, methods and planning procedures. At the same time, spatial planning is categorized into one of four instruments for creating and dissemination of government policies on climate change. In that direction, the role of spatial planning should be defined in relation to:

- proactive models and methods of spatial development;
- harmonization of sectoral activities and
- coordination between participants and spatial policy.

- proaktivnih modela i metoda prostornog razvoja;
- usaglašavanja sektorskih aktivnosti i
- koordinacije između učesnika u planiranju i prostorne politike.

Zadatak planera je da budu „otvoreni za drugačije poglede na prostor“, odnosno da menjaju planerske pristupe. Zadatak je da se preispitaju planerske vrednosti u skladu s premisom rezilijentnosti koja podrazumeva predeono planiranje odnosno „*planning at the landscape scale*“. Postoje koncepti koji uvode karakter predela kao novu vrednost u planiranju prostornog razvoja¹. Ovaj teorijski koncept počiva na objedinjavanju principa: multifunktionalnosti prostora; redundancije i modularnosti funkcija, diverziteta (biodiverzitet i društveni diverzitet) strukture predela; povezanosti predela na različitim nivoima; adaptibilnosti predela.

Kako je razumevanje teorijskog koncepta, koji je delom predstavljen u PPRS 2020, u uslovima prakse planiranja u Srbiji još uvek u domenu socijalizacije i kulturne reprodukcije, iskoristiću priliku da ukažem na ciljeve koji su iz domena zakonskih mera, a mogu se realizovati kroz Zakon o planiranju i izgradnji. To su:

- definisanje karaktera predela kao termina kojim se materijalizuje vrednost u prostoru;
- primena Metode karakterizacije predela kao istraživačke metode u planskoj proceduri;
- definisanje zelene infrastrukture kao vitalnog dela funkcionisanja prostora (na svim nivoima planiranja).

3.

Sigurna sam da naslovi izabranih knjiga i njihova hronologija nastajanja dovoljno objašnjavaju genezu mog odnosa prema prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju u Srbiji. On je izgrađivan dugogodišnjim autorovim tražanjem za odgovorom na pitanje *Kuda ide planiranje predela i koja je njegova uloga u planiranju prostornog razvoja na početku 21 veka?* Tako je nastala knjiga *Planiranje predela – teorije i metode* (publikacija u štampi).

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- David C. Rouse, Ignacio F. Bunster-Ossa, 2013. *Green infrastrucutre: A landscape Approach*, American Planning Association.

¹Teorijski, pravac evolucije vodi ka: a) promeni administrativnih prostornih jedinica planiranja; b) transdisciplinarnom istraživačkom pristupu kao okviru za prevazilaženje dihotomije ublažavanje vs. prilagođavanje klimatskim promenama; c) preispitivanju premise održivog razvoja i razmatranju načina primene teorije rezilijentnosti (Campbell, 2006; Biesbroek, et al, 2009; Hebbert, 2009).

The planners have to take an open mind approach to the spatial issues. The task is to re-examine the planning values in relation to resilience thinking and planning at the landscape scale. There are concepts that introduce the landscape character as a new value in spatial planning. This theoretical planning concept is based on the consolidation of the principles: multifunctionality; redundancy and modularity of functions, diversity (biodiversity and social diversity) of the landscape; connectivity at different scale; adaptability.

Theoretical concept of the planning at the landscape scale in the Serbian planning circumstances, which are partly presented in PPRS 2020, is still in the domain of socialization and cultural reproduction. I will use the opportunity to point out some tasks related to the legislation measures which can be realized through the Law of Spatial planning and Construction Spatial Planning:

- Defining the Landscape character as a notion that “materialized” spatial value;
- Applying Method of Landscape characterisation within procedure of spatial planning;
- Defining green infrastructure as integral part of space infrastructure services (at all levels of planning).

3.

I am sure that titles of selected books justify my view on spatial and urban planning in Serbia in 2017. It was based on a long time searching for answer: Where is landscape within the context of spatial planning in XXI century? That was the authors' motivation for writing a book *Landscape planning - theories and methods* (in press).

- McHarg, I. 1969. *Design with Nature*. The National History, Press, New York.
- Selman, P. 2006. *Planning at the Landscape scale*. Routledge, London and New York, Weve-Rabehl.
- Zoido, N. (2006) Landscape and spatial planning policies. In *Landscape and sustainable development: challenges of the European Landscape Convention*, Strasburg, Council of Europe, (ISBN-10: 92-871-5989-0)
- David C. Rouse, Ignacio F. Bunster-Ossa, 2013. *Green infrastructure: A landscape Approach*, American Planning Association.



DEJAN FILIPOVIĆ

| Beograd, 1968. |

Završio Geografski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu, smer prostorno planiranje 1992. godine sa prosečnom ocenom 9,70. Magistrirao 1996. godine, a doktorsku disertaciju odbranio 2000. godine. Za asistenta pripravnika izabran 1993. godine, a 2011. godine izabran u zvanje redovnog profesora na grupi predmeta iz oblasti zaštite životne sredine. Pored osnovnih, angažovan kao predavač na master i doktorskim studijama.

Oblast rada i interesovanja predstavlja zaštita životne sredine u prostornom planiranju. Specijalizovao se za oblast strateških procena uticaja na životnu sredinu, sistema zaštite životne sredine u prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju, kao i upravljanja otpadom u životnoj sredini. Posledoktorsko usavršavanje iz oblasti procena uticaja na životnu sredinu i modelovanja zagađivanja životne sredine. Do sada publikovao oko 190 naučnih i stručnih radova, od kojih 50 na engleskom jeziku.

Profesionalna i javna delatnost: dekan Geografskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu od oktobra 2012. godine; predsednik Asocijacije prostornih planera Srbije (2004-2008); stručni konsultant UNDP; član Republičke komisije za stručnu kontrolu prostornih planova; član ekspertske grupe Grada Beograda za pregled i ocenu strateških procena uticaja. Posедуje licencu odgovornog planera od 2003. godine. Osnivač i glavni i odgovorni urednik časopisa „Planer“ i stručni konsultant časopisa „National Geographic Srbija“ od njegovog osnivanja 2006. godine. Dobitnik više značajnih priznanja za postignute rezultate u oblasti prostornog planiranja.

Graduated from the University of Belgrade - Faculty of Geography, branch “Spatial Planning”, in 1992 with average mark 9,70. Passed M.Sc. final examination in 1996 and passed Ph.D. dissertation in 2000. In 1993 he is elected for assistant junior and 2011 elected for full professor for the scientific field of Spatial Planning for the subjects on the environmental protection. Besides undergraduate studies, teaches in masters and doctoral studies.

Environmental Protection and Spatial Planning are professional field of interest and scientific research. Specialized in the area of strategic environmental assessments, environmental protection in spatial and urban planning and planning waste management. Post-doctoral specialization in the fields of environmental impact assessments and modelling of environmental pollution. So far published about 190 scientific and professional papers, of which 50 in English language.

Professional and public activities: Dean of the Faculty of Geography - University of Belgrade since October 2012; President of the Serbian Spatial Planners Association (2004-2008); Expert consultant for UNDP; Member of the Republic Commission for expert control of spatial plans; Member of the Expert Group of Town of Belgrade for evaluation Strategic Environmental Assessment. Holds the Licence for responsible planner issued in 2003. Founder and editor-in-chief of the magazine Planer (spatial planners' magazine) published by SSPA and Expert consultant for the magazine National Geographic Srbija since its launching in 2006. The winner has more significant awards and recognition for results in the field of spatial planning.

1.

Odgovor na ovo pitanje nije jednostavan i zahteva kompleksnu analizu. Ali upravo je obeležavanje jubileja dobra prilika da se sagleda situacija, da preseke stanja i predlože aktivnosti na unapređenju struke. Odgovori u ovom tekstu će se odnositi prvenstveno na oblast prostornog planiranja imajući u vidu obrazovni profil i kompetentnost koju u ovoj oblasti posedujem.

Činjenica je da je Srbija u prethodnom periodu doživela "planerski bum" i u potpunosti uspeła da uspostavi plansku pokrivenost svoje teritorije. Donet je republički prostorni plan, za sve upravne okruge su urađeni planovi, kao i za skoro sve jedinice lokalne samouprave, odnosno gradove i opštine. Sve ovo trebalo je da predstavlja dobru osnovu za dalje unapređenje sistema planiranja, ali...

Mišljenja sam da je stanje u prostornom planiranju zabrinjavajuće. Ovo tvrdim imajući u vidu 25 godina radnog staža u struci, članstvo u republičkoj i lokalnim komisijama za stručnu kontrolu planova, kao i učešće/rukovođenje u izradi prostornih planova svih nivoa. Ako se dovede u korelaciju stanje u prostornom planiranju i godine provedene u struci, mogu se definisati tri perioda: period stagnacije (1993-2003), period progressa (2003-2012) i period recesije (2012-2017) prostornog planiranja. Prvi period se odlikuje jačanjem kapaciteta i unapređenjem metodologije planiranja, a najznačajne je bilo usvajanje Prostornog plana Republike Srbije 1996. godine. Zlatne godine prostornog planiranja, u posmatranom vremenskom okviru, se nastavljaju od 2003. godine donošenjem Zakona o planiranju i izgradnji, što je rezultiralo institucionalnom jačanju struke, izradom prostornih planova skoro svih gradova i opština u Srbiji, usvajanjem novog PPRS, a nakon njega i čitavog niza regionalnih prostornih planova. A onda, period recesije, što je rezultiralo ukidanjem ministarstva prostornog planiranja, ukidanjem Republičke agencije za prostorno planiranje, nerešenim statusom planera u Inženjerskoj komori Srbije, prestankom finansiranja izrade prostornih planova na svim nivoima, kao i ukidanjem lokalnih direkcija i zavoda.

Krivca nema, i to je tako. Nisam pristalica etiketiranja i traženja samo jednog krivca, jer krivi smo svi pomalo. Neki malo više, neki malo manje. Važno je shvatiti da smo, verovatno, došli do dna i da se u narednom periodu prostorni planeri moraju izboriti za svoje mesto u društvu. Možda je uzrok sadašnje situacije nerazumevanje šta je to prostorno planiranje. Moramo kao struka objasniti ko smo, šta radimo, koji je cilj i benefit planiranja, šta je nadležnost planera i do koje mere nešto zavisi od nas. Kad kažem "moramo" mislim na sve prostorne planere na univerzitetu, u državnoj upravi, u planerskim institucijama, u strukovnim organizacijama i na pojedince. Ako nećemo da na javnom uvidu PPRS ili regionalnog PP "građani traže svoju parcelu i šta će na njoj biti" ili da nas, pak, posmatraju kao "produženu ruku najčešće lokalnih moćnika", moramo edukovati javnost i naročito donosiocima odluka šta je uloga i svrha rada i postojanja planera. Ako se to ne uradi, ne znam kako se može dalje. Meni lično je do sada u više navrata, i kao obrađivaču plana i studija zaštite životne sredine, poražavajuće bilo da smo dozvolili da se iznad struke, znanja, iskustva i rezultata istraživanja stave "stručnjaci/saradnici" nekih javnih preduzeća i zavoda koji imaju ekskluzivitet da proizvoljno odrede šta se sme, a šta ne sme locirati u prostoru (kroz uslove za potrebe plana), najčešće ne izlazeći na teren.

Možda je struka samu sebe dovela u ovakvu situaciju nedostatkom hrabrosti da se suprotstavi pritiscima "nekompetentnih" donosioca odluka, suprotstavi investitorskom planiranju, suprotstavi dampingovanju cena izrade planova ili suprotstavi monopolu nekih institucija u izradi planova. Ili, jednostavno, ne postoji kritična masa među planerima za takvo nešto.

1.
The answer to this question is not simple and it requires a complex analysis. However, the jubilee itself is a good opportunity to examine the situation, to present a cross section of the current state and to suggest activities aimed at promoting the profession. The answers in this text will mainly refer to the field of spatial planning in view of my educational profile and competence in this field.

The fact is that Serbia has experienced a “planning boom” in the previous period and managed to establish the complete planning coverage of its territory. The Republic Spatial Plan has been adopted, as well as the plans for all administrative districts and almost all local government units, i.e. towns and municipalities. This should have been a good foundation for further improvement of the planning system, but...

In my opinion, the state of spatial planning is disquieting. I can claim this from the standpoint of someone who has twenty-five years of experience, who has participated in republic and local committees for professional control of the plans and who participated / managed the development of spatial plans of all levels. If the situation in spatial planning and the years in the profession were correlated, three periods could be defined: the period of stagnation (1993-2003), the period of progress (2003-2012) and the period of recession (2012-2017) of spatial planning. The first period is characterized by strengthening the capacity and improvement of planning methodology, with its peak in 1996 when the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia was adopted. The golden years of spatial planning, within the given time frame, continued in 2003 with the adoption of the Planning and Construction Law, which resulted in institutional strengthening of the profession, development of spatial plans of almost all towns and municipalities in Serbia, adoption of the new Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia and subsequent adoption of various regional spatial plans. And then, the period of recession resulted in abolishing the Ministry of Spatial Planning and the Republic Spatial Planning Agency, in unresolved status of spatial planners in the Serbian Chamber of Engineers, in cessation of funding spatial plans at all levels and in abolishing local directorates and institutes.

There are no culprits, as it is. I am not in favour of labelling or looking for a single culprit, as we are all to blame, some more, some less. It is important to understand that we have probably reached the bottom and that in the following period spatial planners should strive to regain their place in the society. The misinterpretation of what spatial planning is might be the cause of the current situation. We have to explain, as the profession, who we are, what we are doing, what the purpose and benefits of planning are, what our responsibility is and to what extent something depends on us. By “us”, I mean all spatial planners at the university, in state administration, in planning institutions, in professional organizations and others. If we do not want “citizens to look for their lots and wonder what will be on them” during the public access to the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia or to a regional spatial plan and to observe us as “an extended hand of the local moguls”, we need to educate the public and the decision makers especially on what the role and purpose of existence of planners are. If that is not done, I do not know how we can go on.

It was demeaning for me as an editor of plans and environmental protection studies on several occasions when we have allowed the profession, knowledge, experience and results of research to become inferior to “experts / associates” of some public companies and institutes with franchise to determine arbitrarily what can or cannot be located in an area (by means of requirements of a plan), often without even going to the field.

The profession itself might have caused this situation by its lack of courage to stand up to the pressure from the “incompetent” decision makers, to the investors’ planning, to dumping of plan development costs or to the plan development monopoly of some institutions. Or, there is simply no critical mass among planners to do that.

Mišljenja sam da ljudskih kapaciteta među planerima u Srbiji ima. Posle doajena planiranja stasala je generacija planera koja uspešno može da odgovori izazovima, koja prati savremene trendove evropske škole i prakse planiranja, koristi nove metode i tehnologije u planiranju prostora. Kvalitet urađenih prostornih planova, posebno onih u republičkoj nadležnosti, je na visokom nivou, dok je situacija kod lokalnih prostornih planova šarenolika.

Kratak osvrt i na deo koji je moja uža specijalnost, a sastavni je deo svakog prostornog/urbanističkog plana, a to je planiranje životne sredine. Planeri su dobili instrument stratešku procenu uticaja na životnu sredinu kojom se zaokružuje proces planiranja u skladu sa normativima EU. Nakon početnog nepotpunog razumevanja procesa i suštine strateške procene uticaja ova vrsta studije je dobila na značaju. Posebno me raduje to što sam svedok da SEA nije više samo ispunjavanje forme ili, pak, „otežavajuća okolnost“ prostornom/urbanističkom planu. Metodološki je postupak izrade SEA unapređen serijom instruktivnih seminara, priručnicima i obukama, iako je izostala očekivana podzakonska regulativa. Kao sastavni deo plana, SEA sagledava uticaj planskih rešenja na ekološki, ekonomski i društveni razvoj čime planeri dobijaju dodatni argument u procesu planiranja, uređenja i zaštite prostora.

2.

Neki od budućih glavnih zadataka se može prepoznati iz prethodne diskusije i razmišljanja. Jačanje autoriteta struke je, po meni, jedan od prioriteta, ali ujedno i najteži zadatak. Upravo ovde na prvom mestu vidim Univerzitet (Geografski fakultet) da uz pomoć planera iz svih institucija i udruženja integriše stručnjake oko ovog prioriteta, pokrene široku raspravu i vrši koordinaciju među akterima i njihovim aktivnostima. Pri tome, kao jedina škola prostornog planiranja u Srbiji, nakon 40.godina postojanja, fakultet ima i obavezu prema svim diplomiranim planerima, ali i sadašnjim i budućim studentima, da nastoji da struku vrati na nivo koji je imala u prethodnom periodu.

Uloga planera u budućnosti je da svojim znanjem, stručnošću, nekompromitovanjem i na osnovu savremenih metoda planiranja donesu najbolju odluku u planu o korišćenju, uređenju i zaštiti nekog prostora. To podrazumeva i preuzimanje odgovornosti nakon stavljanja potpisa i pečata na plan, što do sada nije bio slučaj.

Takođe, mišljenja sam da u narednom periodu, prilikom izrade prostornih planova, planeri moraju svoje razmišljanje metodološki pomeriti sa lokalnog na regionalni nivo planiranja, pomeriti sa fizičkog planiranja na strateško planiranje, i više pažnje u planu posvetiti ekonomskoj dimenziji i sagledavanju troškova/dobiti planskih rešenja.

3.

Knjiga koja možda nije presudno uticala, ali je ostavila dubok trag u oblikovanju moje karijere je *O prostornom planiranju* prof. Dimitrija Mite Perišića, kao i udžbenik *Osnove prostornog planiranja* prof. Branislava Pihe. Ovo su dva klasika koja su bila dostupna u to vreme i uvodila mlade stručnjake u osnove planiranja, filozofiju i metode planiranja, ali dala i sektorske pristupe.

Svakako, moram izdvojiti još dve knjige koje su meni bile interesantne imajući u vidu naklonost prema zaštiti životne sredine. Prva je još jedan klasik iz tog perioda, a to je *Ekološki izazov* autorke dr Mare Đukanović. Druga knjiga je *Prostorno uređenje i zaštita sredine* autora dr Rašida Hadžića u izdanju „Svjetlosti“ iz Sarajeva.

Knjiga stranog autora, mada novijeg datuma, koja je umnogome uticala na profesionalni izraz i odnos prema shvatanju i planiranju okruženja, resursima i zaštiti prostora je kapitalno izdanje *The Age of Sustainable Development* autora prof. Jeffrey D. Sachs, u izdanju Columbia University Press.

I think that Serbia has human capital of planners. The planning doyens were succeeded by a generation of planners who can successfully respond to challenges, who follow the modern developments of European planning school and practises, who use the latest methods and technologies in spatial planning. The quality of spatial plans, especially of those in republic jurisdiction is high, whereas the situation with local spatial plans is varied.

As my specialty is Environmental Planning, which is an integral part of each spatial / urban plan, here is a brief overview. A strategic environmental assessment is an important planners' instrument, which completes the planning process in accordance with EU standards. After the initial incomplete understanding of the process or of the essence of the strategic environmental assessment, this type of study took on more importance. I am particularly pleased to witness that SEA is not just for show, or "an aggravating factor" to a spatial / urban plan. The methodological process of SEA development has been improved by a number of instructive seminars, manuals and trainings, in spite of the lack of the expected bylaws. As an integral part of the plan, SEA examines the impact of planning solutions on ecological, economic and social development, which gives planners an additional argument in the process of planning, designing and protecting the space.

2.

Some of the future key tasks can be identified from the previous discussion. One of the priorities and the hardest tasks, in my opinion, is to strengthen the profession's authority. The University (the Faculty of Geography) should, helped by planners from all institutions and associations, unite the professionals around this priority, launch a comprehensive discussion and co-ordinate the stakeholders and their activities. Furthermore, the Faculty, as the only school of spatial planning in Serbia and with 40 years of tradition, has a commitment to all graduate planners, and to its current and former students, to strive and reinstate the level their profession used to have.

The role of planners in the future is to use their knowledge and expertise in making the best and unbiased decisions about the use, planning and protection of an area, based on contemporary methods of planning. This also implies their responsibility after signing and stamping the contract, which has not been the case so far.

I also think that the planners' way of thinking in the forthcoming period should methodologically shift from the local to the regional level of planning, from the physical to strategic planning, and that more attention should be paid to its economic aspect and to considering the costs / profit of planning solutions.

3.

The book *On Spatial Planning* by Dimitrije Mite Perišić and the textbook *Basics of Spatial Planning* by Branislav Piha might not have not been crucial but they indeed left a significant mark on my career. These two classics were available at that time and they introduced young professionals to the basics of planning, its philosophy and methods and also set the sectoral approaches.

There are two more books I need to single out in view of my affinity with environmental protection. The first one is another classic from that period – *Ecological Challenge* by Mara Djukanovic and the second one is *Spatial Planning and Environmental Protection* by Rašid Hadžić, published by Sarajevo's Svjetlost.

A foreign book which has greatly influenced my professional expression and attitude towards understanding and planning of space, resources and spatial protection is the capital edition *The Age of Sustainable Development* by Jeffrey D. Sachs, published by Columbia University Press.



MARIJA MARUNA

| Zrenjanin, 1968. |

Dr Marija Maruna je vanredni profesor na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu, na Departmanu za urbanizam. Bavi se naučno-istraživačkim radom u oblasti upravljanja urbanim razvojem, integralnog planiranja, planiranja u zemljama post-socijalističke tranzicije i strateškog urbanog dizajna. Učestvuje u nastavi na različitim nivoima studija i rukovodilac je kurseva Teorija planiranja, Urbana analiza i planiranje, Integralna analiza teritorije, Metode i tehnike istraživanja i Metodologija naučnog istraživanja u urbanizmu. Jedan je od utemeljivača i prvi rukovodilac master akademskih studija Integralni urbanizam na Arhitektonskom fakultetu u Beogradu.

Dobitnik je (u koautorstvu sa D. Milovanović Rodić, R. Čolić i K. Lalović) prve nagrade na VII Salonu pejzažne arhitekture za publikacije završnih radova tri generacije studenata master akademskih studija „Integralni urbanizam“ Arhitektonskog fakulteta u Beogradu, druge nagrade na XXII Salonu urbanizma za publikaciju *Urbanizam Beograda: priručnik za istraživanje procesa proizvodnje prostora*, specijalnog priznanja (u koautorstvu sa R. Čolić) na XXIV Salonu urbanizma za publikaciju *Inovativni metodološki pristup izradi master rada*, Godišnje nagrade Privredne komore Beograda za najbolju doktorsku disertaciju, druge nagrade (u koautorstvu sa T. Kuburović) za Konkurs za urbanističko-arhitektonsko rešenje trga Partizana u Užicu, prve nagrade (u koautorstvu sa D. Milovanović, I. Milić i M. Ivković) na VI Salonu urbanizma za istraživanje u kategoriji Urbani ambijenti gradova Srbije, druge nagrade na VI Salonu urbanizma za istraživanje u kategoriji Urbane matrice gradova Srbije.

Dr Marija Maruna is an Associate Professor at the Faculty of Architecture at the University of Belgrade, Department of Urbanism. Her research and writings span the fields of urban governance, integrated planning, planning in the post-socialist transition countries and strategic urban design. She is teaching at different levels of study and is the director of courses Planning theory, Urban analysis and planning, Integral analysis of the territory, Methods and techniques of research and Methodology of scientific research in urban planning. She is one of the founders and the first director of Master Academic Studies Integrated Urbanism at the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade.

She is the winner of (in co-authorship with D. Milovanović Rodić, R. Čolić and K. Lalović) first prize at the VII Landscape Architecture Exhibition for Publications of the final works of three generations of students of Master Academic Studies “Integrated Urbanism” at the Faculty of Architecture in Belgrade, second prize at the XXII Urban Planning Exhibition for publication *Urbanism of Belgrade: a manual for exploring the process of space production*, a special award (in co-authorship with R. Čolić) at the XXIV Urban Planning Exhibition for publication *Innovative methodological approach to master work*, Annual award of the Belgrade Chamber of Commerce for the best doctoral dissertation, second prize (in co-authorship with T. Kuburović) for the competition for the Urban and architectural design of Partizan square in Uzice, first prize (in co-authorship with D. Milovanović, I. Milić and M. Ivković) at the VI Urban Planning Exhibition for research in the category Urban ambient of Serbian cities, second prize at the VI Urban Planning Exhibition for Research in the category Urban Matrix of Serbian Cities.

1. Političke promene u Srbiji 2000. godine, prelazak na demokratski sistem i tržišnu ekonomiju kao i orijentacija ka uključivanju društva u evropske i svetske tokove, su suštinski izmenile okvir za delovanje u oblasti uređenja prostora. Stvoreni su uslovi za usmeravanje prostornog razvoja na potpuno novim vrednosnim osnovama koje proizlaze iz koncepta kooperativnog dijaloga ravnopravnih učesnika i odlučivanja na osnovu uvažavanja pluraliteta interesa. Tako kreiran novi društveno-ekonomski okvir je doveo do promene osnova za prostornu intervenciju i uslovio izmenu profesionalnih pristupa prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja. Drugim rečima, otvoren je prostor za korenitu promenu sistema planiranja.

Međutim, osnovni preduslovi za promenu sistema planiranja nisu još uspostavljeni. Oni bi trebalo da proizađu iz jasno definisanog opredeljenja prema poziciji tržišne ekonomije u okviru društvenog razvoja, odnosno načinima za uspostavljanje demokratskog odlučivanja. To, pre svega, podrazumeva uređenje odnosa između države, privatnog sektora i zajednice koji se kasnije operacionalizuju kroz javne politike i instrumente njihove realizacije. U suštini, ostao je nedefinisan odnos prema načinu utvrđivanja javnog interesa, tradicionalno pozicioniranog u okviru planske delatnosti. Velika novina za kreatore javnih politika, u koje spada i prostorni razvoj, je uvažavanje konflikta kao početnog stanja za odlučivanje.

Promene u sistemu planiranja prate i strukturne promene koje obuhvataju decentralizaciju odlučivanja, prenošenje odgovornosti na lokalni nivo i jačanje njegovih kompetencija, intersektorsku i interdisciplinarnu saradnju, transparentnost informacija i javnu debatu o strateškim pravcima razvoja, povezanost planskih rešenja sa izvorima finansiranja, jačanje građanskih inicijativa za rešavanje lokalnih problema itd. Sve ovo zahteva nova znanja i ekspertnost, nove instrumente za sprovođenje javnih politika i nove institucije koje bi preuzele odgovornost za prostorni razvoj. Prostorni i urbanistički planovi ne mogu više da odgovore na kompleksne društvene probleme koji imaju ishodište u fizičkom prostoru, već je potrebno primenjivati i razvijati nove instrumente koji proizlaze iz sagledavanja planiranja kao segmenta šireg koncepta upravljanja razvojem.

2. Novostvoreni društveno-ekonomski okvir države u tranziciji zahteva izmenu profesionalnog delovanja. Savremena međunarodna praksa donosi mnoštvo proverenih iskustava. Ona počivaju na komunikativno-kolaborativnoj planskoj paradigmi koja uvažava legitimitet interesa različitih grupa i podrazumeva argumentovanu debatu, racionalni dijalog i konsenzus u donošenju odluka između svih učesnika. Shodno tome, težište planskog procesa se prebacuje na razradu načina za kreiranje razvojnih politika i promenu pozicije stručnjaka u okviru debate i načina donošenja odluka. Domen ekspertskog znanja se konsekventno menja i usmerava ka razvoju sposobnosti pregovaranja sa drugim učesnicima, kritičko sagledavanje različitih interesa, otvorenost ka različitim ishodima kolaborativnog procesa, kreativnost u traganju za rešenjima.

Globalno posmatrano, korenite društvene promene indukovane demografskim pritiscima, klimatskim promenama, razvojem tehnologije, ekonomskom segregacijom itd., doprinose značaju urbanističke profesije. Urbanizam je jedna od retkih delatnosti koja u svojoj suštini polazi od koncepta održivog razvoja, kao milenijumski utvrđenog razvojnog koncepta, i kreira rešenja vodeći se njegovim principima. Kao takva bi mogla biti od velike koristi institucijama države i donosiocima odluka o strateškim pravcima razvoja.

1.

The political changes that Serbia underwent in 2000, followed by the shift to a democratic system of governance and a market economy, as well as the Serbian society's renewed openness towards Europe and the world, all fundamentally altered the framework in which action can be taken in the context of spatial development. Preconditions were created for basing spatial development on a completely new set of values that stem from the concept of co-operative dialogue between equals and decision-making that takes into account a plurality of interests. This new social and economic framework led to changes in the fundamental grounds for spatial intervention and altered professional approaches to spatial and urban planning. In other words, the field was opened wide for a comprehensive reform of the planning system.

However, the key preconditions for a change to the planning system are yet to be established. These ought to derive from a clearly defined commitment to the position of the market economy in societal development and modes for establishing democratic decision-making. Above all, these prerequisites entail regulating relationships between the state, private sector, and community that will subsequently be put into operation through public policies and instruments for implementing them. In essence, the mode of determining public interest – traditionally placed within the planning profession – has remained undefined. A major innovation for policymakers, including spatial development practitioners, is the acceptance of conflict as the initial state for decision-making.

Alterations to the planning system have been accompanied by structural changes, including the de-centralisation of decision making; transfer of responsibility to the local level and enhancement of its capacity; inter-sectoral and inter-disciplinary co-operation; transparency of information and public debate about strategic directions of development; linkages between planning solutions and sources of finance; growth of civic initiatives designed to address local issues; etc. All of these require new knowledge and expertise, new instruments to implement public policy, and new institutions to assume responsibility for spatial development. Spatial and urban plans are no longer able to respond to complex societal problems rooted in physical space: new instruments ought to be developed and applied that have their origins in a view of planning as a segment of the broader urban governance concept.

2.

The emerging social and economic framework of a country in transition requires changes to professional action. Contemporary global practice abounds in tried and tested experiences, which rely on a communicative and collaborative planning paradigm that respects the legitimacy of interests of various groups and entails reasoned debate, rational dialogue, and decision-making consensus between all stakeholders. The planning process, therefore, increasingly emphasises the development of modalities for the creation of developmental policies; the position of the professional in debate and decision-making is also shifting. Consequently, the field of expert knowledge has changed, with its direction moving towards the development of skills that permit negotiation with other stakeholders, critical examination of multiple interests, openness towards various outcomes of the collaborative process, and creativity in seeking solutions.

3.
Ozbiljni uticaj na moju naučnu karijeru je izvršila knjiga *A Pattern Language: Towns, Buildings, Construction* iz 1977. godine, autora Christopher Alexander, Sara Ishikawa i Murray Silverstein. To je knjiga koja promoviše sistemski pristup urbanom dizajnu odnosno razvoj i primenu formalnih metoda za uređenje složenih procesa, u koje se svrstava i urbano planiranje.

Značajnu promenu u mom pristupu razumevanja grada je doneo udžbenik druge godine studija Arhitekture *Urbana struktura* Prof. dr Nade Lazarević Bajec iz 2000. godine. U ovom udžbeniku, a i kroz rad na istoimenom predmetu, promovisan je koncept vrednosti kao osnova za plansku akciju. Koncept vrednosti razvija etičku dimenziju u profesionalnom delovanju i zastupa kreiranje senzitivnih arhitektonskih i urbanističkih rešenja u odnosu na lične, zajedničke ili grupne interese i potrebe krajnjih korisnika.

From a global perspective, far-reaching societal adjustments induced by demographic pressures, climate change, technological development, economic segregation, etc., have made the planning profession more significant. Urban planning a rare activity that in essence starts from the concept of sustainable development, designated a Millennium Development Goal, and creates solutions guided by its principles. As such, it could prove highly useful to governments and decision-makers who define strategic directions of development.

3.
My scientific career was decisively influenced by the 1977 book *A Pattern Language: Towns, Buildings, Construction* by Christopher Alexander, Sara Ishikawa, and Murray Silverstein. This work promotes a systematic approach to urban design and the development and application of formal methods to govern complex processes, including urban planning.

Urbana struktura [Urban Structure] by Professor Dr Nada Lazarević Bajec, published in 2000 and used as the textbook in the second year of architecture studies, significantly altered my understanding of the city. This book, and the university course of the same name, promoted the concept of values as the foundation for planning intervention. The concept of values approach introduces an ethical dimension to spatial action and fosters the creation of architectural and planning solutions sensitive to end-users' personal, shared, or group interests and needs.



MARKO PERIŠIĆ

| Beograd, 1968. |

Marko Perišić, diplomirani prostorni planer, rođen 1968. godine u Beogradu.

Zaposlen kao vodeći planer u Saobraćajnom institutu CIP, na koordinaciji radnih timova za izradu urbanističkih i prostornih planova, kao i učešća planera i urbanista u izradi tehničke dokumentacije.

Profesionalno angažovanje je usmereno na izradu i usklađenost planova i projekata železničke i putne infrastrukture.

Marko Perišić is the graduate spatial planner born in Belgrade in 1968.

He is employed with the Institute of Transportation CIP as a leading planner who coordinates the teams for production of urban and spatial plans and for participation of spatial and urban planners in the preparation of technical documentation.

His professional engagement is oriented to production and harmonization of plans and designs for railway and road infrastructure.

1. Ocenjivanje stanja u planiranju može se posmatrati kao izazov u pogledu utvrđivanja parametara koji su odgovarajući za formiranje objektivne ocene. Planiranje je potrebno posmatrati kao sveobuhvatni proces, od nastavnih programa na fakultetskim smerovima, do formiranja zakonskih i podzakonskih osnova i sistema sprovođenja procedura u nadležnim državnim organima, sa naglaskom na definisanje prioriteta, faza i dinamike ostvarivanja najznačajnijih državno – društvenih ciljeva.

U aktuelnom procesu priključivanja Evropskoj uniji, koji zahteva prilagođavanje i usklađivanje svih navedenih polja delovanja koja zajednički formiraju oblast prostornog planiranja, potrebno je prvenstveno upotrebiti znanja iz prakse, koja se odnose na realno stanje i na realnu procenu mogućnosti za ostvarivanje postepenih promena u oblasti planiranja u odgovarajućim vremenskim periodima.

Potrebno je da zakonska regulativa bude jasna i nedvosmislena da bi se zakoni primenjivali, a ne tumačili. Neophodno je da sektorski zakoni budu usklađeni međusobno i u potpunosti sa krovnim Zakonom.

Konstantna edukacija (podržana i definisana kao obaveza od strane nadležnih državnih organa), svih učesnika u procesu izrade prostornih planova, bi u značajnoj meri omogućila da predstavnici pojedinih javnih preduzeća, institucija, ministarstava itd. shvate svoju ulogu i ispravan način učešća u izradi planova. Ovakav pristup bi omogućio da se u potpunosti definišu međusobni odnosi sektorskih strategija razvoja, različitih studija i razvojnih programa, u odnosu na prostorne planove kao sintezne dokumente od najvećeg značaja.

Smatram da je potrebno uvesti „velike licence“ za izradu svih planova koji po obuhvatu, sadržaju, značaju ili direktnom i posrednom uticaju, prevazilaze okvire lokalnih samouprava.

2. Da bi uloga planera bila odgovarajuća, potrebno je da „država“ bude ekonomski jaka i stabilna. Na taj način se omogućava sigurnost i jasna projekcija finansiranja subjekata od državnog značaja i lokalnih samouprava, samostalnost u odlučivanju o prioritetima, nezavisnost u planiranju i realizaciji kapitalnih projekata, a oblast strateškog planiranja se ne tretira kao zakonski definisana forma, već kao istinska potreba.

U narednom periodu je neophodno proveriti da li nam je zaista potrebna ovakva planska hijerarhija ili je moguće ostvariti jasnije, preciznije i konsekvantnije planske okvire izmenom kategorizacije planova i njihovih zadataka i sadržaja.

Poseban strateški cilj predstavlja izrada svih planova kojim se utvrđuju saobraćajni koridori i trase, na osnovu čega se može pristupiti objektivnom i optimalnom utvrđivanju razvojnih potencijala u okruženju.

3. Ako se pod profesionalnim izrazom može smatrati način razmišljanja, analiza problema, logičko zaključivanje i formiranje optimalnih sinteznih rešenja uz karakterističan način izražavanja i formu prezentovanja, na mene su mnogo veći uticaj od bilo koje knjige imali razgovori i argumentovane diskusije sa starijim kolegama i koleginicama.

Smatram da se u „planersko/urbanističkoj čitanci“ šireg obuhvata moraju naći knjige, stručni radovi, uputstva, skripta, studije itd. koje se u primenjenom i operativnom smislu odnose na oblast arhitektonskog projektovanja, projektovanja saobraćajnica, višekriterijumskog vrednovanja varijantnih rešenja, funkcionisanja katastra nepokretnosti, pravne materije koja se odnosi na javni interes i ekspropijaciju zemljišta itd.

1.

A planning status assessment can be viewed upon as a challenge when appropriate parameters for an objective assessment have to be determined. Planning should be considered as a comprehensive process from university curriculum to establishment of legal and regulation basis and systems for implementation of procedures in the state authorities putting emphasis on defining the priorities, phases and time schedule needed to fulfil the most important national and social objectives.

In the current EU accession process that requires adaptation and harmonization of the indicated fields of activity in the spatial planning area it will be first of all necessary to use experience from practice to realistically assess potentials for gradual changing in the planning area in appropriate time periods.

The legislation shall explicitly and unequivocally ensure enforcement of laws, not their interpretation only. Sectoral laws shall be mutually harmonized and fully in compliance with the umbrella law.

Continuous education (supportive and mandatory stipulated by the relevant government authorities) of all participants in the preparation of spatial plans would help representatives of public companies, institutions, ministries, etc. to understand their roles and properly participate in planning activities. Such an approach would enable a thorough determination of the interaction of sectoral development strategies, diverse studies and development programmes and their comparison with the spatial plans which are the most important synthesis documents.

I think that "major licenses" shall be introduced for the preparation of plans which by their scope, content, significance or direct and indirect effects will go beyond the domain of local administrations.

2.

Planners shall acquire an adequate role in an economically strong and stable "state". It will enable security and clear projections for funding nationally important entities and local administrations, autonomous and prioritized decision-making, independence in planning and implementation of capital projects, and the treatment of strategic planning that will not reflect a statutory form any longer but a real need.

In the period to come, it will be necessary to check whether we really need planning hierarchy of this kind or a clearer, more precise and consequent planning framework that can be established by changing the categorization of plans and their tasks and contents.

A special strategic objective will be the preparation of plans that define traffic corridors and routes and produce objective and optimum recognition of development potentials in the surrounding regions.

3.

If professional expression can be considered to be manner of thinking, problem analysis, logical reasoning and creation of optimum synthesis solutions, characteristic forms of expression and presentation, then conversing and argumentatively discussing matters with older colleagues have influenced me more than any book whatsoever.

I believe that the "planner/urban textbook" of extended scope shall include books, scientific papers, instructions, scripts, studies, etc. that refer (in applied and operative sense) to the field of architecture design, road design, multi-criteria evaluation of variants, functioning of real estate cadastre, legal matters related to public interest and land acquisition, etc.



VLADISLAVA ŽIVANOVIĆ RISTOVIĆ

| Beograd, 1968. |

Diplomirala na Arhitektonskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu 1995. godine. Od 1996. do 2016. godine zaposlena u Direkciji za izgradnju, urbanizam i građevinsko zemljište Smederevo, najpre kao urbanista projektant, a od marta 2009. na mestu rukovodioca Sektora za urbanizam. U septembru 2016. godine imenovana za glavnog urbanistu Grada Smedereva.

Licence IKS: odgovorni planer, odgovorni urbanista, odgovorni projektant. Član Skupštine IKS (2012-2016. godine i od 2016. godine) i član Izvršnog odbora Matične sekcije urbanista IKS (od 2013. godine). Reference u oblasti prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja: učesnik, član tima za sintezu, koordinator ili rukovodilac izrade većeg broja prostornih i urbanističkih planova (RPP za područje Podunavskog i Braničevskog upravnog okruga, prostorni planovi jedinica lokalne samouprave, generalni urbanistički planovi, planovi generalne regulacije, planovi detaljne regulacije - za grad Smederevo i druge JLS) - oko 40 planova. Autor oko 30 urbanističkih projekata.

U prostorno planskoj dokumentaciji bavila se posebno načinom korišćenja zemljišta i upotrebom prostora, principima i pravilima uređenja i građenja, smernicama za sprovođenje i plansku razradu, zaštitom kulturnih dobara. U urbanističkim planovima bavila se širokim spektrom tema - od urbanih i turističkih područja, industrijskih zona, do komunalnih i infrastrukturnih kompleksa.

Posebne oblasti istraživanja i interesovanja: hijerarhija, struktura, značenje i međusobni odnosi planskih dokumenata, instrumenti i mehanizmi sprovođenja i upotrebe planova, politike planiranja i značaj planova na nivou JLS.

Graduated at the Faculty of Architecture, University of Belgrade in 1995. From 1996. to 2016. worked in Directorate for city planning and construction land of Smederevo, first as urban designer, and then, since March 2009., at the position of the Head of the Spatial and Urban Planning Department at the Directorate. In September of 2016. appointed as the City Architect of the City of Smederevo.

Licenses of the SCOE: responsible planner, responsible urban planning engineer, responsible designer. The member of SCOE (2012-2016. and from 2016) and the member of the Executive board of the Head section of urban planning engineers of SCOE (since 2013.) References in field of spatial and urban planning: the participant, team member for synthesis, coordinator or head of development of a large number of spatial and urban plans (Regional spatial plan for the District of Podunavlje and Braničevo, spatial plans of cities and municipalities, general urban plans, plans of detailed regulation - on the territory of City of Smederevo and other cities and municipalities) - about 40 plans. Author of about 30 urban design projects.

In spatial planning she dealt, particularly, with the use of land, principals and rules of regulation and construction, guidelines for implementation and planning development, and protection of cultural and historical heritage.

In urban planning, she dealt with a wide spectrum of topics - from urban and tourist areas, industrial zones, to comunal and infrastructural complexes.

Special fields of research and interest: hierarchy, structure, the meaning and mutual relations of planning documents, instruments and mechanisms for the implementation and use of plans, politics of planning and the importance of plans on the local level.

1.

Zakonski, hijerarhijski i proceduralni okvir sistema planiranja u Srbiji deluje sasvim uređeno. Jasna struktura, uspostavljene procedure i zakonska obaveza uslovile su izradu praktično svih kapitalnih planskih dokumenata, i to u relativno kratkom vremenskom roku - strateški i zakonom obavezni planovi na svim hijerarhijskim nivoima su doneti (pored PPRS - svi RPP, veliki broj PPPPN, svi PPJLS i najveći broj zakonski obaveznih urbanističkih planova). Na ovaj način čini se da je nacionalna misija u pogledu izrade planskih dokumenata okončana. Rezultat? Ogroman broj planova koji u ubrzanom i ponekad nelogičnom hronološkom sledu, a uz to neretko i neutemeljeni u ozbiljnim studijama i analizama specifičnosti teritorije za koju se rade, često nisu uspeli da se sinhronizuju, teritorijalno „dogovore“ i kvalitativno odgovore na osnovne zadatke. Iako su precizne strukture planove pretvorile gotovo u formu obrazaca (pod geslom potrebe za unifikacijom, čitljivošću i olakšanim praćenjem), njihova suština i smisao donošenja su se u tome izgubili. Uzroke možemo tražiti na raznim stranama - u procesu pokretanja i odlučivanja, procesu izrade/ kreiranja, procesu praćenja i kontrole.

Posledice? Konfuzna planska praksa u kojoj su teritorijalno preklapanje, neadekvatna/loša, često neusaglašena planska rešenja, nerazumljivi instrumenti sprovođenja, neefikasni sistemi praćenja, nejasne nadležnosti - više nego česte odlike.

Nakon dugogodišnjeg iskustva - ne samo u pripremi i izradi planova, već i u praćenju njihove dalje sudbine - mišljenja sam da je veoma važan postplanski proces, tim pre što većina aktera u procesu planiranja okončanje svoje misije vidi u donošenju plana. A doneti plan koji se ne sprovodi, zapravo nije ni potreban. Ova činjenica je, čini mi se, i kreirala stereotip (uglavnom kod konzumenata, ali često i kod donosilaca odluka) da su planovi samo puka zakonska obaveza, bez suštinskog smisla i potrebe, a još manje obaveze sprovođenja. (Primer radi, u JLS u kojoj lično profesionalno delujem, od oko 20 donetih planova detaljne regulacije samo se jedan kontinuirano sprovodi čak 10-tak godina nakon donošenja; ostali se ne sprovode ili imaju samo sanatornu funkciju).

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Da li je uzrok ovoga u kvalitetu planova i meri njihovog odgovora na postavljene ciljeve, kontroli i oceni planova, poštovanju planova od strane sprovodilaca... može se polemisati. Jedno je sigurno: ovako postavljen planski i postplanski proces definitivno ne daju efekte željenih promena u prostoru, a slika prostora u vremenu postaje sve nepoželjnija.

Jednu od potrebnih promena vidim u promeni procesa sprovođenja planskih dokumenata, u smislu uspostavljanja ozbiljnijih i efikasnijih mehanizama praćenja, kontrole, ali i konsekvenci implementacije - jer bi to stvari vratilo na početak. Izostajanje rezultata u sprovođenju ukazalo bi na nekvalitetna planska rešenja (a ona su masovna u planerskoj praksi Srbije, ali slabo uočljiva, jer se ne realizuju), ovo na slabosti u planskom procesu (nekompetencije u izradi, površno definisanje ciljeva i loše programiranje planskog postupka, neprepoznavanje jasnih interesa u planskom procesu, neefikasna kontrola itd.), a ovo naposljetku na upitnu svrsishodnost samog pokretanja izrade plana. Verujem da bi ovi mehanizmi mogli da učvrste (i uozbilje) uloge svih aktera u planskom procesu, a time i realne odgovornosti u svim njegovim fazama. U sadašnjoj praksi stiže se utisak da nesprovođenje, a time i izlišnost plana, postaje opšta (ili ničija) odgovornost, a sredstva utrošena za izradu i efekti planiranja postaju trajno izgubljeni (sa realnim materijalnim, ekonomskim, ekološkim, socijalnim i opšt društvenim posledicama).

1. Legal, hierarchical and procedural framework of the planning system in Serbia seems completely regulated. Clear structure, established procedures and legal obligations conditioned production of practically all capital planning documents, in a relatively short period of time - strategic and legally required plans at all hierarchical levels have been made (beside Spatial plan of Republic of Serbia - all Regional spatial plans on the district level, large number of Spatial plans of the special purpose area, all Spatial plans of unite of local self-government and largest number legally required urban plans). In this way, it seems that national mission in terms of development of planning documents, has been completed. The result? A huge number of plans which, in an accelerated and sometimes illogical chronological track, often unfounded in serious studies and analyzes of the specificities of the covered territory - mostly failed to synchronize, territorially „agree“, and qualitatively respond to basic tasks. Although, precise structure turned plans in the pattern form (under the motto of unification, readability and easier monitoring), their essence and meaning have been lost in this process. Causes can be found on different sides - in the process of launching and deciding, the process of making/creating the plans, the process of monitoring and control.

Consequences? Confusing planning practice in which territorial overlaps, inadequate/poor, often inconsistent planning solutions, incomprehensible implementation instruments, inefficient monitoring systems, unclear jurisdictions - are more than common features.

After years of experience - not only in preparation and making of plans, but also in monitoring of their further destinies - I think that post-planning process is very important, especially because most of the actors in the process of planning sees the end of their mission in the adoption of the plan. And adopted plan which is not implemented, is actually not needed. This fact, I think, had actually created a stereotype (mainly among consumers, but often the decision makers) that the plans are only legal obligation without essential sense and needs, and even less implementation duties. (For example, in the City in which I professionally act, from about 20 plans of detailed regulation, only one was continuously implemented even 10 years after the adoption; others are not implemented at all or have only the role of verifying the current situation).

Does the cause of this in quality of plans and extent of their response to the set goals, in control and evaluation of plans, in respect the plans by the executors... it could be the topic of discussion. But it is certain that the planning and post-planning process, appointed in this way, definitely does not give the effect of the desired changes in the space, and image of space through time becomes increasingly undesirable.

One of the necessary changes I really see in change of the implementation process of the planning documents, in terms of establishing more serious and more efficient mechanisms of monitoring, control, but also consequences of implementation - because that would bring things back to the beginning.

The lack of results in implementation would indicate poor quality of planning solutions (and they are massive in serbian planning practice, but poorly noticeable because they are not realized). That would further indicate weaknesses in the planning proces (incompetence in the process of creating, superficial defining of goals and poor programming of planning process, unrecognized clear interests in the planning process, unefficient control, etc.), and that would ultimately lead to the questionable purposefulness of launching the development of the plan.

I believe that those mechanisms would strengthen (and make more serious) roles of all actors in planning process, and therefore real responsibilities in all its phases.

Iz ovoga proističe i druga potrebna promena - uspostavljanje većeg stepena odgovornosti aktera u svim fazama planskog i postplanskog procesa (od pokretanja i pripreme, preko izrade, kontrole i usvajanja do sprovođenja) - uz nužno podizanje njihovih kompetencija.

Treći nivo ticao bi se prepoznavanja i redefinisanja nomenklature planskih dokumenata koja bi eventualno efikasnije i efektivnije odgovarala na realne zahteve prostora i vremena (vrsta, značenje i struktura planova).

2.

Sa pozicije uključenosti u različite aspekte procesa planiranja u dosadašnjoj profesionalnoj praksi, mišljenja sam da postoji dobra platforma za kvalitetan razvoj prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja u budućnosti.

Zadaci planiranja će i nadalje ostati isti i utoliko pre je izlišno govoriti o potrebi za njim (planiranjem) u budućnosti, samo je pitanje kako da ona postane prepoznata kod svih aktera u globalnom razvojnom procesu. Ovo vidim kao jedan od najbitnijih zadataka ubuduće.

Kontinuitet (u prostoru i vremenu) i sinhronizaciju vidim kao ključne principe procesa urbanističkog i prostornog planiranja u budućnosti. Oni su prisutni i danas, ako ništa drugo - kroz proklamovani normativni okvir, ali njihova realna primena nije utemeljena u jasnim instrumentima, a time je i rezultat neizvestan i relativan.

Verujem da bi promene, poput onih navedenih u prethodnom odgovoru, mogle da doprinesu efikasnijem sistemu prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja u budućnosti.

Ulogu planera/urbanista u budućnosti, u ovom kontekstu, vidim u proširivanju polja delovanja i uključivanju u sve faze planskog i postplanskog procesa, a ne samo u izradu planova, što je najčešći slučaj danas. Ovo se, pre svega, odnosi na lokalni nivo, dok je na republičkom stepen profesionalne uključenosti i kompetencija značajno veći.

Smatram da urbanisti/planeri moraju da imaju značajniju ulogu, odnosno direktniju uključenost (kroz sistematizaciju radnih mesta) u fazi koncipiranja i pripreme planskih dokumenata - u zakonskom institutu nosioca izrade / nadležnim službama za urbanizam i planiranje (danas u JLS na ovim poslovima ne postoje odgovarajuće kompetencije). Uloga u procesu izrade planskih dokumenata, koja će svakako ostati i nadalje dominantna, mora da dobije veći nivo odgovornosti i kompetencija, s obzirom na najveći značaj ove faze planskog procesa. Posebno značajnu ulogu planera/urbanista vidim u sistemu sinhronizacije i programiranja procesa planiranja. Utoliko smatram pozitivnim uvođenje instituta glavnog urbaniste u sistem planiranja JLS (čiju ulogu vidim upravo u ovim procesima). Međutim, normativni okvir u kome ovaj institut deluje još uvek nema dovoljno čvrste instrumente i mehanizme koji bi ga učinili efikasnim i svrsishodnim i ovo je potrebno menjati u budućnosti. Najzad, još jednu bitnu ulogu planera/urbanista u procesu teritorijalnog razvoja vidim u direktnom uključivanju u rad kancelarija za lokalni ekonomski razvoj u JLS. Iskustva na ovom polju uče me da je u ovom procesu kreiranja i sprovođenja politika razvoja JLS neophodno prisustvo planera/urbanista, ne samo zbog njihovih širokih kompetencija u različitim oblastima razvoja, već i zbog kauzalnosti i sinhronizacije politika lokalnog ekonomskog razvoja i teritorijalnog planiranja na ovom nivou.

In current practice, the impression is that the non-conduct, and therefore the surplus of the plan, becomes the overall (or no one's) responsibility, and the resources spent on planning process and effects become permanently lost (with real material, economic, ecological and social consequences).

Now, we are coming to another necessary change - establishing a higher level of responsibility of actors in all phases of the planning and post-planning process (from launching and preparation, through development, control and adoption, to implementation) - with the necessary raising of their competences.

Third level is about identification and redefinition of nomenclature of planning documents, which would, possibly more efficiently and effectively, respond to the real requirements of space and time (type, meaning and structure of plans).

2.

From the position of involvement in different aspects of the planning process in the previous professional practice, I think that there is a good platform for the quality development of spatial and urban planning in the future.

Tasks in the planning process will continue remain the same, therefore it is superfluous to talk about need of planning in the future, but the question is how to make it recognized by all actors in global development process. I see this as one of the most important tasks in the future.

I think that the continuity (in the space and time) and synchronization will be key principles of the process of spatial and urban planning in the future. They exist today as well, through the proclaimed normative framework, but their real application is often unfounded in clear instruments, so that the result is uncertain and relative.

I believe that changes like those mentioned in the previous answer could made the system of the spatial and urban planning more efficient in the future.

In this context, I see the future role of planners/urban planning engineers in expanding the field of work and involvement in all phases of the planning and post-planning process, not only in the development of plans, as is mostly the case today. That primarily refers to the local level, while at the republic level there is much higher level of professional involvement and competences.

I think that planners/urban planning engineers must have more significant role, actually more direct involvement (through systematization of jobs) in the phase of the starting and preparing of plans - in the service for spatial and urban planning in the local administration, which according to the law is the holder of the planning process (today there are no adequate competences in these jobs). The role of planners/urban planning engineers in the plan development process will continue remain dominant, but it must be more responsible and more competent, because this phase of planning process is most important. I think that the particularly significant role of planners/urban planning engineers is in the system of synchronization and programming of the planning process. Therefore, I think it is a positive to promote institute of the city architect in the local planning system (I see its main role in these processes). However, the normative framework in which this institute act not yet have enough strong instruments and mechanisms that would make it effective and purposeful and this should be changed in the future. Finally, another important role of planners/urban planning engineers should be the direct involvement in the work of local economic development offices. Experience in this field has taught me that it is necessary presence of planners/urban planning engineers in the process of creating and implementing development policies at the local level, not only because of their great competences in different fields of development, but also because of causality and synchronization of local economic development policies and territorial planning process at this level.



DEJAN S. ĐORĐEVIĆ

| Smederevska Palanka, 1969. |

Dejan S. Đorđević je rođen 6. oktobra 1969. godine u Smederevskoj Palanci. Diplomirao je, magistrirao i doktorirao na Geografskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu na Smeru za prostorno planiranje.

Učestvovao je kao rukovodilac ili saradnik na izradi većeg broja prostornih i urbanističkih planova kao i programa i projekata razvoja infrastrukture, programa i projekata iz oblasti zaštite životne sredine itd.

Redovno objavljuje naučne i stručne radove sa tematikom koja se odnosi na planiranje i programiranje razvoja infrastrukture, zatim prostorno i urbanističko planiranje, planiranje razvoja planinskog turizma, regionalni razvoj i sl.

Član je Asocijacije prostornih planera Srbije, Udruženja urbanista Srbije i Inženjerske komore Srbije sa licencama odgovornog planera i odgovornog urbaniste.

Dejan S. Đorđević was born on October 6, 1969 in Smederevska Palanka. He graduated, received his MsC and PhD degree at the University of Belgrade, Faculty of Geography, Department for Spatial Planning.

He participated as a coordinator or collaborator in the development of a number of spatial and urban plans, as well as programs and projects for the development of infrastructure, programs and projects in the field of environmental protection, etc.

He regularly publishes scientific and expert papers with a topic related to the planning and programming of infrastructure development, spatial and urban planning, planning of mountain tourism development, regional development, etc.

He is a member of the Serbian Spatial Planners Association, Serbian Society of Urban Planners and the Serbian Chamber of Engineers with the licenses of responsible planner and responsible urban planner.

1. Opšte aktuelno stanje u prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju u Srbiji nije na zavidnom nivou. Čini se da je poslednjih godina fokus u ovoj oblasti usmeren pre svega na kvantitet, a značajno manje na kvalitet: osnovni cilj je da teritorija (države, okruga, jedinice lokalne samouprave) bude „pokrivena“ planskim dokumentima koji predstavljaju uslov za brzo i jednostavno izdavanje dozvola za izgradnju, a o strateškim pitanjima i dugoročnom, pa i srednjoročnom razvoju se vrlo malo razmišlja. Negativne posledice toga su višestruke. Jedna od njih je dolazak u fazu „investitorskog“ urbanizma gde su investitori na različite načine pokušavali, a često i uspevali, direktno da utiču na prihvatanje problematičnih planskih rešenja. Ova faza poslednjih godina ubrzano prelazi u fazu „političko-investitorskog“ planiranja i urbanizma, najčešće kao specifična vrsta političkog kljentelizma, u kojoj investitori svoje ideje i namere dogovaraju prvenstveno sa političarima (koji za uzvrat dobijaju „javnu“ podršku), a ovi ih prenose planerima i urbanistima. Kako su političari propisima određeni da odlučuju o usvajanju ili neusvajanju planova, time još jače i uspešnije utiču na planska rešenja. U tom smislu, planeri i urbanisti danas su sve manje kreatori planova u kojima se pored ostalog brine i o javnom interesu, a sve više „tehničari“ koji manje ili više uspešno usklađuju važeće propise sa idejama političara (koji iste najčešće dobijaju od budućih investitora i koje zbog toga obično nemaju nikakve veze sa javnim interesom). Naravno da u svemu ovome značajnu krivicu imaju i sami planeri i urbanisti, jer vrlo rado prihvataju ovu igru. A ako je neko ne prihvati, kako kažu političari: „Ima ko hoće“. Tu dolazimo i do sledećeg problema, a koji se odnosi na obesmišljavanje cene izrade planova (ovde prevashodno mislim na urbanističke planove), jer se pojavljuje sve više obrađivača koji na javnim nabavkama učestvuju sa nerealno niskim cenama, a koje su verovatno u skladu sa budućim kvalitetom plana. Do ovoga možda ne bi došlo da u poslednjih godinu dana nije zatvoreno na desetine javnih urbanističkih preduzeća, od kojih su mnoga bila vrlo ozbiljna u svakom smislu te reči i kod kojih se najčešće nije moglo dogoditi da prođu planska rešenja koja umesto javnog zadovoljavaju interes nekolicine ili pojedinaca. Za početak promena ka boljitku u ovoj oblasti, prvo i osnovno je da svi zajedno radimo na tome da na svim nivoima dođemo do zajedničkog opšte-društvenog (dakle, i političkog) stava da su prostorno i urbanističko planiranje delatnosti od opšteg interesa, odnosno da im je jedan od osnovnih (ako ne i osnovni) zadatak zaštita javnog interesa.

2. Posle ne baš pozitivne ocene aktuelnog stanja, date kao odgovor na prethodno pitanje, teško je a možda i savim lako govoriti o budućim zadacima i strateškim principima prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja i budućoj ulozi planera i urbanista. Kad kažem lako, mislim na onaj stav da ako smo zaključili da se nešto ne radi kako treba, predlažemo da se radi sve suprotno aktuelnoj praksi, pa će možda i biti bolje. No, šalu (koja možda i nije šala u celini) na stranu i da se vratimo mogućim preporukama za budućnost: prostorno planiranje na svim nivoima se mora prvenstveno baviti pitanjima od strateškog značaja (za razliku od aktuelnih prostornih planova jedinica lokalne samouprave koji se rade takoreći isključivo kao regulacioni), strateški urbanistički planovi moraju dobiti veći značaj kao osnovni razvojni planovi za gradska naselja (za razliku od aktuelne situacije gde se sve pokušava rešiti kroz izmišljenu hibridnu vrstu planova – planove generalne regulacije koje bi trebalo ukinuti), na svim nivoima planiranja potrebno je u značajnoj meri uvećati ulogu javnosti kao partnera u definisanju planskih rešenja (za razliku od aktuelne dominantne uloge političko-investitorskog lobija), i na kraju kao možda i najvažnije, planeri/urbanisti se moraju izboriti za bitno ozbiljniji status u društvu (za razliku od aktuelnog već pomenutog statusa „tehničara“).

1.

The general situation in spatial and urban planning in Serbia is not at the proper level. In recent years, tendencies have been focused on quantity and significantly less on quality. The main objective is that the territory (state, region, local self-government unit) be "covered" with planning documents that are a condition for quick and easy issuing of construction permits. Strategic issues and long-term and medium-term development are very little considered. The negative consequences of this are multiple. One consequence is the advent of the phase of "Investor Urbanism" where investors have tried, and often succeeded, to directly influence the acceptance of problematic planning solutions in various ways. This phase of the last years is rapidly moving into the stage of "Political-investor Planning and Urbanism", most often as a specific type of political clientelism. At this stage, investors transfer their ideas to politicians who transfer these ideas to spatial and urban planners. As politicians are determined by regulations to decide on the adoption or not the adoption of plans, they are even more successful in directing planning solutions. In this sense, spatial and urban planners are nowadays less and less the authors of plans in which they primarily take care of the public interest, and more and more "technicians" who more or less successfully align the current regulations with the ideas of politicians (which ideas are most often received from future investors and which for this reason they usually have nothing to do with the public interest). Of course, in all this, the spatial and urban planners themselves have considerable guilt because they are very glad to accept this game. And if somebody does not accept it, as the politicians say, "there's who wants to." Here we come to the next problem, which refers to the low prices of the preparation of plans (primarily urban plans), since there are more and more producers who participate in public procurement with unrealistically low prices, which are probably in line with the future quality of the plan. One of the reasons for this situation is that dozens of public urban enterprises have been closed in the past year, many of which were very serious in every sense of the word, and in most cases, it was not possible for the planning solutions to pass, which instead of satisfying the public interest, satisfy the interest of individuals. In order to start the change towards prosperity, it is first and foremost that we all work together to achieve at all levels a common general-social (and so, political) attitude that spatial and urban planning are activities of general interest. In this sense, one of the basic tasks of spatial and urban planning must be the protection of the public interest.

2.

After a not very positive assessment of the current situation, given in answer to the previous question, it is difficult and perhaps easy to talk about future tasks and strategic principles of spatial and urban planning and the future role of spatial and urban planners. When I say it is easy, I think that if we conclude that something is not working properly, we suggest that everything in the future would be in contravention to the current practice, and maybe it will be better. But a joke aside (which may not be a joke as a whole) and return to possible recommendations for the future: Spatial planning must primarily focus on issues of strategic importance (in contrast to the current spatial plans of local self-government units that operate exclusively as regulatory plans), strategic urban plans must be given greater importance as basic development plans for urban settlements (unlike the current situation where everything is being tried through a fictitious hybrid type of plans - general regulation plans that should be abolished); At all levels of planning, it is necessary to significantly increase the role of the public as a partner in defining planned solutions (in contrast to the current dominant role of the "political-investors" lobby); And ultimately and perhaps most importantly, spatial and urban planners must strive for a much more serious own status in society (unlike the current already mentioned status of "technicians").

3.

Knjigu *Metode analize i sinteze u prostornom planiranju* autora profesora Borislava Stojkova (izdavač IAUS, Beograd, 1992), koristili smo kao udžbenik za pripremu i polaganje istoimenog ispita na trećoj godini studija. Iako to možda i nije knjiga koja je presudno uticala na oblikovanje mog profesionalnog izraza, opredelio sam se da je ovde pomenem, jer sam čitajući je u vreme studija bio pomalo zbunjen pojedinim njenim delovima, koje sam tada više shvatao kao „zdravo za gotovo“ nego sa jasnim razumevanjem. Međutim, čitajući te iste tekstove posle nekoliko godina prakse bilo mi je sve potpuno jasno, razumljivo i praktično primenjivo, pa sam čak primetio i da sam nešto od toga ranije pogrešno shvatio. Iz tog razloga izvukao sam vrlo bitan zaključak koji često primenjujem: povremeno je potrebno vratiti se određenim radovima i ponovo ih proučiti i analizirati, jer se isti tekstovi „danas“ i „juče“ ne čitaju uvek isto.

Knjigu *Spatial Optimization for Managed Ecosystems* čiji su autori John Hof i Michael Bevers (izdavač Columbia University Press, New York, 1998), pročitao sam 2001. godine, negde u vreme poslediplomskih studija, a osnovni razlog da se opredelim za ovo delo je to što sam se tada prvi put susreo sa značajnijom konkretnom primenom matematičkog programiranja i modelovanja u upravljanju ekosistemima i prostorom uopšte. To je uticalo da u svom daljem profesionalnom i naučnom delanju pokušam (povremeno, uspešno ili manje uspešno) da primenim ove metode koje nisu tradicionalno ukorenjene u našoj praksi prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja.

3.

We used the book *Methods of analysis and synthesis in spatial planning* by Professor Borislav Stojkov (IAUS, Belgrade, 1992) as a textbook for the preparation of the exam for the third year of study. Although it may not be a book that has a decisive influence on the design of my professional expression, I decided to mention it here because, reading it at the time of the studies was a bit confused by some of its parts, which I did not clearly understand. However, reading the same texts after several years of practice it was completely clear, understandable and practically applicable, so I even noticed that I had misunderstood something of it earlier. For this reason, I have drawn out a very important conclusion that I often apply: it is necessary to return to certain works from time to time and review and analyze them again, because after a few years of experience I may understand them differently.

I read the book *Spatial Optimization for Managed Ecosystems* authored by John Hof and Michael Bevers (Columbia University Press, New York, 1998), in 2001, during postgraduate studies. The main reason for me to opt for this book is that I first met with a more specific application of mathematical programming and modeling in the management of ecosystems and space in general. This has led me to try, in my further professional and scientific work, (occasionally, successfully or less successfully) to apply these methods that are not traditionally rooted in our practice of spatial and urban planning.



SAŠA MILIJIĆ

| Zaječar, 1969. |

Prostorni planer, bavi se naučno-istraživačkim radom iz oblasti planiranja, uređenja i zaštite područja posebne namene (planinska i druga turistička područja, infrastrukturni koridori i slivovi vodoakumulacija); regionalnog i ruralnog razvoja i dr.

Osnovnu školu „Radojka Lakić“ i gimnaziju „Sveti Sava“ završio je u Beogradu. Diplomirao je (1995), magistrirao (1999) i doktorirao (2006) na Geografskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu, na Katedri za prostorno planiranje, na temu „Strategija razvoja planinskih područja Srbije“.

Koautor/autor je više od 150 naučnih i stručnih radova. Od 1996. godine angažovan je kao istraživač na 9 naučnih projekata Ministarstva prosvete, nauke i tehnološkog razvoja Republike Srbije, čiji je nosilac realizacije IAUS, kao i nekoliko međunarodnih projekata. Rukovodilac projekta „Održivi prostorni razvoj Podunavlja u Srbiji“ (2011–2017). Učestvovao je u izradi Prostornog plana Republike Srbije, preko 70 prostornih i urbanističkih planova (Kopaonik, Stara planina, Đerdap, koridor Dunava, autoput E-75, Timočka krajina, Kolubarski okrug ...).

Naučni savetnik, vodeći planer i direktor (od 2015) u Institutu za arhitekturu i urbanizam Srbije. Član je matičnog Naučnog odbora za saobraćaj, urbanizam i građevinarstvo Ministarstva prosvete, nauke i tehnološkog razvoja, kao i više profesionalnih udruženja. Dobitnik je niza nagrada i priznanja za izuzetna dostignuća i ukupan doprinos stručni planiranja (Inženjerske komore Srbije 2010, Udruženja urbanista Srbije 2012, i dr).

He is a spatial planner dealing with scientific research work in the fields of: planning, development and protection of special purpose areas (mountain and other tourism areas, infrastructure corridors and catchment basins); regional and rural development, etc.

He completed the “Radojka Lakić” Elementary School and “Sveti Sava” High School in Belgrade, graduated (1995) and received master’s (1999) and doctor’s degrees (2006) from the Faculty of Geography, University of Belgrade, Department of Spatial Planning, topic „Strategy for the development of mountain regions in Serbia“.

He is a co-author/author of more than 150 scientific and professional papers. Since 1996, Saša Milijić has been engaged as a researcher on 9 scientific projects of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia, where IAUS is the project holder, as well as on several international projects. Saša Milijić is a manager of project titled “Sustainable Spatial Development of the Danube River Basin in Serbia” (2011–2017). He has participated in the drawing up of the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia, and over 70 spatial and urban plans (Kopaonik, Stara planina Mt., Đerdap, the Danube corridor, motorway E-75, Timočka krajina, Kolubarski District...).

Saša Milijić is a scientific adviser, lead planner and a director (since 2015) of the Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia. He is a member of the Specialized Scientific Board for Transport, Urban Planning and Civil Engineering of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, as well as a member of several professional associations. He is a winner of a series of awards and recipient of many recognitions for exceptional achievements and overall contribution to the profession of planning (Serbian Chamber of Engineers in 2010, Serbian Town Planners Association in 2012, etc.).

1.

Stanje u domenu planiranja u Srbiji može se sagledati sa više aspekata na koje su tokom vremena uticale promene institucionalnih, normativnih, informacionih i profesionalnih okvira i standarda. Sistem planiranja je težio da postane važan instrument za upravljanje prostornim razvojem, naročito na nivou Republike, upravnih okruga i područja posebne namene. Međutim, uloga planova često nije imala pravu funkciju, zbog nedovoljne podrške drugih instrumenata, politika i mera za njihovu implementaciju i upravljanje održivim teritorijalnim razvojem. Nesporno je da se delatnost planiranja afirmisala, ali i da predstoje veliki izazovi kako bi se naša struka sačuvala i unapredila.

Na osnovu stečenih iskustava u istraživačkom i stručnom radu u nastavku dajem kratki osvrt na doprinos Instituta u pripremi i unapređenju delatnosti kao i stanja i problema prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja. Počeci prostornog planiranja u Srbiji, pa time i u Institutu, vezuju se za šezdesete godine prošlog veka. Institut je, u ovoj ranoj fazi razvoja planiranja, nastojao da kroz istraživački rad afirmiše prostorno i urbanističko planiranje i da doprinese obezbeđivanju pretpostavki za pokretanje izrade Prostornog plana Republike Srbije i drugih planskih dokumenata. Razvijaju se vremenom metodološke osnove vezane za upravljanje prostornim razvojem za različite hijerarhijske nivoe planiranja. Integralni pristup primenjen u izradi prvog Prostornog plana Republike Srbije 1996. razvijan je u narednom periodu kroz izradu regionalnih planova, prostornih planova područja posebne namene i prostornih planova jedinica lokalne samouprave. Izrada prostornih planova za različita (specifična) područja posebne namene (rudarske basene, zaštićena područja prirodnih vrednosti i nepokretnih kulturnih dobara, planinska i druga turistička područja, slivna područja velikih vodnih akumulacija, infrastrukturne koridore) predstavljala je poseban izazov, koji je pored ostalog zahtevao i analizu i primenu međunarodnih kriterijuma i standarda. U definisanju planskih rešenja počinju da se primenjuju principi održivog razvoja - ekološka podobnost, ekonomska isplativost i socijalna prihvatljivost.

Period nakon 2005. godine obeležila je, sa jedne strane, ekspanzija izrade planova na svim nivoima i afirmacija zaštite životne sredine u prostornim analizama, i sa druge strane, faza krize i stagnacije uloge planiranja. Uzroci krize planiranja u Srbiji su: odsustvo društveno-ekonomskog interesa za integralni pristup prostornom razvoju i prepuštanje planiranja uticajima i interesima spontanog i nekontrolisanog delovanja tržišta; dominacije sektorskog planiranja (posebno master planova turizma) i parcijalnosti u odlučivanju kao ključne suprotnosti integralnom i problemskom pristupu prostornom razvoju; pojave degradacije planerskih kuća i pad kvaliteta planske dokumentacije; i nedovoljne institucionalne, sistemske i informatičke podrške, bez adekvatnog rešavanja konfliktnih interesa korišćenja i zaštite prostora i upravljanja razvojem.

U periodu nakon 2016/17. godine očekuje se: potvrđivanje značaja uloge prostornog planiranja, posebno u pogledu primene načela integralnosti i kontinualnosti; priprema za izradu Prostornog plana Republike Srbije (2020-2030) i novog ciklusa planskih dokumenata na svim nivoima; i obavezna primena geografskih informacionih sistema kao podrška prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju, istraživanjima i studijama. Takođe, neophodna je realizacija inicijativa na zaštiti interesa planerskih kuća, odgovornih planera, urbanista i projektanata i to: uvođenjem Licenci za pravna lica od strane nadležnog Ministarstva, primenom cenovnika Inženjerske komore Srbije za izradu planova, adekvatnijim sagledavanjem Javnih nabavki poslova izrade planova, i dr.

1.

The current situation in the domain of planning in Serbia can be considered from several aspects that have been influenced over time by the changes in institutional, normative, information and professional frameworks, and standards. The planning system has tended to become an important instrument for managing the spatial development, especially at the levels of the Republic, administrative districts and special purpose areas. However, the role of plans has not often had a real function due to insufficient support of other instruments, policies and measures for their implementation and management of sustainable territorial development. It is undeniable that the planning profession has affirmed itself, but also that great challenges are still ahead of us in preserving and improving our profession.

Based on the acquired experiences in the research and professional work, I will give a short view of a contribution of the Institute in the preparation and improvement of the planning profession, as well as a view of the current situation and problems in the field of spatial and urban planning. The beginning of spatial planning in Serbia, thus also in the Institute, is linked to the 1960s. In this early stage of development of planning, the Institute has tried to affirm the spatial and urban planning through a research work and to contribute to providing the preconditions for initiating the drawing up of the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia and other planning documents. Over time, the methodological bases related to the spatial development management have been created for different hierarchical levels of planning. In the next period, an integrated approach to the drawing up of the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia adopted in 1996 was developed through regional plans, special purpose area spatial plans and spatial plans for local self-management units. The drawing up of spatial plans for different (specific) special purpose areas (mining basins, protected areas of natural values and intangible cultural properties, mountain and other tourism areas, large catchment basins, infrastructure corridors) has been a special challenge which, amongst other things, also required analysis and implementation of international criteria and standards. The principles of sustainable development – ecological suitability, economic profitability and social acceptability, began to be implemented in defining the planning solutions.

The period after 2005 has been marked by an expansion of plans at all levels and an affirmation of environmental protection in spatial analyses, on the one hand, and by a phase of crisis and stagnation of the role of planning, on the other hand. The causes of the crisis in Serbia are the following: absence of socio-economic interest in an integrated approach to the spatial development and leaving the planning to the influences and interests of spontaneous and uncontrolled market forces; domination of sectoral planning (especially the tourism master plans) and partiality in decision making as the key opposite to the integrated and problematic approach to spatial development; phenomenon of degradation of the planning firms and quality of planning documentation; and insufficient institutional, systemic and information support, without adequately solving the conflicting interests in using and protecting the space and managing the development.

In the period 2016-2017, it is expected to: confirm the role of spatial planning, especially regarding the implementation of principles of integrity and continuity; carry out preparations for drawing up the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia (2020-2030) and for a new cycle of planning documents at all levels; and mandatory implementation of geographic information systems as a support to the spatial and urban planning, research and

Prilagođavanjem potrebama i zahtevima tržišta, održivom kadrovskom obnovom, praćenjem savremenih GIS tehnologija i sistema pokazatelja planova, unapređenjem kvaliteta izrade planske dokumentacije, Institut za arhitekturu i urbanizam Srbije će nastojati da i u budućnosti bude vodeća institucija u domenu istraživanja i prostornog planiranja u Republici Srbiji i okruženju.

2.

Glavni zadaci i strateški principi planiranja treba da budu usmereni ka:

- razvoju teorije i prakse strateškog planiranja;
- povezivanju aktivnosti na poslovima iz oblasti prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja i naučno-istraživačkog rada, kao važan uslov za kvalitetniji istraživački rad i pouzdanost u pripremi i implementaciji planskih dokumenata;
- očuvanju pristupa održivog prostornog i urbanog razvoja kroz integrisanje naučnih postavki geografije, arhitekture, ekologije, ekonomije, sociologije i drugih nauka;
- istraživanju koncepcija i mehanizma bolje primene razvojnih strategija i planova sa posebnim osvrtom na institucionalno-organizacionu koordinaciju razvoja i novu „mobilniju“ ulogu planera u tom procesu;
- primeni savremenih informacionih sistema i tehnologija, standardizaciji formata za razmenu podataka, izradu i praćenje sprovođenja planske dokumentacije, što će predstavljati uslov održivog funkcionisanja planerske firme u modernom poslovnom okruženju;
- stalnoj edukaciji i usavršavanju planera, posebno za potrebe realizacije specifičnih planova i projekata;
- saradnji vodećih planerskih i urbanističkih institucija i pomoć nadležnim organima na poboljšanju uslova rada i rešavanju problema iz oblasti planiranja;
- pokretanju novog ciklusa planskih dokumenata na svim nivoima i dr.

3.

Za potrebe edukacije i istraživanja različitih aspekata problematike planiranja, raspoloživa je inostrana i domaća literatura, kao i prostorno planska i arhivska dokumentacija i zapisi koji su pratili izradu prostornih planova i implementaciju razvojnih projekata u Srbiji. Oblikovanje ličnog profesionalnog opredeljenja vezano je za:

(1) literaturu o osnovnim načelima i principima planiranja: D. Perišić (1985), *O prostornom planiranju*, IAUS; McAllister D. M. (1982), *Evaluation in Environmental Planning. Environmental, social, economic and political trade-offs*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Perman, R. (1996), *Natural resource & Environmental Economics*, Edinburgh; M. Vujošević (2002), *Novije promene u teoriji i praksi planiranja*, IAUS, i dr.;

(2) literaturu o razvoju i zaštiti planinskih područja koja datira iz perioda (1980-2002) kada je dat značajan doprinos istraživanju održivog razvoja planinskih turističkih područja, i kada je planiran ili realizovan veći broj planinskih centara (različiti inostrani izvori npr. Baud-Bovy, M. Walther, P. Zanetti, G. i dr., kao i domaća dela u knjigama i člancima arhitekta D. Dabića i arhitekta S. Mitrovića), odnosno novije literature (2005-2015) koja se odnosi na istraživanje specifičnih aspekata uređenja planinskih destinacija, posebno sa aspekta zaštite prirode i uticaja klimatskih promena (npr. Agrawala, S. i dr.); i dr.;

studies. Furthermore, it is necessary to realize the initiative for the protection of interests of the planning firms, responsible spatial planners, urban planners and designers by: introducing the licenses for legal persons by responsible ministries; by applying the price list of the Serbian Chamber of Engineers for drawing up the plans; by more adequate consideration of the public procurement in the field of drawing up plans; etc.

By adapting itself to the market needs and requirements, sustainable personnel policy, keeping pace with contemporary GIS technologies and systems of indicators for plans, as well as by improving the quality of drawing up the planning documentation, the Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia will endeavour to remain also in future the leading institution in the domain of research and spatial planning in the Republic of Serbia and the region.

2.

The major tasks and strategic principles of planning should be oriented towards:

- The development of theory and practice of strategic planning;
- Linking the activities in the fields of the spatial and urban planning and scientific and research work as an important precondition for better quality of research work and reliability in the preparation and implementation of the planning documents;
- Preserving the approach of sustainable spatial and urban development through integrating the scientific postulates of geography, architecture, ecology, economy, sociology and other sciences;
- Researching the concepts and mechanisms for better preparation of strategies and plans, with a special view of institutional and organizational coordination of development and new „more mobile“ role of spatial planners in this process;
- The implementation of contemporary information systems and technologies, standardization of formats for the data exchange, drawing up and monitoring of the planning documentation, which will be a precondition for sustainable functioning of the planning firms in a modern business environment;
- Permanent education and advance training of planners, especially for the need to realize the specific plans and projects;
- The cooperation between the leading spatial and urban planning institutions and assistance to the responsible bodies in improving the working conditions and problem solving in the field of planning;
- Initiating a new cycle of the planning documents at all levels, etc.

3.

Both the international and domestic literature is available for the needs of education and research of different aspects of problems in planning, as well as the spatial planning and archival documentation and records that accompanied the drawing up of spatial plans and implementation of the development projects in Serbia. The shaping of professional self-determination is linked to:

(1) The literature about the basic principles of planning: D. Perišić (1985), *O prostornom planiranju /About spatial planning/*, IAUS; McAllister D. M. (1982), *Evaluation in Environmental Planning. Environmental, social, economic and political trade-offs*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Perman, R. (1996), *Natural resource & Environ-*

(3) plansku dokumentaciju, pre svega: „Prostorni plan Republike Srbije“ iz 1996. godine (pod rukovođenjem D. Perišića), koji se izdvaja po svom integralnom pristupu, jasnom i normativom iskazu, kako planskih rešenja tako i odredbi za implementaciju: „Regionalni prostorni plan Kolubarskog okruga pogođenog zemljotresom“ iz 2000. godine, kao i Program njegove primene iz 2004. godine, gde sam imao čast da saradujem sa D. Perišićem i S. Mitrovićem; Prostorne planove „Kopaonika“ iz 2009. i „Stare planine“ iz 2008. gde sam u saradnji sa D. Dabićem i S. Mitrovićem stekao najvažnija profesionalna iskustva razvoja, zaštite i relativizacije konflikata u planinskim područjima; urbanističke planove za planinske turističke centre na Kopaoniku i Staroj planini iz 2014-2016. gde sam u saradnji sa I. Marićem i B. Manićem radio na stvaranju uslova za implementaciju pravila uređenja i izgradnje na planinskim područjima; kao i „Prostorni plan koridora međunarodnog plovnog puta E-80 Dunava kroz Srbiju“, gde sam u saradnji sa P. Manojlovićem i N. Krunićem dao doprinos uređenju i razvoju i zaštititi Dunava kao prvenstveno plovnog, ali i vodnog, ekološkog, kulturnog i turističkog koridora;

(4) razmenu mišljenja, terenski rad ili usmeno preneti znanja geografa D. Perišića, ekonomiste B. Derića, arhitekta S. Mitrovića, arhitekta D. Dabića, prostornog planera N. Krunića i dr.; i

(5) menadžment upravljanja Institutom, kroz dugogodišnju saradnju sa N. Spasićem, I. Marićem i D. Kovačevićem.

mental Economics, Edinburg; M. Vujošević (2002), *Novije promene u teoriji i praksi planiranja /The latest changes in the theory and practice of planning/*, IAUS, etc.;

(2) The literature about the development and protection of mountain areas from the period 1980-2002 when an important contribution was given to the research of sustainable development of mountain tourism areas, and when a greater number of mountain resorts were planned or built (different foreign sources such as, for example, Baud-Bovy, M, Walther, P. Zanetti, G. and other, as well as domestic papers found in books and the articles of architect D. Dabić and architect S. Mitrović), or the recent literature (2005-2015) relating to the research of specific aspects of mountain destination development, particularly from the aspect of the nature protection and impacts of climate change (e.g. Agrawala, S. et al.); etc.;

(3) The planning documentation, primarily: „Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia“ (1996) (led by D. Perišić), which stands out for its integrated approach, clear and normative statement of both the planning solutions and the provisions for the implementation; „Regional Spatial Plan of the Kolubara District Struck by Earthquake“ (2000), as well as the Program for its implementation (2004), where I had the honour to cooperate with D. Perišić and S. Mitrović; spatial plans for „Kopaonik“ (2009) and „Stara planina Mt.“ (2008) where, in cooperation with D. Dabić and S. Mitrović, I acquired the most important professional experience in development, protection and relativization of conflicts in mountain areas; urban plans for mountain resorts on Kopaonik and Stara planina mountains from the period 2014-2016, where I worked on providing the conditions for the implementation of rules of land development and rules of construction in mountain areas in cooperation with I. Marić and B. Manić; as well as „The Spatial Plan for the Corridor of International Waterway E-80 of the Danube through Serbia“, where, in cooperation with P. Manojlović and N. Krunić, I gave contribution to the planning, development and protection of the Danube primarily as a waterway, but also as a water, ecological, cultural and tourism corridor;

(4) The exchange of opinions, field work or orally transmitted knowledge by geographer D. Perišić, economist B. Derić, architect S. Mitrović, architect D. Dabić, spatial planner N. Krunić, etc.; and

(5) The Management of the Institute, though a long-year cooperation with N. Spasić, I. Marić and D. Kovačević.



ĐORĐE MILIĆ

| Beograd, 1970. |

Đorđe Milić, rođen 2. maja 1970. godine u Beogradu, gde je završio osnovno, srednje i visoko obrazovanje. Diplomirao i magistrirao na Smeru za prostorno planiranje Geografskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu. Priprema doktorsku disertaciju na temu „Analitički model potencijala i ograničenja prostornog razvoja“.

Zaposlen u Zavodu za prostorno planiranje i urbanizam Ministarstva građevina od 1997. do 2003. godine. Od 2003. do 2014. godine zaposlen u Republičkoj agenciji za prostorno planiranje. Zaposlen u Ministarstvu građevinarstva, saobraćaja i infrastrukture od decembra 2014. godine.

Učestvovao u pripremi, koordinaciji, praćenju izrade, izradi, stručnoj kontroli i javnom uvidu više desetina planskih dokumenata. Učestvovao u izradi više desetina nacрта zakonskih i podzakonskih akata iz oblasti planiranja i izgradnje, stanovanja i zaštite životne sredine.

Objavio preko 30 stručnih članaka u međunarodnim i domaćim monografijama, zbornicima radova i stručnim časopisima.

Član Inženjerske komore Srbije. Član Asocijacije prostornih planera Srbije od osnivanja.

Đorđe Milić, born on May 2nd, 1970 in Belgrade, where he finished primary, secondary and higher education. He graduated and received his Master's degree in spatial planning from the Faculty of Geography of the University of Belgrade. He prepares a doctoral dissertation on the topic "The Analytical Model of Potentials and Limitations of Spatial Development".

He was employed at the National Office for Spatial Planning and Urbanism of the Ministry of Construction from 1997 to 2003. From 2003 to 2014 he worked at the Republic Agency for Spatial Planning. He has worked in the Ministry of Construction, Transportation and Infrastructure since December 2014, where he is working now.

He participated in the preparation, coordination, monitoring, preparation, expert control and public hearing of dozens of planning documents. He participated in the drafting of dozens of draft laws and by-laws in the field of planning and construction, housing and environmental protection.

He published over 30 professional articles in international and domestic monographs, proceedings and professional journals.

He is member of the Serbian Chamber of Engineers, as well as a member of the Association of Spatial Planners of Serbia since its establishment.

1.

Prostorno i urbanističko planiranje su u poslednje dve dekade doživeli uspone i padove, kao i nekoliko institucionalnih reformi. Kao značajni događaji mogu se izdvojiti:

- Usvajanje prvog Prostornog plana Republike Srbije 1996. godine;
- Osnivanje Zavoda za prostorno planiranje 1997. godine;
- Donošenje novog Zakona o planiranju i izgradnji 2003. godine i osnivanje Republičke agencije za prostorno planiranje;
- Usvajanje drugog Prostornog plana Republike Srbije 2010. godine;
- Donošenje izmena i dopuna Zakona o planiranju i izgradnji, krajem 2014. godine i prestanak rada Republičke agencije za prostorno planiranje;
- U toku 2015/2016. godine po prvi put sve opštine i gradovi imaju usvojene prostorne planove i istovremeno po prvi put usvojeni su svi regionalni prostorni planovi;
- Krajem 2016. godine izvršena je institucionalna reforma lokalnih javnih preduzeća koja se bave urbanističkim planiranjem.

Prostorno planiranje kao nauka, administrativna tehnika i politika je na raskrscima i u narednom periodu je potrebno izvršiti reformu na način da se aktivno razvijaju geografski informacioni sistemi kako na lokalnom, tako i na državnom nivou. Neophodno je izvršiti umrežavanje organa, organizacija, imalaca javnih ovlašćenja, ustanova, i drugih institucija koje učestvuju u prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju, tako da se svi podaci neophodni za izradu planskih dokumenata pripremaju i čuvaju u elektronskom/digitalnom formatu. Istovremeno, potrebno je da se na svim nivoima ustroje informacioni sistemi kojima će se pratiti sprovođenje planskih dokumenata. Sve ovo doprineće da se planiranje učini efikasnijim i da se vreme potrebno za izradu planskih dokumenata skрати i ovaj proces učini bržim.

2.

Prostorno i urbanističko planiranje moraju da dobiju značajniju ulogu u definisanju pravaca razvoja, kako na lokalnom, tako i na nacionalnom nivou. Planeri i urbanisti imaju novu dimenziju odgovornosti da aktivno učestvuju u procesu donošenja odluka o budućem prostornom i urbanom razvoju, na način da donosiocima odluka ponude realna, racionalna, održiva i optimalna planska rešenja. To se može postići razvojem informacionih sistema i sistema pokazatelja o prostornom i urbanom razvoju, kao i većim uvažavanjem struke prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja od strane donosioca odluka.

3.

Čovek i grad, Konstantinos Doksijadis. Čitajući ovu knjigu, razvija se sintezni i multidisciplinarni pristup u problematici urbanog razvoja. Ova knjiga po svojim postavkama je "vanvremenska". Osnovne ideje i principi koji su utemeljeni u ovoj knjizi i danas su aktuelni, kada gradovi intenzivno koriste prednosti informaciono – komunikacionih tehnologija u planiranju, izgradnji, korišćenju, održavanju i upravljanju.

Grad, društvo, prostor: Sociologija grada. Ljubinko Pušić. Ova knjiga iako ima udžbenički karakter, prevazilazi sociološke dimenzije i pravi svojevrsnu sintezu između komponenti održivog razvoja, otvarajući kontinualne pravce istraživanja. Polazeći od sociološke dimenzije grada, obrađuje međusobno povezane celine, i to: sociološko razumevanje grada, kulturu i istoriju grada, urbane procese, gradski život, funkcionisanje grada. Čitajući ovu knjigu, razvija se integralni pristup i podstiče se istraživanje funkcije grada, kao i međusobne interakcije grada i okruženja. Knjiga je nastala sredinom devedestih prošlog veka i u našu praksu je uvela novi pristup u sociološkim istraživanjima. Ova knjiga je i danas aktuelna, imajući u vidu da uvodi novi pogled po pitanju kvaliteta života u gradskim područjima i daje nove poglede i definicije grada i urbanog područja.

1. Spatial and urban planning have experienced a rise and fall in the last two decades, as well as several institutional reforms. Significant events can be defined, such as:

- Adoption of the first Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia in 1996.
- Establishment of the Spatial Planning Institute in 1997.
- Adoption of the new Law on Planning and Construction in 2003 and establishment of the Republic Agency for Spatial Planning.
- Adoption of the Second Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia in 2010.
- Amendments to the Law on Planning and Construction, at the end of 2014 and the termination of work of the Republic Agency for Spatial Planning.
- In 2015/2016 for the first time in practice of planning in Serbia, all municipalities and cities have adopted spatial plans and at the same time for the first time all regional spatial plans have been adopted.
- At the end of 2016, institutional reform of local public enterprises in charge of urban planning was carried out.

Spatial planning as a science, administrative technique and policy as well, is at a crossroad in the coming period. It is necessary to carry out a reform in the field of geographic information systems at state as well as local level. In other words it will result with networking of bodies, organizations, holders of public authorities, institutions, and other institutions involved in spatial and urban planning. For that purpose, all the data necessary for the preparation of planning documents should be prepared and stored in electronic/digital format. At the same time, it is necessary to establish information systems at all levels of governance for monitoring the implementation of planning documents. All this will contribute to making planning more efficient and reduce the time needed to draft planning documents and making those proceedings faster.

2. Spatial and urban planning must play a more important role in defining directions of development at the national, as well as local level. Planners and urbanists have a new dimension of responsibility to actively participate in the decision-making process for future spatial and urban development in a way of creating and providing to decision makers realistic, rational, sustainable and optimal planning solutions. This can be achieved through the development of information systems and systems of indicators on spatial and urban development, as well as greater respect for the profession of spatial and urban planning by the decision makers.

3. *Man and the City*, Constantinos Doxiadis (Compilation of articles, edited by Milos R. Perovic). Reading this book, reader is developing a synthetic and multidisciplinary approach to the field of urban development. This book is "out-of-date" in its settings. The basic ideas and principles that are founded in this book are still current, when cities are intensively using the benefits of information and communication technologies in planning, building, using, maintaining and managing.

City, Society, Space: Sociology of the city. Ljubinko Pusic. This book, although it has an educational character, transcends sociological dimensions and makes a kind of synthesis between components of sustainable development, opening up the continual directions of research. Starting from the sociological dimension of the city, it processes interconnected relics, such as: the sociological understanding of the city, the culture and history of the city, urban processes, urban life, the functioning of the city. Reading this book, reader is developing an integral approach and encourages exploration of the city's function as well as interaction between the city and the environment. The book was published in the mid-nineties of the last century and in practice of planning in Serbia has introduced a new approach in sociological research. This book is still current, bearing in mind that it introduces new views on the quality of life in urban areas and gives new views and definitions of the city and the urban area.



NEBOJŠA STEFANOVIĆ

| Beograd, 1972. |

Diplomirao na Smeru za prostorno planiranje Geografskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu 1996. godine. Na istom fakultetu magistrirao 2005. godine na temu „Smernice za primenu Vodećih principa održivog prostornog razvoja u izradi prostornih planova u Srbiji“ i doktorirao 2011. godine na temu „Modeli implementacije prostornih planova“.

Zaposlen u Institutu za arhitekturu i urbanizam Srbije, u zvanju naučnog saradnika. Posедуje licence odgovornog planera i odgovornog urbaniste u Inženjerskoj komori Srbije. Autor više naučnih i stručnih radova.

Obavljao poslove: direktora Urbanističkog zavoda Beograda JUP (2012-2016); predsednika Komisije za planove Skupštine grada Beograda (2009-2012); predsednika Matične sekcije planera u Inženjerskoj komori Srbije (2007-2009); direktora Republičke agencije za prostorno planiranje (2003-2004); direktora Zavoda za prostorno planiranje i urbanizam Ministarstva građevina (2003); i dr.

Dobitnik nagrade Inženjerske komore Srbije za izuzetan doprinos razvoju struke (2011), za rukovođenje izradom sedam prostornih planova.

Graduated in 1996 from the Faculty of Geography, University of Belgrade, and received master's degree in 2005 from the same Faculty, the master's thesis entitled „The guidelines for the implementation of leading principles of sustainable development in drawing up spatial plans in Serbia“, and doctor's degree in 2011, the doctoral dissertation entitled „Models of implementation of spatial plans“.

He is employed with the Institute of Architecture, Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia in the position of a scientific associate. He is holder of the license for responsible spatial planner and responsible urban planner issued by the Serbian Chamber of Engineers. Nebojša Stefanović is an author of several scientific and professional papers.

He has been at the following positions: Director of the Urban Planning Institute of Belgrade - JUP (2012-2016); President of the Commission of Plans of the Assembly of the City of Belgrade (2009-2012); President of the Specialized Section of Spatial Planners of the Serbian Chamber of Engineers (2007-2009); Director of the Republic Agency for Spatial Planning (2003-2004); Director of the Institute of Urban and Spatial Planning within the Ministry of Construction (2003); etc.

Nebojša Stefanović is a winner of the award given by the Serbian Chamber of Engineers for exceptional contributions to the development of the profession (2011), for managing the drawing up of seven spatial plans.

1.

I pored toga što bih promenio puno stvari u prostornom i urbanističkom planiranju, smatram da je stanje generalno dobro. Zašto? Tri su osnovna razloga za takav moj stav:

Prvi – planiranje je mnogo napredovalo. Pod planiranjem podrazumevam proces izrade i donošenja, prvenstveno prostornih, ali i naravno urbanističkih planova. Taj napredak se odvijao kroz dve glavne faze u Srbiji, pri čemu se sada nalazimo na završetku druge i početku neke nove treće faze. Prva faza je trajala od šezdesetih i sedamdesetih godina do 2000. godine. Odlikovala se sporadičnom izradom planova, po potrebi, ali bez ozbiljnijeg sistemskog pristupa. Korišćene su različite metodologije, sadržaj planova nije bio ujednačen i procedura kontrole i donošenja je bila nejasna. Sve to nije bilo podržano dovoljno konkretnim zakonskim odredbama. Ipak, ova faza je bila početak prostornog planiranja, urađeni su prvi prostorni planovi, uključujući i Prostorni plan Republike Srbije, i nastala je posebna struka prostornog planiranja. Ovu fazu bih nazvao POČETAK. Druga faza počinje od 2000. godine i na neki način je vezana za Zakon o planiranju i izgradnji iz 2003. godine. Odlikuje je obaveznost izrade planova, konkretna zakonska rešenja po pitanju sadržaja i procedure, vraćanje prostornog planiranja na lokalnom nivou, ali i ono najvažnije, veliki broj urađenih planova. Srbija je dobila sve regionalne prostorne planove, preko šezdeset prostornih planova područja posebne namene, gotovo sve prostorne planove jedinica lokalne samouprave, brojne urbanističke planove. Sve to je podržano značajnim finansijskim sredstvima. Rezultat ove faze je pokrivenost teritorije Srbije planovima i jasno izdvajanje kompletiranih nivoa planiranja. Ovu fazu bih nazvao EKSPANZIJA. O trećoj fazi u narednom pitanju.

Drugi – pored statusa planova, uspostavljen je i status planera. Planeri i urbanisti su dobili svoje mesto. Ustanovljene su licence odgovornih planera i urbanista. Po prvi put u Srbiji se zna ko može da rukovodi izradom planova. Stali smo rame uz rame sa daleko brojnijim strukama (inženjerima). Dobili smo i stručni ispit. Dobili smo i svoju posebnu republičku instituciju – Republičku agenciju za prostorno planiranje (nažalost, ukinutu od strane najvećeg i najopasnijeg neprijatelja – neznanja).

Treći – prostorni planovi su postali neophodan uslov za dobijanje dozvola, izradu detaljnih planova, realizaciju investicija..... postali su prva adresa na putu razvoja.

2.

(1) Ovde dolazimo do reka o bih treće faze, u koju moramo pod hitno da zakoračimo. Nazvao bih je fazom RAZVOJA, koja mora da iznedri sledeću generaciju, na prvom mestu prostornih planova. Moramo da uočimo greške, kojih uvek ima, i da unapredimo kvalitet planova. Moramo i da pokušamo da utičemo na njihovu implementaciju. Treba da uočimo i poboljšamo sve što nismo stigli ili znali u prethodnoj fazi.

(2) Posebnu pažnju treba posvetiti međusobnoj usklađenosti planskih dokumenata, koja sada nije potpuna.

(3) Prostorno planiranje mora ostati neraskidivo vezano za lanac u kome su sledeće karike urbanističko planiranje, projektovanje i izgradnja. Blizak sam tome da brišemo granice, ako uopšte i postoje, između prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja. Jedina razlika je u nivou (razmeri), koja što je krupnija zahteva više tehnike.

(4) Školovanje planera mora hitno da se prilagodi novim trendovima. Ono je nekako najpaspisnije. Prostornim planerima nedostaje više tehnike. Zašto da je savladavaju tek u praksi? Isto je i sa urbanistima, kojima nedosta-

1.

Although I would change many things in the spatial and urban planning, I think that the situation is generally good. Why? There are three main reasons for my attitude:

The first reason – planning has much progressed. Under planning, I mean the process of drawing up and adopting primarily spatial plans, but, of course, urban plans as well. This progress has been made in two main phases in Serbia, whereby we are now at the end of the second and the beginning of some new, third phase. The first phase lasted from the 1960s and 1970s until 2000. It was characterized by a sporadic drawing up of plans and when necessary, but without more serious systemic approach. Different methodologies were used, the contents of plans were not uniform, while the procedure for their control and adaptation was unclear. All this was not supported by insufficiently specified legal provisions. Nevertheless, this phase was the beginning of spatial planning when the first spatial plans were drawn up, also including the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia. Thus a special profession of spatial planning emerged. I would call this phase the BEGINNING. The second phase has begun since 2000 and it is in some way linked to the Law on Planning and Construction adopted in 2003. It is characterized by the obligation of drawing up plans, specific legal solutions regarding the content and procedure, reinstatement of spatial planning at the local level, but also, what is the most important, great number of adopted plans. Serbia has got all regional spatial plans, over sixty special purpose area spatial plans, almost all spatial plans of local self-management units, and numerous urban plans. All this was supported by significant financial resources. The result of this phase is the coverage of the territory of Serbia by plans and a clear separation of completed levels of planning. I would call this phase the EXPANSION. I will discuss the third phase in the next question.

The second reason – the status of spatial planning has also been established in addition to the status of plans. The spatial and urban planners have got their place. The licenses for responsible spatial and urban planners have been established. For the first time in Serbia it was known who can manage the drawing up of plans. We stood side by side with far more numerous professions (engineers). We have also got a professional exam and our specific republic institution, the Republic Agency for Spatial Planning (unfortunately abolished by the greatest and the most dangerous enemy – ignorance).

The third reason – the spatial plans have become a necessary condition for obtaining the permits, drawing up detailed plans, realization of investments, etc. They have become the first address on the path of development.

2.

(1) Here we come to, I would say, third phase in which we have to step up urgently. I would call it the phase of DEVELOPMENT, which should spawn the next generation of, primarily, spatial plans. We have to observe our mistakes, which are always present, and to improve the quality of plans. We have to try to influence their implementation. We should observe and improve everything we have not managed to do or have not known in the previous phase.

(2) Special attention should be given to mutual harmonization of the planning documents, which has not yet been complete.

(3) The spatial planning must remain inextricably linked to the chain in which urban planning, design and construction are the next links. I am about to think that we should erase the boundaries, if there are any, between the spatial and urban planning. The only difference is in the level (scale), where the larger the scale the more technique is required.

je više strategije, sinteze, sagledavanja uzročno-posledičnih odnosa. Prostorni planeri i urbanisti su dve strane iste medalje. Nekada nisam tako mislio, ali tome me je naučila praksa.

(5) Neophodno je ustanoviti sistem licenciranja institucija koje se bave izradom planova. Sadašnja situacija je neodrživa i ozbiljno ugrožava egzistenciju institucija bez kojih ne bi bilo ni planiranja.

(6) Neophodno je propisati način i kriterijume za izračunavanje troškova izrade planova. Neophodno je i predvideti specifičnost naručivanja izrade planske dokumentacije kroz Zakon o javnim nabavkama.

(7) Neophodno je uspostaviti jače veze između prakse i naučnih istraživanja u oblasti prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja. Nauka i praksa se ne smeju ignorisati, jer se zasnivaju jedna na drugoj.

(8) Neophodno je pratiti i primenjivati nove tehnologije u izradi i implementaciji planova, a na prvom mestu, kao obavezno, geografske informacione sisteme.

(9) Neophodno je da opravdamo sve što smo kao struka stekli, da održimo i dalje unapređujemo status, da dokažemo da su prostorno i urbanističko planiranje delatnosti od opšteg interesa.

(10) Neophodno je da se u organizacionom smislu povežu i zajednički nastupaju u vezi bitnih pitanja pred državnim organima ASOCIJACIJA PROSTORNIH PLANERA SRBIJE, INŽENJERSKA KOMORA SRBIJE; GEOGRAFSKI FAKULTET, JAVNA PREDUZEĆA, INSTITUT ZA ARHITEKTURU I URBANIZAM SRBIJE, ...

3.

Smatram da su prostorni i urbanistički planovi kao dokumenti najvažniji za oblikovanje „profesionalnog izraza“ svakog ko se bavi planiranjem. Planovi su rezultat našeg rada, na osnovu koga možemo da se korigujemo i usmeravamo u daljem radu. Kao što je rekao profesor Perišić, „nema dobre teorije bez dobre prakse“. Prvi u hronološkom i hijerarhijskom nizu i najvažniji od svih planova je Prostorni plan Republike Srbije iz 1996. godine.

Imajući u vidu teme kojima sam se bavio u svom naučnom i stručnom radu, izdvajam sledeće naslove:

- Perišić, D. (1985), *O prostornom planiranju*, Institut za arhitekturu i urbanizam Srbije, Beograd – zbog kritičkog komentara prakse prostornog planiranja;
- Đorđević, D. (2004), *Uvod u teoriju planiranja*, Geografski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu – zbog sistematizovanih teorijskih pitanja planiranja;
- Vujošević, M. (2004), *Racionalnost, legitimitet i implementacija planskih odluka-novije teorijske interpretacije i pouke za planiranje u tranziciji*, Institut za arhitekturu i urbanizam Srbije, Beograd – zbog sistematizovanih teorijskih pitanja implementacije planova;
- *European Spatial Development Perspective ESDP (Towards Balanced and Sustainable Development of the Territory of the European Union)*, Agreed at the Informal Council of Ministers responsible for Spatial Planning, Potsdam, may 1999., Published by the European Commission – zbog strateškog okvira u kome se nalazi prostorno planiranje u Evropi;
- *Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent*, 12th Session of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning (CEMAT), Hanover, September 2000. – zbog smernica koje je potrebno koristiti u planiranju.

- (4) The education of spatial planners must urgently be adapted to new trends. It is somehow the most passive. The spatial planners lack more technique. Why should they master it only through the practice? The same situation is with urban planners who lack more strategy, synthesis, consideration of the cause-effect relationships. The spatial and urban planners are the two sides of a medal. I used to think differently once, but the practice has thought me this.
- (5) It is necessary to establish the system of licencing the institutions engaged in drawing up of plans. The current situation is unsustainable and seriously jeopardizes the existence of institutions without which there would be no planning.
- (6) It is necessary to prescribe the way and criteria for calculating costs of drawing up the plans. It is also necessary to foresee the specificity of ordering the drawing up of the planning documentation through the Law on Public procurement.
- (7) It is necessary to establish stronger links between the practice and scientific research in the field of spatial and urban planning. Science and practice must not be ignored as they are based on each other.
- (8) It is necessary to keep pace and apply new technologies in drawing up and implementing the plans and, first of all and as mandatory, the geographic information systems.
- (9) It is necessary to justify everything that we as a profession have acquired, and maintain and further improve the status, prove that the spatial and urban planning is an activity of general interest.
- (10) It is necessary for the ASSOCIATION OF SPATIAL PLANNERS OF SERBIA, SERBIAN CHAMBER OF ENGINEERS, FACULTY OF GEOGRAPHY, PUBLIC COMPANIES and the INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN & SPATIAL PLANNING OF SERBIA to interconnect with each other in organizational sense and to jointly appear regarding the important issues before the state organs, ...

3.

I think that spatial and urban plans as documents are the most important in shaping the „professional expression“ of everyone who is involved in planning. The plans are results of our work based on which we can correct and direct ourselves in further work. As Professor Perišić said, „there is no a good theory without a good practice“. The Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia adopted in 1996 is the first plan in chronological and hierarchical series and the most important of all plans.

Considering the topics I dealt with in my scientific and professional work, I single out the following titles:

- Perišić, D. (1985), *O prostornom planiranju /About spatial planning/*, Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia, Belgrade – because of critical comments on the practice in spatial planning;
- Đorđević, D. (2004), *Uvod u teoriju planiranja / Introduction into the Theory of Planning/*, Faculty of Geography, University of Belgrade – because of systematized theoretical issues of planning;
- Vujošević, M. (2004), *Racionalnost, legitimitet i implementacija planskih odluka-novije teorijske interpretacije i pouke za planiranje u tranziciji / Rationality, legitimacy and implementation of the planning decisions - the recent theoretical interpretations and instructions for planning in the transition/*, Institute of Architecture and Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia, Belgrade – because of the systematized theoretical issues of the implementation of plans;
- *European Spatial Development Perspective ESDP (Towards Balanced and Sustainable Development of the Territory of the European Union)*, Agreed at the Informal Council of Ministers responsible for Spatial Planning, Potsdam, may 1999., Published by the European Commission – because of the strategic framework in which the spatial planning is found in Europe;
- *Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent*, 12th Session of the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning (CEMAT), Hanover, September 2000 – because of the guidelines that should be used in planning.



ALEKSANDRA STUPAR

| Beograd, 1972. |

Vanredni profesor Arhitektonskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Beogradu. Njena istraživanja su usmerena na fenomen gradova i njihove društvene, tehnološke i prirodne transformacije.

Dr Stupar objavljuje svoje radove u velikom broju međunarodnih i domaćih časopisa i monografija. Autor je dve nagrađene knjige - *Grad globalizacije - izazovi, transformacije, simboli* (2009) i *Grad - forme i procesi* (2016).

Bila je gostujući istraživač na Institutu za napredne studije STS u Gracu, na Univerzitetu u Tampereu i Aalto Univerzitetu, kao i gostujući predavač na Fakultetu Valle Giulia u Rimu.

Dobitnica je nagrade Gerd Albers (2008), koju dodeljuje ISOCARP za najbolje objavljene tekstove o urbanizmu.

Associate Professor at the University of Belgrade - Faculty of Architecture. Her research is focused on the phenomenon of cities and their social, technological and environmental transformations.

Dr Stupar has published extensively in international and national journals and edited volumes. She is the author of two awarded books: *Grad globalizacije - izazovi, transformacije, simboli* (*The City of Globalization - Challenges, Transformations, Symbols*, 2009) and *Grad - forme i procesi* (*The City - Forms and Processes*, 2016).

She has been a visiting researcher at the Institute for Advanced Studies on STS in Graz, the University of Tampere and Aalto University, and the guest lecturer at the Facoltà di architettura Valle Giulia in Rome.

She was the winner of the Gerd Albers Award 2008, given by ISOCARP for the best article on urbanism.

1.

Glavni izazov za urbane i prostorne planere u Srbiji predstavlja nizak nivo interakcije između teorije i prakse, kao i neefikasna implementacija najnovijih planerskih/razvojnih koncepata usled brojnih finansijskih i administrativnih ograničenja. Iako je prisustvo planera primetno, kako u državnim institucijama, tako i u nevladinim organizacijama, protok novih ideja je uglavnom zastupljen u dokumentima - strategijama, planovima i vizijama, dok njihova prostorna manifestacija ostaje na nivou konkursa i radionica, najčešće usmerena na manje urbane intervencije koje se retko realizuju. U domenu javne svesti vezane za rastuće društvene i ekološke probleme, planeri bi trebalo da uvedu aktivniji pristup prema svim učesnicima u procesu očekivanih urbanih transformacija - prenoseći najnovije ideje i primere međunarodne i domaće prakse, predstavljajući multidisciplinarno znanje o gradovima i urbanim procesima i ohrabrujući sve zainteresovane strane da iskažu svoje urbane potrebe i potencijale u okviru postojećeg pravnog okvira. Transparentnost transformacija na svim prostornim nivoima je obavezna, a efikasno ekspertsko upravljanje planerskim procesom i sprovođenjem plana bi trebalo da se smatra imperativom koji bi osigurao pozitivne promene gradskog i prirodnog okruženja, prihvaćene i od strane javnosti.

2.

Urbanističko i regionalno planiranje bi trebalo da reaguje i odgovori na brojne izazove koje stvara savremeni način života. Najvažniji koncepti 21. veka, zasnovani na ekološkoj rezilijentnosti i održivosti, društvenoj (ne) jednakosti, pametnim elementima i obnovljivim resursima, definitivno obezbeđuju neophodne smernice za profesionalno delovanje, ali generalni ciljevi moraju biti prilagođeni lokalnim potrebama i okolnostima. Upravo zato, buduća uloga planera bi trebalo da bude definisana u skladu sa dolazećom dinamikom prostornih i društvenih promena, tehnološkim napretkom i ekološkim imperativima, istovremeno bazirana na jakoj interdisciplinarnoj osnovi koja se neprestano širi. Planeri bi, posmatrani kao generatori i transmiteri najnovijih znanja i ideja, trebalo da stimulišu brojne procese koji utiču na okruženje - od povećanja javne svesti, kreativnosti i proaktivnog ponašanja, povezivanja progresivnih razvojnih koncepata i lokalnih specifičnosti, do unapređenja interakcije između institucionalnog i ne-institucionalnog delovanja usmerenog na prostorne transformacije.

3.

Imajući u vidu oblasti mog interesovanja, koje su usmerene kako na savremene urbane fenomene, tako i na urbanu istoriju, dve knjige mogu biti izdvojene kao interesantne platforme za bolje razumevanje modernih gradova i društva, kao i za buduća istraživanja:

- De Cauter Lieven (2004) *The Capsular Civilization - On the City in the Age of Fear*, NAI Publishers, Rotterdam
- De Waal Martijn (2014) *The City as Interface*, NAI Publishers, Rotterdam

1. The main challenge for urban and regional planners in Serbia represents a low level of interaction between theory and practice, as well as the inefficient implementation of the latest planning/development concepts due to a number of financial and administrative limitations. Although the presence of planners in both governmental institutions and non-governmental organisations is evident, the influx of new ideas is mostly noticeable in documents - strategies, plans and visions, while their spatial manifestation remains on a level of competitions and workshops, mostly targeting (and only occasionally materializing) smaller urban interventions. In a domain of public awareness, related to the growing social and environmental concerns, the planning professionals should introduce a more active approach toward all participants in the process of anticipated urban transformations - transmitting the latest ideas and successful examples of (inter)national practice, presenting multidisciplinary knowledge on cities and urban processes and encouraging all interested parties to express their urban needs and potentials within the existing legal framework. The transparency of transformation on all spatial levels is a necessity, while the efficient expert-based conducting of planning process and implementation should be considered as an imperative ensuring positive and publicly accepted changes of urban and natural environment.

2. The urban and regional planning should be able to (re)act to the multiplying challenges generated by the contemporary way of life. The key-concepts of the 21st century, based on environmental resilience and sustainability, social (in)equality, smart features and renewable resources definitely provide necessary guidelines for professional action, but their general aims have to be adjusted to local preferences and circumstances. Consequently, the future role of planning professionals has to be shaped in accordance with the upcoming dynamic of spatial and social changes, technological progress and ecological imperatives, based on a solid and expanding interdisciplinary background. Representing both generators and transmitters of the latest knowledge and ideas, planners should stimulate multiple processes which influence urban and rural environment - from increasing public awareness, creativity and pro-active behavior, linking the forward-looking development concepts to local specificities, to improving the interaction between institutional and non-institutional actions focused on spatial transformations.

3. Considering my areas of interest, which are focused both on contemporary urban phenomena and urban history, two books could be highlighted as interesting platforms for better understanding of modern cities and society, as well as for further research:

- De Cauter Lieven (2004) *The Capsular Civilization - On the City in the Age of Fear*, NAI Publishers, Rotterdam
- De Waal Martijn (2014) *The City as Interface*, NAI Publishers, Rotterdam



MIROSLAV MARIĆ

| Beograd, 1974. |

Diplomirao je 2000. godine na Geografskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu, smer Prostorno planiranje.

Od 2000 -2017. godine zaposlen je u Institutu za puteve a.d. Beograd na mestu stručnog saradnika-vodećeg projektanta u Odeljenju za zaštitu životne sredine; angažovan je na poslovima koordinacije planske i tehničke dokumentacije na pravcima koridora X i XI i obilaznice Beograda. Ministarstvo za kapitalne investicije 2005. godine proglašava ga ekspertom u oblasti životne sredine. Učestvovao je na izradi više planskih i urbanističkih dokumenata i strateških procena uticaja na životnu srednu.

Od 2017. godine zaposlen u Gradu Beogradu – Sekretarijat za urbanizam i građevinske poslove, na mestu rukovodioca Odeljenja za sprovođenje urbanističkih projekata.

Od 2007. do 2011. godine obavljao je funkciju zamenika predsednika Asocijacije prostornih planera Srbije, a od 2011. do 2014. godine bio je predsednik. Sa APPS učestvovao je na više domaćih i međunarodnih projekata u oblasti prostornog planiranja i zaštite životne sredine. Koordinirao je naučno-stručnim skupovima u organizaciji APPS. Kao predsednik APPS objavio je više stručnih zbornika i monografija. Kao autor i koautor objavio je nekoliko naučno-stručnih radova na temu prostornog planiranja, infrastrukture i zaštite životne sredine.

He graduated in 2000 at the Faculty of Geography of the University of Belgrade, Department of Spatial Planning.

From 2000 to 2017, he was employed at the Highway Institute Ltd. as a professional associate - leading designer in the Department of environmental protection, engaged in coordinating planning and technical documentation for the corridors X and XI and the Belgrade bypass. In 2005, the Ministry of Capital Investments proclaimed him an environmental expert. He participated in the development of several planning and urban planning documents and strategic assessments of the impact on the environment.

Since 2017 he has been employed in the City of Belgrade - the Secretariat for Urban Planning and Construction, as the head of the Department for implementation of urban projects.

From 2007 to 2011 he served as Deputy Chairman of the Association of Spatial Planners of Serbia, and from 2011 to 2014 he was the President. With APPS he participated in several domestic and international projects in spatial planning and environmental protection. He co-ordinated scientific-professional meetings organized by APPS. As the president of APPS, he published several professional journals and monographs. As author and co-author, he published several scientific-professional papers on spatial planning, infrastructure and environmental protection.

1.
Ako uporedimo prošlost i sadašnje stanje, prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja danas gotovo da nema. Normalno je da jedna struka u svom postojanju ima svoje uspone i padove. Moje mišljenje je da je planiranje u Srbiji trenutno u velikoj krizi. Planiranje je izgubilo onu stratešku, vremensku, stručnu dimenziju - izgubilo je viziju. Danas najčešće pitanje koje se vezuje za planiranje jeste namena i mogućnost izgradnje.

Svedoci smo da je u prošlosti kod investitora postojao strah od stručnih stavova planera. Nažalost, danas planeri imaju strah od investitora i po svaku cenu izlaze u susret željama bez pokušaja da ukažu na probleme koji se sa takvim stavovima mogu pojaviti u prostoru.

U planovima nema strategije, vizije, vremenskog horizonta. Danas su prostorni i urbanistički planovi postali idejni i glavni građevinski projekti. Dokaz ovakvoj tvrdnji su tzv. prostorni planovi sa elementima detaljne regulacije, u struci popularno nazvani "hibridni planovi".

Planeri ne učestvuju pri izradi najznačajnijih projekata infrastrukturnih koridora, za koje često kažemo da su osovine razvoja jedne države tj. prostora. Planerska struka se uključuje nakon usvojenih rešenja i tada služi kao servis za izradu planskog dokumenta, u kome nema analize i vrednovanja predloženih rešenja. U većini slučajeva vrednovanje se izbegava sa izgovorom da je sve hitno i od državnog značaja. Praksa je pokazala da nakon usvajanja ovih planova, u kratkom vremenskom roku sledi odluka o izmenama i dopunama istih planskih dokumenata. Ovakva praksa sama po sebi govori kakvo je stanje i odnos prema planiranju u Srbiji.

"Ko je kriv za trenutno stanje planiranja u Srbiji?" Uvek kažemo: političari, tržište, investitori, uticaji i pritisci spolja. Da li su to stvarni razlozi za trenutno stanje? Mišljenja sam da nije baš tako. Ako pogledamo u bližu prošlost, videćemo da su na mestima rukovodilaca značajnih republičkih i stručnih institucija bili baš školovani prostorni planeri. Samim tim dolazim do zaključka da je planerska struka podbacila.

Da li su krivi tzv. „planeri sa greškom“?

Siguran sam da se odgovor na ovo pitanje nalazi u Inženjerskoj komori Srbije.

2.
Ukoliko želimo da stanje poboljšamo, prvo je potrebno da nekada jake strukovne organizacije, planerske, obrazovne i naučne institucije koje za cilj imaju unapređenje i promovisanje struke, izađu iz okrilja politike i investitora i postanu nezavisne; da svojim stavovima, proglašima utiču na stručnu javnost i na taj način aktivno učestvuju u stvaranju boljeg ambijenta za planersku struku.

Potrebno je da Inženjerska komora Srbije u budućem periodu sprovodi svoj statut i predložene godišnje programe, tj na sve načine da štiti planersku struku; da vrati predloženi cenovnik izrade planova, koji je iz nepoznatih razloga smaknut.

1.

If we compare the past and present condition, spatial and urban planning is almost gone. It is normal for a profession in its existence to have its ups and downs. My opinion is that planning in Serbia is currently in a major crisis. Planning has lost that strategic, temporal, professional dimension - it has lost its vision. Today, the most common issue related to planning is the purpose and the possibility of building.

We are witnesses that in the past investors had fear of the expert viewpoints of the planners. Unfortunately, nowadays planners have fear of investors and at all costs meet their desires without attempting to point out the problems that can arise in such attitudes in the space.

There are no strategies, a vision, a time horizon in the plans. Today, spatial and urban plans have become conceptual and main construction projects. The proofs of this claim are so-called spatial plans with elements of detailed regulation, in the profession popularly called "hybrid plans".

Planners do not participate in the drafting of the most important projects of infrastructure corridors, for which we often say that they are the axis of development of a country, i.e. space. The planner profession is involved after the adopted solutions and then serves as a service for the development of a planning document, in which there is no analysis and evaluation of the proposed solutions. In most cases, the evaluation is avoided with the excuse that everything is urgent and of the national importance. Practice has shown that after the adoption of these plans follows the decision on amendments to the same planning document in the short time frame. Such a practice in itself speaks what is the state and attitude towards planning in Serbia.

"Who is to blame for the current state of planning in Serbia?" We always say: politicians, the market, the investors, the influences and the pressures from the outside. Are these the real reasons for the current situation? I think it is not like that. If we look at the nearer past, we will see that in the positions of leaders of significant professional institutions were well-educated spatial planners. Therefore, I come to the conclusion that planner profession has failed.

Are the so-called "fault planners" guilty?

I am sure that the answer to this question is in the Serbian Chamber of Engineers.

2.

If we want to improve the situation, it is first necessary to have strong professional organizations, planning, educational and scientific institutions which aim to improve and promote the profession, to get out of the field of politics and investors and become independent, to influence the professional public with their opinions and pronouncements and in this way to actively participate in creating a better environment for the planning profession.

U prethodnom periodu u Upravnom odboru Inženjerske komore bilo je najbitnije ko je platio članarinu i da se isti novac utroši na angažovanje članova u Odborima, na samo njima znane aktivnosti. Potrebno je Sud časti da se pokrene; sigurno bi se nešto promenilo.

Od posebnog značaja je učešće eksperata iz Srbije na velikim međunarodnim projektima iz oblasti prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja, praćenje novih trendova u planiranju i usavršavanje kadrova, kao i aktivno učešće strukovnih udruženja u organizaciji konferencija koje za cilj imaju ponovno približavanje prostornog i urbanističkog planiranja široj javnosti. U narednom periodu instrument Javnog uvida i transparentnosti treba unaprediti.

3.
Knjiga koja je ostavila trag u mojoj profesionalnoj karijeri je knjiga *Osnove prostornog planiranja* autora Branislava Pihe iz 1979. godine.

Od savremenih domaćih autora izdvojio bih Dr Velimira Šećerova i njegovu knjigu pod nazivom *Strateško planiranje grada* u izdanju Asocijacije prostornih planera Srbije iz 2012. godine.

Od stranih autora izdvojio bih *The Big Roads: The Untold Story of the Engineers, Visionaries, and Trailblazers Who Created the American Superhighways*, autora Earl Swift-a iz 2012. godine.

It is necessary that the Serbian Chamber of Engineers in the future period implements its statute and proposed annual programs, i.e. in all ways to protect the planning profession. It is necessary to return the proposed price list for the development of plans, which was for unknown reasons removed.

In the previous period, for the board of the Chamber of Engineers the most important thing was to pay the membership fee and spent the same money on the engagement of members in the committees, on the activities known only to them. It would be necessary for the Court of Honor to be initiated, and then something would surely change.

It is of special importance for experts from Serbia to participate in major international projects in the field of spatial and urban planning, monitoring new trends in personnel planning and improvement, as well as the active participation of professional associations in the organization of conferences aimed at re-approaching spatial and urban planning to the general public. In the coming period, the instrument of the public insight and transparency should be improved.

3.

The book that left a trace in my professional career is the book *The Basics of Spatial Planning* by Branislav Pihe from 1979.

From contemporary domestic authors, Velimir Secerov, PhD and his book *Strategic Planning of the City*, published by the Association of Spatial Planners of Serbia in 2012.

From the foreign authors, *The Big Roads: The Untold Story of the Engineers, Visionaries, and Trailblazers Who Created the American Superhighways* by Earl Swift, 2012.



NIKOLA KRUNIĆ

| Kikinda, 1977. |

Nikola Krunić je rođen u Kikindi 1977. godine, gde je završio gimnaziju. Osnovne i posleddiplomske studije je završio na Geografskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu. Na istom fakultetu odbranio je i doktorsku disertaciju 2012. godine.

Profesionalno iskustvo i usavršavanje započeo je u Institutu za arhitekturu i urbanizam Srbije (IAUS) 2002. godine, prvo kao stipendista Ministarstva nauke, a od 2005. je radnik Instituta. Pored naučno istraživačkog rada i učešća u više domaćih i međunarodnih projekata, bavi se prostornim i urbanističkim planiranjem, edukacijom stipendista Ministarstva nauke i studenata na praktičnoj nastavi u IAUS-u, a po pozivu predaje na Geografskom fakultetu i Arhitektonskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu.

Posebne oblasti rada i interesovanja su regionalno, i planiranje područja posebne namene, primena GIS-a u planiranju, prostorne analize i odnosi grada i okruženja.

Član je IKS i odgovorni planer od 2011. godine.

Nikola Krunić was born in Kikinda in 1977, where he finished the gymnasium. He completed his bachelor and postgraduate studies at the Faculty of Geography, University of Belgrade. At the same faculty, he defended his PhD dissertation in 2012.

He started his professional experience and training at the Institute of Architecture and Urban&Spatial Planning of Serbia (IAUS) in 2002, first as a scholar of the Ministry of Science, and since 2005 he has been an employee of the institute. In addition to scientific and research work and participation in several domestic and international projects, he is engaged in spatial and urban planning, education of the scholars of the Ministry of Science and students on practical training in IAUS, and he lectures at the Faculty of Geography and the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Belgrade by invitation.

Specific areas of work and interest are regional planning and planning of special purpose areas, application of GIS in planning, spatial analysis and relations between the cities and their surroundings.

He is a member of the Serbian Chamber of Engineers and a responsible planner since 2011.

1.

U poslednjih nekoliko godina planiranje je značajno izgubilo na integralnosti, čemu je u velikoj meri doprineo krovni zakon po kojem su proces i sistem planiranja posvećeni isključivo izdavanju građevinskih dozvola, odnosno građenju. Tako, umesto da plan bude osnovni i integralni dokument za uređenje i upravljanje teritorijom, on postaje samo još jedan u nizu sektorskih dokumenata. Usled toga počinju da se donose razni sektorski planovi, podržani sektorskim zakonima i pravilnicima koji često budu u suprotnosti sa prostornim/urbanističkim planom, a posebno neusaglašeni sa drugim sektorskim dokumentima.

Sistem planiranja postao je na jednoj strani previše birokratizovan, dok je na drugoj previše tehnicistički i inženjerski. Efikasno podsticanje ekonomskog razvoja, a posebno razvoja društva su oblasti koje prostorni/urbanistički planovi sve manje dotiču.

Danas je čak i u prostornom planiranju sve prisutnija posvećenost pojedinačnim, parcijalnim interesima investitora (koji se sve češće ispoljavaju kroz političku elitu, odnosno državu), dok se opšti interes zapostavlja. Jednostavno, iz fokusa planiranja u Srbiji se izgubila geografija, odnosno jedinstvo teritorije i ljudskih aktivnosti.

2.

Svakako da strateško opredeljenje mora biti uspostavljanje paradigme upravljanja teritorijom, integralno, razumevanjem i poštovanjem jedinstva prostora i ljudskih aktivnosti. Određeni otklon od tehnicizma je neophodan, uz izraženije veze ka društvenim aspektima razvoja. Plan mora zauzeti mesto u društvu kao dokument koji predstavlja konsenzus zajednice o aktivnostima u konkretnom prostoru u određenom vremenskom periodu. Ovo svakako zahteva i značajno unapređenje edukacije planera, koje se mora nastavljati višegodišnjim sticanjem praktičnih znanja i iskustava. U svakom slučaju nije loše za savremenog čoveka, koji živi u svetu koji se naizgled veoma brzo menja, da se podseća drevnih i univerzalnih znanja. U knjizi, zbirci eseja Bele Hamvaša *Velika riznica predaka* (Službeni glasnik, 2011) dat je citat učenja Konfučija: „Znanje se tek onda nalazi na visini svog zadatka ako formira stvarnost; tek ako se zadatak znanja nalazi na visini, onda misao može postati istina; tek ako je misao istina, čovekova svest može biti potpuno čista; tek ako je svest potpuno čista, onda se može govoriti o kulturnom čoveku; tek ako je čovek kulturni, on ume da svoju domovinu drži u redu; tek ako domovinu drži u redu, onda ume da sredi državu; tek ako je država sređena, čovečanstvo može živeti u miru.“ (str. 114.).

3.

Pre svih, to su eseji Dimitrija Perišića objavljeni u knjizi *O prostornom planiranju* (IAUS, 1985). U novije vreme u domaćoj literaturi referentnoj za prostorno planiranje izdvaja se knjiga prof. dr Dragutina Tošića *Principi regionalizacije* (Geografski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu, 2012). Oba autora prikazuju fundamentalne probleme i predmete prostornog planiranja. Od inostrane literature pomenuo bih zbirku eseja Katerine Reste *Geofilozofija Mediterana* koja je nedavno izdata kod nas (Geopoetika, 2017).

Međutim, smatram da „planerskoj/urbanističkoj čitanci“ treba dodati i nekakav „praktikum“, jer se pravo znanje neophodno za uspešno bavljenje planiranjem krije u iskustvu u praktičnom i terenskom radu. Tek kad dobro teorijski pripremljen planer usavrši rad u procedurama u praksi, i kada obilascima terena upozna prostor i ljude, onda on može postati majstor svog zanata.

1.
In the last few years planning has significantly lost its integrity, mainly due to propositions of the Law of the Umbrella, where the process and the system of planning are dedicated solely to the issuing of building permits, and construction. Thus, instead of making the plan a basic and integral document for the organization and management of territory, it becomes only one more in a series of sectorial documents. As a result, various sectorial plans are initiated, supported by sectorial laws and rulebooks which are usually in conflict with the spatial/urban plan, and incompatible with other sectorial documents.

The planning system has become too bureaucratized on one side, while on the other side it is too technical and engineering. Efficient support to economic development and especially to the development of society is the area that becomes less relevant to spatial/urban plans.

Today, even in the spatial planning, there is a growing commitment to individual and partial interests of investors (which are very often expressed through the political elite, or by the state), while the general interest is neglected. Simply, geography or the unity of territory and human activities has disappeared from the focus of planning system in Serbia.

2.
Certainly, the strategic determination must be the establishment of a paradigm of management of the territory, integrally, by understanding and respecting the unity of space and human activity. A certain deflection from technicism is necessary, with more pronounced ties to the social and economic aspects of development. The plan must be recognised by the society as a document that represents community consensus about activities in a specific territory within the specific period of time. This certainly requires a significant improvement in the education of the planners, which must be followed by continuous gaining of practical knowledge and gathering experience over the years. In any case, it is good for a modern man, who lives in a world that seems to change very rapidly, to recall ancient and universal knowledge. In the book, the collection of essays by Béla Hamvas *The Great Treasure of the Ancestors* (in Serbian, Official Gazette, 2011) there is a quote from Confucius's teaching: "Knowledge is then only at the height of its task if it forms reality; only if the task of knowledge is at a height then the thought can become the truth; only if the thought is the truth the human consciousness can be completely pure; only if consciousness is completely pure then one can speak of a cultural man; only if a person is cultural he can keep his homeland in order; only if the homeland is in order then it can help the state; only if the state is settled mankind can live in peace." (page 114).

3.
Above all, these are the essays by Dimitrije Perišić published in the book *About the Spatial Planning* (in Serbian, IAUS, 1985). Recently, the book by prof. Dragutin Tošić, PhD *Principles of Regionalization*, (in Serbian, Faculty of Geography, University of Belgrade, 2012) stands out in reference to domestic literature. Both authors deal with fundamental problems and issues of spatial planning. From foreign literature I would mention a collection of essays by Caterina Resta *Geophilosophy of the Mediterranean*, which was recently published in our country (Geopoetika, 2017).

However, I consider that some "practicum" should be added to "planning/urban book" because the true knowledge necessary for successful planning is hidden in experience in practical and field work. Only when a well-theoretically prepared planner perfects the work in procedures in practice and when he visits the terrain to meet space and people, then he can become the master of his craft.



ZORAN RADOSAVLJEVIĆ

| Petrovac na Mlavi, 1966. |

Zoran Radosavljević (1966, Petrovac na Mlavi) je diplomirao, magistrirao i doktorirao na Geografskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu, smer Prostorno planiranje. Specijalističke studije iz oblasti inženjerstva zaštite životne sredine pohađao je na Tehničkom fakultetu Univerziteta u Novom Sadu.

Duže od dve decenije zaposlen je u državnoj upravi u ministarstvima resornim za prostorno planiranje i urbanizam.

Posедуje licencu odgovornog planera i odgovornog urbaniste Inženjerske komore Srbije. Sudski je veštak za oblast Arhitektura – uža specijalnost: Urbanizam i prostorno planiranje.

Obavljao je funkciju predsednika Upravnog odbora Republičke agencije za prostorno planiranje (2006-2009). Predstavnik Republike Srbije u Komitetu visokih funkcionera Evropske konferencije ministara nadležnih za prostorno planiranje (CSO-CEMAT) pri Savetu Evrope bio je u periodu od 2005. do 2012. godine.

Jedan je od osnivača Asocijacije prostornih planera Srbije, a u dva mandata (2000-2004, 2004-2008) bio je član Predsedništva Asocijacije i predsednik Komisije za zakonodavstvo. Za predsednika Asocijacije prostornih planera Srbije izabran je 2014. godine. Član je Udruženja urbanista Srbije i Predsedništva Društva urbanista Beograda. Bio je član Saveta Salona urbanizma.

Objavio je samostalno ili u koautorstvu veći broj stručnih i naučnih radova iz oblasti prostornog, urbanističkog i envajronmentalnog planiranja. Učestvovao je u izradi prostornih i urbanističkih planova. Javno je pohvaljivan i nagrađivan za profesionalno angažovanje.

Zoran Radosavljevic (1966, Petrovac na Mlavi) graduated and received his Master's and PhD degree at the Faculty of Geography of the University of Belgrade, Department of Spatial Planning. He attended the Specialist Studies in the field of Environmental Engineering at the Technical Faculty of the University of Novi Sad.

For more than two decades, he has been employed in the state administration in ministries responsible for spatial planning and urban planning.

He owns the license of the responsible planner and responsible urban planner of the Serbian Chamber of Engineers. He is an expert witness in architecture - narrow specialty: urbanism and spatial planning.

He was the President of the Management Board of the Republic Agency for Spatial Planning (2006-2009). From 2005 to 2012, he was the representative of the Republic of Serbia in the Committee of Senior Officials of the European Conference of Ministers in charge of Spatial Planning (CSO-CEMAT) of the Council of Europe.

He was one of the founders of the Serbian Spatial Planners Association, and in two mandates (2000-2004, 2004-2008) he was a member of the Presidency of the Association and the President of the Legislative Commission. He was elected President of the Serbian Spatial Planners Association in 2014. He is a member of the Serbian Town Planners Association and the Presidency of the Belgrade Urban Planners Society. He was a member of the Council of the Salon of Urbanism.

He has published independently or in co-authorship a number of professional and scientific works in spatial, urban and environmental planning. He participated in the development of spatial and urban plans. He is publicly praised and rewarded for professional engagement.



VELIMIR ŠEĆEROV

| Beograd, 1968. |

Dr Velimir Šećerov, vanredni profesor, Univerzitet u Beogradu Geografski fakultet, Srbija

Velimir Šećerov, rođen je 1968. godine u Beogradu, Srbija. Diplomirao je na Geografskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Beogradu - smer Prostorno planiranje u januaru 1996. godine, odbranio magistarsku tezu 2002. godine (magistar nauka) i doktorsku disertaciju 2007. godine na istom fakultetu. Od 1996. do 1999. godine radio je kao stručni saradnik u Udruženju urbanista Srbije, a od tada je angažovan na Geografskom fakultetu kao asistent pripravnik i asistent, (1999-2007), docent (2007-2012) i vanredni profesor do danas. Glavne teme njegovog rada su prostorno i urbanističko planiranje, posebno regionalno i planiranje gradova. Autor je 2 nacionalne monografije, 98 naučnih radova, urednik 16 knjiga i mentor 4 doktorske disertacije, više master i diplomskih radova na matičnom fakultetu, bio je član komisija za odbrane i izbore na drugim fakultetima univerziteta u Beogradu, Novom Sadu, Sarajevu, Banja Luci. Jedan je od osnivača, a od 2000. do 2004. godine i predsednik Asocijacije prostornih planera Srbije i član Predsedništva Udruženja urbanista Srbije, čiji je član i danas. Bio je član Republičke komisije za dodelu licenci za urbanizam i planiranje Ministarstva urbanizama i građevinstva (1999-2002) i član Republičke planske komisije (2003-2012) i nekoliko lokalnih planskih komisija. Od 2007. godine je član Inženjerske komore Srbije, Udruženja EUROMONTANA, Ruskog geografskog društva i Srpskog geografskog društva. Učestvovao je na nekoliko međunarodnih projekata (ESTIA, Iron Gate, Archem itd.) i bio angažovan kao senior expert za projekat Ujedinjenih nacija - UN SIRP (2005-2009). Tokom svoje karijere bio je član tima u više od

Velimir Šećerov, PhD, Associate Professor, University of Belgrade Faculty of Geography, Serbia

Velimir Šećerov, was born in 1968 in Belgrade, Serbia. He graduated at the University Of Belgrade Faculty Of Geography - Department for Spatial Planning in 1996, defended his master thesis in 2002 (Magister of science) and PhD thesis in 2007 at the same faculty. He was employed as an expert assistant in Serbian Urban Planners Association from 1996 till 1999, and from that year he's engaged at the Faculty of Geography as junior and senior assistant, (1999-2007), assistant professor (2007-2012) and associate professor till today. Main topics of his work are spatial and urban planning, especially regional and city planning. He is author of 2 national monographs, 96 scientific papers, editor of 16 books and mentor of 4 PhD theses, more than 10 master works and lot of BSc. papers, at his Faculty or in the other faculties in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Sarajevo, Banja Luka. From 2000 to 2004 he was President of Serbian Spatial Planners Association and member of the Executive board of Serbian Urban Planners Association, member of the National Commission for Planning and Urban License, Ministry of Urban Planning (1999-2002), member of the National Commission for Spatial Plans of Community, Ministry of Infrastructure and Ministry for Environment Protection and Spatial Planning (2003-2012). From 2007 he is a member of Serbian Chamber of Engineers, also a member of EUROMONTANA Association, Russian Geographical Society and Serbian Geographical Society. He has participated in several international projects, (ESTIA, Iron Gate, Archem etc.) and he was also a senior expert in UN SIRP Project (2005-2009). During his carrier, he has been a member of

40 prostornih i urbanističkih planova i studija: član sinteznog tima Prostornog plana Republike Srbije 2020, Prostornog plana Republike Srpske 2025, Regionalnog plana AP Beograd 2003 i 2012, (ko) rukovodio je izradom dva regionalna prostorna plana (za centralne i podunavske srpske okruge), jednim PPPN, takođe, bio je odgovorni planer u nekoliko prostornih planova opština, više urbanističkih planova itd. Obavljao je funkciju prodekana za međunarodnu saradnju i privredu Geografskog fakulteta (2010-2012), a od 2012 godine do danas je prodekan za finansije istog fakulteta. Koordinator je saradnje između Univerziteta u Beogradu i Tehničkog univerziteta u Beču i predstavnik je Geografskog fakulteta u Mreži naučnih prostorno-planserskih institucija centralne i jugoistočne Evrope (Spa-ce.net). Bio je gostujući predavač na Univerzitetima u Beču i Bratislavi i moderator plenuma i sesija na više naučnih skupova u zemlji i inostranstvu.

team in more than 40 spatial and urban plans and studies: member of synthesis team for Spatial Plan of Republic of Serbia, Spatial Plan of Republika Srpska, Spatial Plan for Belgrade region, head of two regional spatial plans (for Serbian central and Danubian districts), head of several spatial plans for municipalities, general urban plans etc. The Vice Dean for the International affairs (2010-2012), and now Vice Dean for finance of the Faculty (2012-). He is Coordinator of the cooperation between the University of Belgrade and the Technical University of Vienna and he is a representative of the Faculty of Geography in the Network of Scientific Spatial Planning Institutions in Central and Southeast Europe (Spa-ce.net). He was a visiting lecturer at the Universities of Vienna and Bratislava and moderator of plenum and sessions at several scientific meetings in the country and abroad.

STRUKA U POKRETU, TRAG U VREMENU | ANSWERS

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