



City of Čačak
City Department for LED
2, Župana Stracimira Street.
32 000 Čačak

THE CITY OF ČAČAK COMMUNITY PROFILE

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Čačak, 2010th.



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1 Introduction

The profile of the city of Čačak consists basic city zone statistic data. For the preparation of this documents are used following evidence data resources: local management, City housing agency, Regional Chamber of Economy Čačak, utility companies, public institutions, culture institutions, National employment service, web sites – RHMBŠ, RBS and NBS and other relevant sources.

Table 1. Basic information about the municipality and the district (area and population), 2008

	Area (km ²)	Share in total area (%)			Number of population*	Share in total population (%)			Population density (inhabitants/km ²)
		Municipality	District	Serbia		Municipality	District	Serbia	
Urban zone	86	13,5	2,9	9,7	80.016	68,3	35,6	1,1	930,4
Rural zone	550	86,5	18,2	0,6	37.056	31,7	16,5	0,5	67,37
Municipality	636	100	21,1	0,7	117.072	100	52,1	1,6	184,01
District	3.016	/	100	3,4	224.772	/	100	3	74,5
Serbia	88.361	/	/	100	7.498.001	/	/	100	84,9

* Estimate by the Republic Statistics Office (RSO)

2 Background information

2.1 Location (geography)

The city of Čačak is located in the middle of central Serbia, in Moravicki Region, between the municipalities of Gornji Milanovac in the north, and Lučani in the southwest. The municipality of Pozega, which belongs to Zlatiborski Region lies west of it, in the east there is the municipality of Knjic,



which is part of Sumadijski Region, and the municipality of Kraljevo is situated in the southeast and it belongs to Raski Region.

Moravički Region includes the municipalities of Gornji Milanovac, Čačak, Lučani and Ivanjica.

The central part of the city takes Čačak valley, located between mountains Jelica in south, Ovčar and Kablar in the west and Vujan in the north, while in the east it is opened towards Kraljevo valley. These mountains surround Čačak valley, the city of Čačak and the river West Morava.

The city territory: The total area of the city of Čačak is 636 km², and according to its relief it can be divided into:

- Čačak valley with its height above sea level from 200m to 300m
- Region of rolling hills with its height above sea level from 300m to 500m



- Mountainous region ranging from 300m to 985m height above sea level. Mountains Jelica with (929 m), Ovčar (985 m), Kablar (885 m), and Vujan (857 m) surround Čačak valley, the city of Čačak and the river West Morava 318 km long. The total area of the valley is 270 km², it is 40 km long and it offers favourable conditions for agricultural activities.

According to 2002 census the commune of Čačak had 117,072 inhabitants. According to the same census the city of Čačak had 73.217 inhabitants.

The municipality of Čačak occupies the geographical location between 20° 7' 15" and 20° 38' 30" of the east longitude and 43° 44' and 44° 00' 30" of the north latitude.

The height above sea level ranges from 204 m (mouth of the Bresnica River into the Zapadna Morava) to 985 m (mountain Ovčar). The city of Čačak lies on the height of 242 m above the sea level.



2.2 General information

Table 2. Basic information about neighborhoods and cadastral municipalities, 2008.

	Municipality	District
Number of neighborhoods	58	206
Average size of neighborhood (km ²)	10,97	14,6
Number of urban neighborhoods	1	5
Number of non-urban neighborhoods	57	201
Number of cadastral municipalities	57	194
Average area of cadastral municipality (km ²)	11,16	15,55

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

No.	Neighborhood	Type of neighborhood (urban/other)	Number of population	Share in total population of the municipality (%)	Area (km ²)
1	Atenica	Suburb	619	0,5	10,68
2	Baluga (Ljubićska)	Suburb	434	0,4	4,2
3	Baluga (Trnavska)	Suburb	733	0,6	5,38
4	Banjica	Village	400	0,3	11,53
5	Beljina	Village	1.117	1,0	1,92
6	Bečanj	Village	1.044	0,9	16,58
7	Brezovica	Village	141	0,1	7,30
8	Bresnica	Village	1.466	1,3	29,22
9	Vapa	Village	691	0,6	5,16
10	Vidova	Village	156	0,1	5,17
11	Viljuša	Village	924	0,8	8,26
12	Vranići	Village	515	0,4	4,79
13	Vrnčani	Village	279	0,2	20,42
14	Ovčar Banja	Village	168	0,1	
15	Vujetinci	Village	452	0,4	10,6
16	Goričani	Village	780	0,7	9,74
17	Gornja Gorevnica	Village	1.399	1,2	24,28
18	Gornja Trepča	Village	618	0,5	11,34
19	Donja Gorevnica	Village	904	0,8	10,2
20	Donja Trepča	Village	1.018	0,9	15,38
21	Žaočani	Village	391	0,3	4,93
22	Zablaće	Village	1.226	1,0	8,61
23	Jančići	Village	204	0,2	13,91
24	Ježevica	Village	1.330	1,1	13,07
25	Jezdina	Village	267	0,2	6,34
26	Katrga	Village	1.024	0,9	14,28
27	Kačulice	Village	609	0,5	10,55
28	Kulinovci	Village	413	0,4	2,46
29	Konjevići	Village	788	0,7	7,11
30	Kukići	Village	574	0,5	8,30
31	Lipnica	Village	621	0,5	9,28
32	Loznica	Village	401	0,3	7,61
33	Ljubić	Village	61	0,05	9,45

34	Međuvršje	Village	82	0,07	5,25
35	Miokovci	Village	1.063	0,9	21,2
36	Miličevci	Village	944	0,8	22,61
37	Mojsinje	Village	869	0,7	9,56
38	Mrčajevci	Village	2.676	2,3	22,96
39	Mršinci	Village	1.359	1,2	12,46
40	Ostra	Village	1.091	0,9	24,04
41	Pakovraće	Village	483	0,4	7,44
42	Parmenac	Village	240	0,2	4,15
43	Petnica	Village	241	0,2	4,65
44	Preļjina	Village	1.801	1,5	13,26
45	Premeća	Village	320	0,3	10,04
46	Pridvorica	Village	208	0,2	5,93
47	Prislonica	Village	1.591	1,4	22,16
48	Prijedor	Village	1.564	1,3	17,87
49	Rajac	Village	355	0,3	9,78
50	Riđage	Village	230	0,2	3,31
51	Rakova	Village	778	0,7	9,49
52	Rošci	Village	489	0,4	24,86
53	Slatina	Village	629	0,5	8,41
54	Sokolići	Village	182	0,2	4,24
55	Stančići	Village	348	0,3	3,57
56	Trnava	Village	2.685	2,3	10,34
57	Trbušani	Village	1.830	1,6	15,46
58	Čačak	Urban	73.217	62,5	

Table 4. List of neighborhoods and related cadastral municipalities

No.	Neighborhood	Cadastral municipality
1	Atenica	Atenica
2	Baluga (Ljubićska)	Baluga (Ljubićska)
3	Baluga (Trnavska)	Baluga (Trnavska)
4	Banjica	Banjica
5	Beljina	Beljina
6	Bečanj	Bečanj
7	Brezovica	Brezovica
8	Bresnica	Bresnica
9	Vapa	Vapa
10	Vidova	Vidova
11	Viljuša	Viljuša
12	Vranići	Vranići
13	Vrnčani	Vrnčani
14	Ovčar Banja	Ovčar Banja
15	Vujetinci	Vujetinci
16	Goričani	Goričani
17	Gornja Gorevnica	Gornja Gorevnica
18	Gornja Trepča	Gornja Trepča
19	Donja Gorevnica	Donja Gorevnica
20	Donja Trepča	Donja Trepča
21	Žaočani	Žaočani
22	Zablaće	Zablaće
23	Jančići	Jančići
24	Ježevica	Ježevica
25	Jezdina	Jezdina
26	Katrga	Katrga
27	Kačulice	Kačulice
28	Kulinovci	Kulinovci
29	Konjevići	Konjevići
30	Kukići	Kukići

31	Lipnica	Lipnica
32	Loznica	Loznica
33	Ljubić	Ljubić
34	Međuvršje	Međuvršje
35	Miokovci	Miokovci
36	Miličevci	Miličevci
37	Mojsinje	Mojsinje
38	Mrčajevci	Mrčajevci
39	Mršinci	Mršinci
40	Ostra	Ostra
41	Pakovraće	Pakovraće
42	Parmenac	Parmenac
43	Petnica	Petnica
44	Preljina	Preljina
45	Premeća	Premeća
46	Pridvorica	Pridvorica
47	Prislonica	Prislonica
48	Prijevor	Prijevor
49	Rajac	Rajac
50	Riđage	Riđage
51	Rakova	Rakova
52	Rošci	Rošci
53	Slatina	Slatina
54	Sokolići	Sokolići
55	Stančići	Stančići
56	Trnava	Trnav
57	Trbušani	Trbuani
58	Čačak	Čačak

2.3 Climate

The climate of Čačak and its close surroundings belongs to moderate-continental type. The average annual temperature of the air is 11°C and humidity of the air is 74,1 %. Čačak with its surroundings is not exposed to strong winds and the most frequent are north and northeast winds, and west winds are rarer. The average speed of north winds is 2,3 m/s and of west winds 1,4 m/s. The average annual amount of precipitation is 761mm. The warmest month is August with the average temperature of 22,7 °C, while the coldest is January with the average temperature of 0,5°C.



Table 5. Climate indicators

	Municipality
TEMPERATURE	
Average air temperature – January (°C)	- 0,5
Average air temperature – July (°C)	20,8
Average air temperature – per year (°C)	11,0
Average number of frosty days – per year	88,3
Average number of days with tropical temperature – per year	25,0
AIR HUMIDITY	
Average humidity of air – per year (%)	74,1

SUNNY DAYS	1835,2
Average number of bright days – per year	63,5
Average number of cloudy days – per year	126,0
FALLS	
Average falls – per year (mm)	761,0
FALLS by TYPE	
Average number of snowy days – per year	38,4
Average number of days with snow cover – per year	47,5
Average number of foggy days – per year	54,5
Average number of days with hale – per year	1,2

2.4 Local government (administration)

Jobs of the local government for the city of Čačak are done by eight City managements:

- City management for general and mutual activities .
- City management for expert activities of Assembly, Mayor and the City Council.
- City management for financing.
- City management for inspections.
- City management for city planning.
- City management for social activities.
- City management for local economic development.
- City management for the local tax administration.

Table 6. Structure of representatives in the municipality assembly, 2010.

	Number of representatives in the municipality	Share in total number of representatives in the municipality (%)
TOTAL	75	100
DS	14	18,7
SRS	8	10,7
DSS	5	6,7
NS	19	25,3
SPS	13	17,3
G17+	5	6,7
PSS	4	5,3
SPO	4	5,3
Citizens' groups	3	4
Minority parties	-	-
Others	-	-

2.5 History, tradition and cultural heritage

History of Čačak

Observing geographicly, Čačak is located in the place of touch of Šumadija and inner Dinarids. The city territory occupies the total are of 636 km² along the river West Morava. The oldest discovered archeological site in this area, which witnesses about the existence of human communities and their life, belongs to the period of Neolith or younger Stone Age (app. 5500. to 3200. B.C.). Archeological sites, mostly hummocks from the Bronze Age can also be found.

The most important prehistoric findings origins from Atenica, where app 500. B.C. were burried a Tribal duke and a duchess with the large quantity of gold and silver jewelry.

Next large historical period responds to the period of the Roman domination. From this period, in the scope of the Čačak municipality, numerous agricultural households were discovered with the auxiliary buildings (villae rusticae). According to the epigraph inscriptions, metal and ceramics, it could be said that the antic life in this territory lasted from the II to the beginning of the V century A.D, when the territory of Čačka and its surroundings belonged to the Roman province Dalmatia

In the very centre of the city, there have been discovered and researched Roman baths from the II and IV century A.D. After the large migration of nations, the life on this territory disappeared. In the VI century A.D. nearby Čačak, in the hilly-mountainous area was established Byzantine citadel ,today known as Gradina, for which it is presumed that represented the administrative and religious centre of the entire region.

The oldest reliable, confirmed material remains of the presence of Serbs in these areas, who came to Balkans during the Byzantium emperor Iraklije (610-641), were discovered on the archeological site Kulina in the foot of the mountain Kablar and belong to the X-XI century.



During Stefan Nemanja, this area was ruled by his brother Stracimir between 1168. and 1189. On the location of the church which exists today ,it was built the monastery Moravski Gradac,which was the headquarter of a bishop and later of a archbishop. The earliest mentioning of the name Čačak was in one legal written text from the Archive of Dubrovnik on December 18th 1408.

Turkish authority, in this area, has not been endangered until the Vienna war(1683-1699).In 1688. Austrian army deeply broke into Serbia. After two years, Austrian army and Serbian rebels were defeated, and Turkish army almost destroyed each uprising place in the West Serbia. The

peace between two empires did not last long.Before the Austrian-Turkish War from 1716 to 1738 Čačak had app. 150 houses. The liberation in the autumn of 1717. came to "the uninhabited deserted place" which by Požarevac peace stayed in Austrian hands. In their offensive, at the end of February 1738.Turks re-occupied and burned the city of Čačak to its foundations.

After the North Serbia fell again in the Turkish hands, a large part of this territory became deserted due to migrations across the rivers Danube and Sava. It was the period when people from Montenegro, Herzegovina ,Bosnia and Old Vlach came to this area.They were the ancestors of nearly 90% of today's inhabitants. During Koča's uprising in Belgrade (1788), the city was burned by rebels of Duke Aleksa Nenadović in 1788.

In the First Serbian uprising Čačak was liberated in the spring of 1804 In 1808. the city had 250 inhabitants.

When in 1813. Turks attacked Serbia, they occupied Čačak ,too. But ,the thought of the new uprising has never disappeared. in the village Trnava nearby Čačak, in September 1814. godine was raised Hadži-Prodan's riot ,brutally crushed by Turks .New uprising was raised in Takovo in the spring of 1815. and covered the large part of Serbia. The battle for Čačak lasted from April, 25th to June, 13th. It was concluded after several battles on the Ljubić Hill and nearby the city trench. it is wher was killed the commanding officer of the Turkish army Imšir-Pasha, and destroyed the most of the Turkish army in the Belgrade pashadom.

After the second Serbian uprising Čačak developed as the district (nahia) headquarter. After the final withdrawal of Turks from Čačak, in the 30-ies of the XIX century, the city had only 900 inhabitants. The final reconstruction of the church was done in 1834.

The secondary school (Lycce building) was established in the city in 1837. In the middle of the XIX century Čačak had app. 1500 inhabitants. The city centre with the church and buldings of Balkan architecture reminded to the period of the first government of the Prince Miloš Obrenović.

Independence and the international recognition of Serbia in 1878 caused the great economic renaissance of the entire country. Čačak became a large center for trade of agricultural products in West Serbia. When the first train came into the city in 1911, Čačak introduced railroad traffic.



Economy development caused the growth of the city. The number of inhabitants from 2290 in 1874. increased to 3869 in 1890., 4232 in 1900. and in 1910. Čačak had 5671 inhabitants. After three years long Austrian-Hungarian occupation, Čačak was liberated on october 25th, 1918. godine. The City continued to develop but this time in the completely different ambience.

In 1921 was introduced electricity for households and first large industrial plants–Military Techniical Institute, established in 1930. with 1000 employees, and the Factory for paper production established also in 1930. with app. 200 workers.

General progress could be seen in the transformation of the Licce from a six-form school to a eight-form school the, and opening of the new building in 1927. where the secondary school still exists today. A reconstruction of the church was done in 1929.All these influenced the number of population in the city, and it increased from 5000 in 1918. to 13000 in 1941.).

During 1941. Čačak and its surroundings were the focus of the uprising ,as well as the civil war later. Conflicts between četniks and partizans broke out about the question of the mutual commanding, unofficial army marks,but also about the revolutionary authorities.

Germans, beside committing violence to the civil population and individual and mass executions of its enemies, devostated and robbed industrial plants,too. The occupation returned complete area of Čačak to the period from the beginning of the XX century. In the autumn of 1944. godine, supported by the west alliance and units of the Red Army, members of the partizans' movement prevailed over. The final liberation of Čačak was on December 4th, 1944, when german army was expelled from the city.

After the second World War came the period of the revolutionary transformation of the society. The monopoly of the Communist Party in all aspects of life has lasted for several decades,until the first multiparty elections in Serbia in 1990, in other words until 2000. godine, when the bearers of the old regime were finally substituted.

The development of Čačak from the liberation of the country in 1945. was slow due to consequences of the war and the occupation. Many old enterprises were renewed, many new ones, cultural institutions and sports societies established. The city began to receive its architectonic physiognomy. The number of inhabitants constantly grows from 13000 in 1948, when was reached the number of citizens before the World war II, to 117.072 in 2002.

3. Natural resources

The territory of the city of Čačak has on its disposal considerable land and agricultural areas. The total territory occupies 63.632 ha, where the agricultural areas participate with 43.563 ha (68,5%).

In agricultural areas are mostly represented arable land and gardens with 58,9 % on 25,68 ha, orchards with 14,8 % on 6 447 ha, fields14,4 % on 6 264 ha, pastures11,5 % on 4 987 ha and vineyards with 0,4 %, with the large spacial diversity mainly adjusted to the natural avantages and limits.

It could be concluded that productive land (agricultural and forests) in the total land participate with 92 %, what is considerable above the average for the Central part of Republic of Serbia. By intensive use (arable land and gardens, orchards and vineyards) it is involved 71,4 % of agricultural land, while in the Central serbia it is 62,5 %. In the period from 1976 to 1994. According to the data obtained from the Serbian Bureau of Statistics, total agricultural areas are decreased for 1%, arable land and gardens for 4,6 %, orchards 5,7 % and vineyards 63,4 %, while areas under fields are increased for 27,2 % and pastures 3,2 %.

State owned forests and forest land under the management of the Forest management of Čačak according to the territorial division, regulated by the Forest Law, belong to the Golija forest region. In the inner division of state owned forests and forest land in the territory of the city of Čačak, which is under the forest management, due to easier and more efficient management is done the division to so-called management units.

The basic way of growing which should be set as the longterm objective in management is the high forest renewed in a natural or artificial way. According to the present situation high forests are represented with 3 %, tilling forests with 66 %, artificialy raised 19 % and underbush and bush with 12 %. In the territory of the city of Čačak 5.378,73 ha is state owned, 9.907,00 ha is in the private property, and 14.825,53 ha is under forests. The degree of the forested land of the city is 23 % compared to the optimum of 35 % determined by the Spacial Plan of the Republic of Serbia.

By the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, Ovčar – Kablar gorge is put under protection as the teritory of extreme beauties in the total territory of 2.250 ha. Forests in the state and private property are located in the territory of the city of Čačak and the municipality of Lučani. In this protected zone is determined II and III protection degree regime.

Forests included into the management plan are mainly located on the slopes of the mountains: Jelica, Ovčar, Kablar, Vužan, Bukovik and Ostrica.

By biological growing works, or in other words, by the plan for growing forests, the annual scope of growing works is 72 ha, where 5ha is raising new forests (afforestation), and the rest is cherishing of existing cultures.

In the territory of the city of Čačak, the appearance of the mineral raw materials is represented by metal raw materials, sedimentary deposits of nonmetals and underground water. Metal raw materials connected to the ultrabasic magmatism are represented by the ore of Chromite. Deposits of this ore are connected to the Serpentinite of the mountain Jelica. The quality of ore meets the criteria for the exploitation, since its contents goes up to 45 %, but due to small dimensions of the ore body, it is of the small economic importance and it is not exploited.

From mineral raw materials connected to the tertiary volcanism, the most represented is Magnesite. Exploitation of its deposits has been done in an intensive way in the last thirty years. Intensive researches of this ore started in 1927. In the same time the exploitation of magnesite is done by S.C. "Salvar" and "Emilika" with Italian capital. Researches have been done in the border territories of the city of Čačak and the municipality Gornji Milanovac.

After 1945. researches, even the exploitation, of Magnesite in the territory of the city of Čačak is done by the mines of magnesite "Šumadija" with the head office in Brđani. Later, the head office has been moved to Čačak. Due to more efficient business all mines of magnesite were overtaken by the enterprise Mines of Magnesite "Šumadija" Čačak. This enterprise in 1962. became the part of the industry of fireproof materials "Magnohrom" in Kraljevo. Deposits of Magnesite Miličevci and "Brezak" (municipality of Gornji Milanovac) as well as the deposits of Magnesite "Koviljača" make solid guarantee for the fireproof industry in Kraljevo. Researched deposits in the scope of "Koviljača" are "Koviljača", "Jajačka", "Stara kuća", "Jeljen"...

Net-like Magnesites could mainly be found on edges of Neogene sediments. The most important deposits are "Parlog", "Beli Kamen" and "Vinogradi" in Miokovci and "Kostića potok" in Miličevci. The exploitation in the territory of the city is done in "Beli Kamen". The ore quality is satisfying.

In the northwest part of the West Morava Neogene basin are discovered several deposits of sedimentary Magnesite. The most important deposit is "Parlog" in Miokovci.

In Čačak –Kraljevo basin is also deposited Lignite of medium and upper Miocene age. It is confirmed several coal levels of Lignite and hard Lignite. Productive part of basin is consisted of two coal-bearing series which could be found in the younger zones.

Pannonian, or lower coal-bearing zone, is determined in the north part of the basin, from Mrčajevci to Bečanj. It is consisted of five levels of black Lignite coal. For the exploitation is favorable and justified in an economical way only second level, also known as, the level E – III. The thickness of coal is 8 m in the roof level. The height difference between the levels where coal could be found is between 70 and 105 m.

Pontian coal bearing zone, or upper, is developed in the north and the south part of the basin. It includes 2 basin levels of Lignite type: lower (B – II) and upper level (A – I). The level (A -1) is equally developed in the entire area. Its thickness is from 3 to 7 m and is completely pure. Approximately 55 m beneath the roof level is the level (B –II) with the thickness up to 10 m. The thickness of the pure coal is from 4 to 6 m. Coal is exploited in coal mines, close to the north edge of the basin. Donja Gorevnica (Black – Lignite), Bresnica – Voljača, Tavnik ("Strmužak"), Lađevci ("Bajovac"), Miločaj and other coal mines.

The territory D.Gorevnica – Mrčajevci occupies the territory of app. 0,6 km² with the developed level (A – I), with the average thickness of 7 m in the east and 3m in the west part. The level B-II with the average thickness of 5 m is interweaved with waste rock interbeds, which separate and decrease the thickness of the level to 5 m. It is here where the first coal mine in the basin was open. The exploitation of coal there began in 1908. and with breaks lasted until 1923. It starts with work again in 1952. but in 1968. the exploitation stopped.

In the territory Mrčajevci – Bečanj, the level A – I has an average thickness of 8m, and is rather pure. Sloj B – II has average thickness from 10 to 12 m, with a lot of waste rock interbeds, which and decrease the thickness of the level to 5 m. From older levels only level E – III has the economical justification for exploitation.

Coal production in the West Morava basin varies between 100.000 – 180.000 tones annually, with 45 % brown coal and 60 % Lignite. According to the researches from 1983. coal reserves are estimated in following coal-bearing fields to:

1. Donja Gorevnica – Mrčajevci, 6.175.568,00 tones with 36,20 % humidity, 10,40 % ash and 6,30 % Silicium.
2. Mrčajevci – Bečanj, 27.081.090,00 tones.
3. Mojsinje, 13.919.088,00 tones.
4. Bečanj – Donja Bresnica – 15.000.000 tones with 42,10 % humidity, 10,40 % ash 1,60 % Sulphur.

Coal reserves are estimated by the Mining Institute in Belgrade (1983) and according to their

reports is discovered a coal-bearing field on the right side of the river West Morava from Vapa to Slatina. Reserves are of that kind that could be exploited since the thickness of the coal –bearing level is app. 3,5 m. With the average annual exploitation of 300.000,00 tones of coal (for entire basin what includes coal mines from the territory of the municipality of Kraljevo) the exploitation could last for the next 45 years.

Diabase ore is evidenced on Jelica. In its structure participate diabases mutually with spilites as the members of the Diabase -cherk formation. Deposits of Diabase are: "Grujine livade", „Padina klika" and "Premićska reka(river)". These rocks are favorable for the industry of civil engineering and construction materials, and especially for the production of glass wool. Researches confirmed the quality needed for the need of road construction industry. Diabase could be found in the territory of Kablara and Glavaja in Jančići. Researches also confirmed large reserves of Diabase there– app 2.896.000,00 m³, of the good quality.

Clay deposits could be found in river valleys, and that is the reason why is the production of clay roofing tiles and clay bricks organized in Ljubić.

Deposits of gravel and sand could be found along the river flows, that is why the largest reserves could be found along the river flow of the river West Morava.

In the city territory alluvial underground water is used for supplying local population, while river wells in Parmenac are used for needs of Čačak, with the capacity 1 – 60 l/s. Beside these considerable reserves of underground water in the city territory, are also evidenced thermo-mineral springs in Ovčar Spa, Gornja Trepča and Slatina.

Table 7. Structure of land, 2008.

	Municipality (km ²)	Share in total area of the municipality (%)	Share of municipality in the same type land in the district (%)	District (km ²)	Share of the district in the same type land in Serbia (%)	Serbia (km ²)
Total area	636	100	21,1	3.016	3,4	88.361
Agricultural land	440	69,2	24,6	1.786	3,5	51.123
Arable land*	394	61,9	28,4	1.389	3,3	42.277
Forests	167	26,3	14,6	1.140	5,7	19.845

* 2006 data

4. Human resources

4.1 Population statistics (number of inhabitants and population growth)

Table 8. Comparative population statistics, census data

	1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991	2002
Number of population in the municipality	70.032	75.485	85.439	97.924	110.801	116.808	119.378
Change of population number	/	5.453	9.954	12.485	12.877	6.007	2.570
Population growth in the municipality	/	7,8	13,2	14,6	13,1	5,4	2,2
Population growth in the district	/	5,3	3,6	4,8	5,4	0,7	-0,9
Population growth in Serbia	/	6,3	8,4	7,9	7,3	1,2	0,9

Table 9. Estimated number of population in the period 1999-2005.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Number of population in the municipality	117.296	117.060	117.062	117.224	117.186	117.115	116.865
Overall change of population number in the municipality	/	-236	2	162	-38	-71	-250
Population growth in the	/	-0,2	0,0	0,1	-0,03	-0,06	0,02

municipality							
Population growth in the district	/	-0,5	-0,3	-0,2	-0,4	-0,5	-0,6
Population growth in Serbia	/	-0,3	-0,2	-0,05	-0,3	-0,2	-0,3

4.2 Population by type of neighborhood

Table 10. Structure of population by type of neighborhood, 2002.

	Municipality		District		Serbia	
	Number	Share (%)	Number	Number	Share (%)	Number
Urban population	73.217	62,5	115.880	51,6	4.225.896	56,4
Other population	43.855	37,5	108.892	48,4	3.272.105	43,6
Total population	117.072	100	224.772	100	7.498.001	100

4.3 Population events

Table 11. Population events, 2005.

	Municipality	District	Serbia
Newborn	1.038	1.811	68.102
Newborn per 1000 of population	8,9	8,3	9,2
Deceased	1.449	2969	102.805
Deceased per 1000 of population	12,5	13,6	13,9
Birth rate	-411	-1.158	-34.703
Birth rate per 1000 of population	-3,5	-5,3	-4,7

Table 12. Structure of female population above 15 by number of newborn children, 2002.

	Municipality	Share in female population above 15 in the municipality (%)
Total	51.560	100
Did not give birth	13.083	25,4
Gave birth	1 child	9.780
	2	23.468
	3	3.960
	4	807
	5 and more children	433
	Unknown	29
		0,006

4.4 Population by marital status

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

	Municipality	Share in total population of the municipality (%)
Total	99.333	100
Single	24.307	24,5
Married	60.574	61
Divorced	3.509	3,5
Widows / widowers	10.499	10,6
Unknown	444	0,4

4.5 Major age groups

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

		Municipality	Share in total population of the municipality (%)
Total population	Total	117.072	100
	male	56.894	48,6
	female	60.178	51,2
0-4	Total	5.069	4,33
	male	2.593	2,21
	female	2.476	2,12
5-9	Total	5.876	5,02
	male	2.986	2,55
	female	2.890	2,47
10-14	Total	6.794	5,80
	male	3.542	3,02
	female	3.252	2,78
15-19	Total	8.093	6,91
	male	4.165	3,56
	female	3.928	3,35
20-24	Total	8.079	6,90
	male	4.062	3,47
	female	4.017	3,43
25-29	Total	7.765	6,63
	male	3.800	3,24
	female	3.965	3,39
30-34	Total	7.020	6,00
	male	3.419	2,92
	female	3.601	3,08
35-39	Total	7.592	6,48
	male	3.640	3,11
	female	3.952	3,37
40-44	Total	8.896	7,60
	male	4.271	3,65
	female	4.625	3,95
45-49	Total	10.579	9,04
	male	5.248	4,48
	female	5.331	4,56
50-54	Total	8.501	7,26
	male	4.291	3,66
	female	4.210	3,60
55-59	Total	5.580	4,77
	male	2.610	2,23
	female	2.970	2,54
60-64	Total	7.259	6,20
	male	3.445	2,94
	female	3.814	3,26
65-69	Total	7.433	6,35
	male	3.418	2,92
	female	4.015	3,43
70-74	Total	6.076	5,19
	male	2.784	2,38
	female	3.292	2,81
75-79	Total	3.880	3,31
	male	1.581	1,35
	female	2.299	1,96

80-84	Total	1.432	1,22
	male	561	0,48
	female	871	0,74
85-89	Total	386	0,33
	male	144	0,12
	female	242	0,21
90-94	Total	162	0,14
	male	67	0,06
	female	95	0,08
95 and over	Total	29	0,02
	male	11	0,01
	female	18	0,01
unknown	Total	571	0,49
	male	256	0,22
	female	315	0,27

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

	Municipality, 2002		Municipality, 2005*	
	Number of population	Share in total population of the municipality (%)	Number of population	Share in total population of the municipality (%)
Preschool age 0-6	7.287	6,2	7.800	6,7
School age 7-14	10.452	8,9	9.550	8,2
Working age 15-64	79.364	67,8	78.876	67,5
Population above 65	19.969	17,1	20.639	17,6
Population above 18	94.534	80,7	95.194	81,5
Fertile 15-49	58.024	49,6	28.233	24,16
Total	117.072	100	116.865	100

* estimate

Table 16. Age indicators, 2005.

	Municipality	District	Serbia
Average age	40,93	41,38	40,57
Expected life time - male	71,55	-	69,73
Expected life time - female	76,07	-	75,05
Aging index*	105,16	110,05	100,62

*

4.6 Gender structure of population

Table 17. Gender structure, 2002.

	Municipality	Structure of population in the municipality (%)	Structure of population in the district (%)	Structure of population u Serbia (%)
Male	56.894	48,6	49,1	48,6
Female	60.178	51,4	50,9	51,4
Total	117.072	100	100	100

4.7 Ethnic structure of population

Table 18. Ethnic/national structure of population, 2002.

	Municipality		District	
	Number	Share in total population of the municipality (%)	Number	Share in total population of the municipality (%)
Serbs	114.208	97,6	220.009	97,88
Montenegrins	563	0,5	871	0,39

Yugoslavs	299	0,3	510	0,22
Albanians	9	0,008	11	0,005
Bosnians	11	0,009	13	0,006
Bulgarians	9	0,008	14	0,006
Bunjevci	3	0,003	4	0,002
Vlachs	-	-	-	-
Gorani	12	0,01	23	0,01
Hungarians	14	0,01	34	0,02
Macedonians	127	0,1	198	0,09
Muslims	53	0,05	73	0,03
Germans	4	0,003	9	0,004
Roma	383	0,3	572	0,3
Romanians	6	0,005	11	0,005
Russians	22	0,02	32	0,01
Rusini	3	0,003	5	0,002
Slovaks	2	0,002	7	0,003
Slovenians	20	0,02	40	0,02
Ukrainians	10	0,009	19	0,008
Croats	109	0,09	172	0,08
Czechs	5	0,004	8	0,004
Others	58	0,05	88	0,04
Undecided	472	0,4	790	0,4
Regional belonging	5	0,004	33	0,01
Unknown	665	0,5	1229	0,5
Total	117.072	100	224.772	100

4.8 Religious structure of population

Table 19. Religious structure of population, 2002.

	Municipality		District	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Orthodox	113.902	97,3	218.768	97,3
Catholics	139	0,1	234	0,1
Protestants	33	0,003	59	0,003
Muslims	59	0,05	103	0,005
Jews	1	0,0009	2	0,0009
Pro-oriental cults	4	0,003	9	0,004
Other religion	357	0,3	1.138	0,5
Practices religion, but is not a member of any religious confession	-	-	1	0,0004
Is not a believer	225	0,2	301	0,1
Undeclared	1.085	0,9	1.706	0,8
Unknown	1.273	1,14	2.451	1,2
Total	117.072	100	224.772	100

4.9 Language structure of population

Table 20. Language structure of population 2002.

	Municipality		District	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Serbian	116.129	99,2	223.128	99,3
Albanian	12	0,01	16	0,01
Bosnian	4	0,003	4	0,004
Bulgarian	5	0,004	9	0,004
Vlach	-	-	-	-
Hungarian	11	0,009	24	0,006
Macedonian	95	0,08	126	0,04
Roma	98	0,08	251	0,1

Romanian	6	0,005	8	0,003
Slovak	6	0,005	10	0,004
Croatian	64	0,05	107	0,05
Other languages	87	0,07	129	0,06
Unknown	555	0,5	960	0,4
Total	117.072	100	224.772	100

4.10 Population by work-ability

4.10.1 Population by work-ability and gender

Table 21. Population by work-ability and gender, 2002.

		Municipality	Share in total population of the municipality (%)	Share in total work-able population of the municipality (%)
Total Population		117.072	100	/
Work-able population		55.678	47,6	100
Employed	Total	42.735	36,5	76,8
	male	23.693	20,2	42,6
	female	19.042	16,3	34,2
With personal income	Total	22.943	19,6	41,2
	male	11.551	9,9	20,7
	female	11.392	9,7	/
Supported	Total	38.275	32,7	/
	male	14.962	12,8	/
	female	23.313	19,9	41,9
Working abroad (to 1 year)	Total	176	0,15	0,3
	working	123	0,1	0,2
	Family members	53	0,005	0,1

4.10.2 Working population by profession and sector of work

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

		Legislators, appointed officials, managers	Specialist workers	Technicians	Public servants	Service providers and shop workers	Farming, fishery and forestry	Craftsmen	Machine operators	Unskilled, simple jobs	Military officers	Unknown
Total*	T	2.006	3.146	7.554	2.161	4.938	7.236	4.707	6.681	2.912	177	581
	M	1.381	1.427	2.880	1.045	1.805	4.103	4.087	5.054	1.407	176	351
	F	625	1.719	4.674	1.116	3.133	3.133	620	1.627	1.505	1	230
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	T	33	45	118	56	59	7.168	50	72	94	-	2
	M	24	20	44	23	27	4.053	41	62	70	-	2
	F	9	25	74	33	32	3.115	9	10	24	-	-
Fishery	T	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining industry	T	9	15	58	19	31	2	88	104	99	-	2
	M	7	10	23	4	12	2	82	88	49	-	-
	F	2	5	35	15	19	-	6	16	50	-	2
Processing industry	U	437	576	2.137	630	383	24	2.515	4.937	1.037	19	106
	M	331	370	1.083	353	149	19	2.059	3.407	548	19	67
	Z	106	206	1.054	277	234	5	456	1.530	489	-	39
Energy	T	13	41	163	55	6	1	220	137	56	-	2
	M	10	35	95	25	4	1	217	129	33	-	1
	F	3	6	68	30	2	-	3	8	23	-	1
Construction	U	103	74	274	84	41	-	617	225	222	-	2
	M	84	47	154	38	13	-	608	224	191	-	2
	Z	19	27	120	46	28	-	9	1	31	-	-

Trade	T	788	245	1.067	373	3.127	6	513	231	335	-	39
	M	494	101	402	211	990	3	477	220	211	-	19
	F	294	144	665	162	2.137	3	36	11	124	-	20
Hotels and restaurants	T	105	6	41	50	654	-	45	13	75	-	13
	M	80	1	15	16	265	-	36	13	17	-	10
	F	25	5	26	34	389	-	9	-	58	-	3
Transport and communication	T	211	59	425	296	69	-	269	743	115	-	11
	M	179	40	182	199	36	-	248	718	55	-	7
	F	32	19	243	97	30	-	21	25	60	-	4
Financial activities	T	27	89	249	120	6	-	4	5	24	-	5
	M	19	33	51	31	4	-	2	5	4	-	-
	F	8	56	198	89	2	-	2	-	20	-	5
Real estate operations and other business related activities	T	82	243	404	98	72	24	118	55	109	3	13
	M	51	133	144	24	46	17	64	40	58	3	4
	F	31	110	300	74	26	7	54	15	51	-	9
Public admin. And defense	T	47	271	326	160	204	1	50	30	59	153	9
	M	37	115	162	38	186	1	47	29	13	152	5
	F	10	156	164	122	18	-	3	1	46	1	4
Education	T	15	764	542	24	19	1	21	11	201	2	4
	M	8	238	165	4	2	-	20	11	36	2	1
	F	7	526	377	20	17	1	1	-	165	-	3
Health care and social protection	T	10	537	1318	54	89	3	37	54	283	-	12
	M	7	183	111	14	25	2	32	52	14	-	4
	F	3	354	1207	40	64	1	5	2	269	-	8
Other utility and public activities	T	107	156	319	91	170	6	50	39	138	-	25
	M	41	87	194	40	37	5	47	36	69	-	5
	F	66	69	125	1	133	1	3	3	69	-	20
Private households-employers	T	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	-
Exterritorial organizations and bodies	U	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	T	19	25	112	50	6	-	110	25	57	-	336
	M	9	14	54	25	6	-	107	20	38	-	224
	F	10	11	58	25	-	-	3	5	19	-	112

*T – Total; M – male; F – female.

4.11 Educational structure of population

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

	Municipality (Number)			Municipality (%)			Serbia (%)			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total Population (>15)	99.333	47.773	51.560	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Unqualified	Total	4.116	746	3.370	4,1	1,6	6,5	5,7	2,53	8,5
	illiterate	1.922	193	1.729	1,9	0,4	3,4	3,6	1,1	5,9
1-3 grades – elementary	Total	2.311	435	1.876	2,3	0,9	3,6	2,0	1,2	2,7
	illiterate	18	1	17	0,02	0,002	0,03	0,05	0,03	0,06
4-7 grades – elementary	12.177	5.157	7.020	12,3	10,8	13,6	14,2	12,3	15,9	
Basic general high	22.856	10.166	12.690	23,0	21,3	24,6	23,9	23,0	24,7	
Full general high	46.547	25.360	21.187	46,9	53,1	41,0	41,1	46,1	36,4	
Basic higher	4.448	2.352	2.096	4,5	4,9	4,1	4,5	4,9	4,1	
Full higher	5.908	3.036	2.872	5,9	6,3	5,6	6,5	7,3	5,8	
Unknown	970	521	449	1,0	1,1	0,9	2,2	2,6	1,8	
Illiterate – Total	4.233	194	1.746	4,3	0,4	3,4	3,6	1,1	6,0	

4.12 Families and households

4.12.1 Families

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

	Municipality	Share in total families in the municipality (%)
Total families	34.503	100
Families without children	10.193	29,5
Families with children	24.310	70,5
Families with one child	10.940	31,7
Families with two children	11.896	34,5
Families with three children	1.324	3,8
Families with four children	118	0,3
Families with five and more children	32	0,09
Families with children below 25	19.179	55,6
Children below 25	31.868	/
Average number of children below 25 per family	1,7	/

Table 25. Structure of families by type, 2002.

	Municipality	Share in total families of the municipality (%)
Total families	34.503	100
Couples without children	10.193	29,5
Couples with children	19.792	57,4
Single mothers with children	3.494	10,1
Single fathers with children	1.024	3,00

4.12.2 Households

Table 26. Structure of households according to number of members, 2002.

		Number	Share in total households of the municipality (%)
Households in the municipality	Total	39.404	100
	With one member	7.561	19,2
	2	9.602	24,4
	3	7.562	19,2
	4	9.290	23,6
	5	3.042	7,7
	6	1.682	4,3
	7	438	1,1
	8	119	0,3
	9	51	0,1
	10 and more	57	0,1
Average number of household members	Municipality	2,97	/
	District	3,02	/
	Serbia	2,97	/

4.13 Migration of population

4.13.1 Moved in

Table 27. Moved in according to time periods

	Number of people who moved in	Share in total number of people who moved in (%)	Moved in the district
1940 and before	789	1,469	1.446
1941-1945	606	1,128	1.135
1946-1960	10.382	19,333	17.196
1961-1970	11.153	20,768	19.697
1971-1980	10.772	20,060	19.964
1981-1990	8.417	15,673	17.461
1991-2002	11.582	21,567	20.703

Table 28. Structure of people who moved in according to the area of origin, 1940-2002.

		Municipality	Share in total number of people who moved in the municipality (%)
Moved in – Total		57.244	100
Moved in from	Serbia – Total	49.361	86,2
	Other place within the municipality	19.119	33,4
	Central Serbia	27.888	48,7
	Vojvodina	1.058	1,8
	Kosovo	1.296	2,3
	Montenegro	1.092	1,9
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.515	6,1
	Croatia	1.951	3,4
	Macedonia	399	0,7
	Slovenia	223	0,4
	Other countries	452	0,8
	Unknown	251	0,4

4.13.2 Daily commuting

Table 29. Daily commuting according to the type, 2002.

		Municipality	Share in total number of people commuting (%)
Daily commuting – Total		12.305	100
Daily commuting to work	Total	8.633	70,2
	Other neighborhood in the same municipality	7.082	57,6
	Other municipality	1.472	12,0
	Other country	12	0,1
Unknown		67	0,5
Daily commuting to school	Total	3.672	29,8
	Pupils	3.027	24,6
	Students	645	5,2
	Other neighborhood in the same municipality	2.908	48,0
	Other municipality	729	5,9
	Other country	4	0,03
Unknown		31	0,3

Table 30. Commuting to work – by sectors, 2002.

	Municipality	Share in total number of people commuting (%)
Total daily commuting	8.633	100
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	233	2,7
Fishery	-	-
Mining industry	230	2,7
Processing industry	3.569	41,3
Energy (electric energy, gas, water)	190	2,2
Construction	504	5,8
Vehicle sale and repair	1.225	14,2
Hotels and restaurants	219	2,5
Transport, storage and communications	622	7,2
Financial operations	50	0,6
Real-estate and other business activities	211	2,4
Public administration, defense and social	293	3,4
Education	378	4,4
Health care and social protection	616	7,1
Utilities and other public services	172	2,0
Private households – employers	1	0,01
Exterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-
Unknown	120	1,4

5. Housing resources

In the territory of the city of Čačak, according to the census from 2002. There is the total number of 37.285 housing units, where 23.580 are within the city limits and 13.705 in other communities (census 2002. g.). From the total number of housing units 37.285 is the private property (98,1%).

5.1 Housing statistics

Table 31. Structure of housing units, 2009.

		Municipality	Share in total number (%)
Number of housing units	Total	76.933	100
	Family houses	39.648	51,5
	Apartments	37.285	48,5
Number of residents in housing units	Total	117.072	100

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

		1971	1981	1991	2002
Number of apartments in the municipality		27.012	35.568	40.083	40.972
Municipality	Number of apartments per 100 residents	360	311,5	291,4	291,4
	Increase in number of apartments (%)	/	31,7	12,7	2,2
District	Number of apartments per 100 residents	55.857	71.003	77.772	79.254
	Increase in number of apartments (%)	/	27,1	9,5	1,9
Serbia	Number of apartments per 100 residents	376,1	403,6	332,6	287,7
	Increase in number of apartments (%)	/	7,3	1,2	0,9

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

	Municipality		District average	Serbian average Total number/size
	Total number/size	Average per apartment		
Number of apartments	45.431	/	/	/
Apartment size (m ²)	2.674.262	58,9	57,2	64,8
Number of residents in apartments	118.670	-	-	-
Number of other occupied space	308	/	/	/
Other residential space size (m ²)	-	-	-	-
Number of people in other occupied space	844	2,7	2,8	3,0
Collective apartments	9	/	/	/
Area of the collective apartments	1.080	120	128	721.5
Number of people in the collective apartments	-	-	-	41

Table 34. Structure of collective apartments 2002.

	Municipality	District
Total number of collective apartments	12	27
Barracks for workers	1	2
Hostel for single persons	-	1
Boarding schools for students and pupils	3	3
Home for children and young people with learning problems	-	-
Home for vulnerable children	-	-
Home for pensioners, old and vulnerable	-	1
Hostel for single persons	-	-
Monastery beds	6	10
Other collective apartments	2	10

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

	Municipality	Share in total apartments of the municipality (%)	Average apartment size (m ²)			
			Municipality			
Apartments – Total	40.972	100	60,3	58,6	66,0	
Apartments owned by natural entities	40.507	98,9	60,4	58,7	66,3	
Type of apartment	studio	611	1,5	17,7	17,2	18,2
	One-room apartment	8.231	20,1	34,4	33,7	33,8
	Two-room apartment	19.041	46,5	55,8	55,1	56,0
	Three-room apartment	8.945	21,8	73,0	72,2	73,7
	Four-room apartment	2.773	6,8	98,4	96,2	94,3
Connected to	Five room and over	1.369	3,3	137,5	136,1	136,0
	Water network	37.072	90,5	62,5	61,2	68,2
	Electric power network	40.759	99,5	60,5	58,8	66,2

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

	Municipality	Share in total apartments of the municipality (%)	Average apartment size (m ²)			
			Municipality			
Total apartments	40.972	100	60,3	58,6	66,0	
Newly built apartments	until 1918	592	1,4	47,3	43,7	60,1
	1919-1945	2.043	5,0	47,9	44,3	57,3
	1946-1960	5.683	13,9	50,6	48,6	55,5
	1961-1970	10.018	24,5	58,0	57,4	60,0

	1971-1980	10.485	25,6	64,5	64,3	70,2
	1981-1990	8.442	20,6	65,9	65,4	75,6
	1991-2000	3.283	8,0	53,0	66,2	77,1
	2001	188	0,5	65,1	66,6	70,4
	First quarter of 2002.	30	0,1	66,8	65,4	73,6

Table 37. Structure of occupied apartments according to number of households and members, 2002.

		Municipality	Share in total apartments of the municipality (%)
Other occupied space –Total		37.285	100
Apartments with	1 household	34.948	93,7
	2 households	2.094	5,6
	3 households	166	0,4
	1 person	6.395	17,2
	2	8.342	22,4
	3	6.838	18,3
	4	8.695	23,3
	5	3.636	9,8
	6	2.301	6,2
7 and more	1.078	2,9	

Table 38. Apartments according to level of utility infrastructure, 2009.

	Municipality (%)
% of apartments connected to power distribution network public	99,4
% of apartments connected to public water line power distribution network public	77,9
% of apartments connected to public sewerage	60,1
% of apartments connected to gas	2,26
% of apartments connected to district heating	20
% of apartments connected to telephone line	98

5.2 Housing construction

Present housing construction in Serbia characterized by the intensive housing construction of multifamily and individual housing units. Investors of multifamily housing units are mainly constructors, too, or in other or in other words, private civil engineering and construction enterprises. There are about 40 present companies of that kind now. Investors of individual housing units are mostly individuals who are building for their own needs, but constructors are mainly enterprises registered for these activities.

Potential buyers are most frequently young couples, older married couples who are selling individual housing units and decide to buy a smaller apartment, and other persons who because of some reasons have not so far solved their housing problems.

From the new built apartments app. 60% are two-room apartments with the average size of 42,60m², while the rest are studios and one-room apartments app.26% and three and more room-apartments 14%. The average size of individual housing units is app. 80 m².

Present trend in obtaining locations, or in other words construction sites is buying the large of number of neighboring construction plots that can be connected and united .By this procedure is enabled the construction land that meets the standards for construction of multifamily blocks of flats (housing units).

Construction of multifamily or individual housing units is financed by investors who invest from their own funds or by taking bank credits and loans.

The city strategy in increasing the level of housing is realized through the establishing of CHA (City Housing Agency). Drafting of the city housing strategy is just one of the activities of CHA – in the aim of increasing the level of housing in the territory of the city of Čačak.

City management for urbanism (city planning) and the Public Utility Company Gradac by drafting city plans enable regular construction and make the procedure of obtaining the needed technical documentation shorter.

Private civil engineering and construction enterprises, by the use of new materials and technologies, bring more quality into the construction of multifamily housing units and make it faster, enabling the larger offer of apartments, with the lower price per m² of the new built housing unit, in the market.

For a solution of housing problems, households frequently decide to buy a smaller apartment by taking a bank housing credits or loans. Households, who are not in a financially capable for the construction or reconstruction or adaptation of an apartment, usually decide to rent a flat.

New apartments are usually infrastructural equipped, while the heating is enabled according to the present energetic system in that neighborhood.

Vulnerable population categories, from which are 37 Roma families, are expecting from some institutions to solve their housing problems by construction of 30 new apartments and reconstruction and adaptation of existing 7 in the private property.

Two hundred fifty two families (252) applied for the rent of apartments whose construction was financed by UN Habitat, from which number 149 families are the refugee families, families that have lost that status because of the change of the citizenship to Serbian and 103 families from other vulnerable categories, who have not solved their housing problems so far.

Table 39. Housing construction, 2008.

	Municipality	District	Serbia
Number of apartments – Total	383	1,095	49,449
Finished apartments	173	391	18,162
Unfinished apartments	210	704	31,287
Average size of finished construction (m ²)	9005	26,501	1,308,650
Number of unfinished construction per 1000 inhabitants	1,5	1,8	2.5

Table 40. Value of constructed housing units, 2008.

	Municipality (€)*	Share in total value of all construction works (%)
Value of completed construction works - Total	23.243	100
Apartment construction - Total	3.061	13.17
Private apartment construction	2.527	10.88
Other type of ownership – apartment construction	533	2.29

* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2007. - 1€ = 85.5 rsd

5.3 Market prices



Table 41. Market prices, 2008.

Size of apartment	Location	Price (€/m ²)*
Studio apartment	center	1000 – 1100
	suburb	800 – 900
One room apartment	center	800 - 1100
	suburb	700 – 850
Two room apartment	center	650 -800
	suburb	600 -700
Three room apartment	center	800
	suburb	700
Over three room	center	750 – 850
	suburb	650

* Medium exchange rate NBS 1€ = ? rsd

Table 42. Prices of new apartments, second half 2008.

	Municipality	Belgrade	Serbia (average)
Average size of apartment (m ²)	58	71	57
Price of apartment (€/m ²)*	739	1.917	1.423
Price of construction land (€/m ²)	126	517	345
Price of construction (€/m ²)	444	1.118	858
Other costs (€/m ²)	169	282	219

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

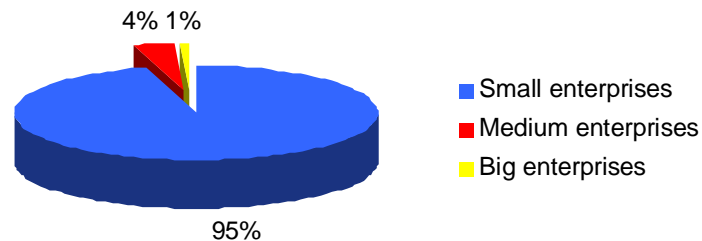
6. Economy

Economy structure

In spite of tumultuous events during its six hundred long histories, Čačak is interesting not only for small traders but also to large businessmen, who can always find good business associates and partners there. It is obvious that Čačak has what to offer.

The economy of Čačak is characterized by the presence of all economy activities. According to the data from May 2008, there are about 1,413 active companies (the largest number

is of small private enterprises) and 4,725 registered shops and workshops. High flexibility, innovativity and readiness for the cooperation are the characteristics of all these entities.



6.1 Economy structure by sectors

Table 43. Number of enterprises by sectors and size, 2008.

	Number of enterprises				Share in total number of enterprises (%)			
	Big	Medium	Big	Medium	Big	Medium	Big	Medium
TOTAL	8	46	1.358	1.412	0,6	3,3	96,1	100
Agriculture and hunting	-	-	47	47	-	-	3,3	3,3
Forestry	-	-	4	4	-	-	0,3	0,3
Water	-	1	2	3	-	0,07	0,1	0,2
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	4	4	-	-	0,3	0,3
Food processing, drinks and tobacco	-	6	53	59	-	0,4	3,8	4,2
Textile and textile products	-	2	8	10	-	0,1	0,6	0,6
Leather processing and leather products	-	1	3	4	-	0,07	0,2	0,3
Wood processing and manufacture of wood products	-	-	16	16	-	-	1,1	1,1
Celluloses and paper production, publishing activities	1	4	30	35	0,07	0,3	2,1	2,5
Coal and crude oil products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical products, synthetic fibers	-	1	41	42	-	0,07	2,9	3,0
Rubber and plastic products	-	2	2	4	-	0,1	0,1	0,3
Other non-metal mineral production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal and metal products	-	2	48	50	-	0,1	3,4	3,5
Machines and equipment	1	4	8	13	0,07	0,3	0,6	0,9
Electrical and optical devices	1	13	14	18	0,07	0,9	1,0	1,3
Vehicle production	-	1	3	4	-	0,07	0,2	0,3
Other processing industry	1	-	17	18	0,07	-	1,2	1,3
Processing industry - Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Production and distribution of electric power, water and gas	-	-	14	14	-	-	1,0	1,0
Construction	1	4	42	47	0,07	0,3	3,0	3,3

Wholesale, retail, vehicle sale and repair	-	9	500	509	-	0,6	35,4	36,0
Hotels and restaurants	-	1	12	13	-	0,07	0,8	0,9
Transport, storage and communications	1	1	77	79	0,07	0,07	5,5	5,6
Financial activities	-	-	106	106	-	-	7,5	7,5
Real estate operations, leasing, provision of services to legal entities	-	-	66	66	-	-	4,7	4,7
Public administration, defense and mandatory social insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	119	119	-	-	8,4	8,4
Health care and social protection	-	-	7	7	-	-	0,5	0,5
Other collective, public and personal services	2	4	115	121	0,1	0,3	8,1	8,6
Exterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 44. Number of employees by sectors and size of enterprise 2008.

	Number of employees in enterprises				Share in total number of employees in enterprises (%)			
	Big	Medium	Big	Medium	Big	Medium	Big	Medium
TOTAL	3.999	5.163	6.029	15.191	26,3	34,0	39,7	100
Agriculture and hunting	-	-	374	374	-	-	2,5	2,5
Forestry	-	-	10	10	-	-	0,1	0,1
Water	-	165	25	190	-	1,1	0,2	1,3
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	60	60	-	-	0,4	0,4
Food processing, drinks and tobacco	-	657	251	908	-	4,3	1,7	6,0
Textile and textile products	-	183	196	379	-	1,2	1,3	2,5
Leather processing and leather products	-	97	28	125	-	0,6	0,2	0,8
Wood processing and manufacture of wood products	-	-	23	23	-	-	0,1	0,1
Celluloses and paper production, publishing activities	503	538	123	1164	3,3	3,5	0,8	7,7
Coal and crude oil products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical products, synthetic fibers	-	157	309	466	-	1,0	2,0	3,1
Rubber and plastic products	-	211	264	475	-	1,4	1,7	3,1
Other non-metal mineral production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal and metal products	-	124	380	504	-	0,8	2,5	3,3
Machines and equipment	337	510	250	1.097	2,2	3,4	1,6	7,2
Electrical and optical devices	446	345	310	1.101	2,9	2,3	2,0	7,2
Vehicle production	-	96	28	124	-	0,6	0,2	0,8
Other processing industry	1.221	-	-	1.221	8,0	-	-	8,0
Processing industry - Total	2.507	3.083	2.631	8.221	16,5	20,3	17,3	54,1
Production and distribution of electric power, water and gas	-	-	102	102	-	-	0,7	0,7
Construction	291	444	183	918	1,9	2,9	1,2	6,0
Wholesale, retail, vehicle sale and repair	-	846	2.049	2.895	-	5,6	13,5	19,1
Hotels and restaurants	-	205	57	262	-	1,3	0,4	1,7
Transport, storage and communications	542	51	192	785	3,6	0,3	1,3	5,2
Financial activities	-	-	245	245	-	-	1,6	1,6
Real estate operations, leasing,	-	-	328	328	-	-	2,2	2,2

provision of services to legal entities								
Public administration, defense and mandatory social insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	64	64	-	-	0,4	0,4
Health care and social protection	-	-	104	104	-	-	0,7	0,7
Other utility, public and personal services	659	534	74	1.267	4,3	3,5	0,5	8,3
Exterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 45. Structure of enterprises, institutions and other legal entities by sectors 31.12.2009.

	Municipality	Share in total number of enterprises (%)
TOTAL	2,943	100
Industry and mining	132	4.49
Agriculture and fishery	26	0.88
Forestry	4	0.14
Water power	1	0.03
Construction	24	0.82
Transport and communications	28	0.95
Commerce	226	7.68
Hotel industry and tourism	5	0.17
Craft and personal services	34	1.16
Housing and utilities	6	0.20
Financial and other services	77	2.62
Education and culture	504	17.13
Health care and social protection	24	0.82
Social/political groups and organizations	440	14.95

Table 46. Structure of shops by sectors, 2008.

	Number of shops	Share in total number of shops (%)
TOTAL	4.725	100
Agriculture and hunting Forestry	10	0,2
Fishing	-	-
Mining	2	0,04
Processing industry	922	19,5
Production and distribution of electric power, water and gas	-	-
Construction	228	4,8
Wholesale, retail, vehicle sale and repair	1.956	41,4
Hotels and restaurants	461	9,8
Transport, storage and communications	528	11,2
Financial activities	12	0,3
Real estate operations, leasing, provision of services to legal entities	290	6,1
Public administration, defense and mandatory social insurance	-	-
Education	24	0,5
Health care and social protection	71	1,5
Other utility, public and personal services	221	4,7

Table 47. Structure of shops by type of organization 12.04.2006.

	Municipality	Share in total number of shops (%)
TOTAL	4.725	100
Shops by individual owners	4.591	97,2
Shops owned by partners	13	0,3
Shops registered by employed person or pensioner	121	2,5

Table 48. Structure of working population by sectors, 2002.

	Municipality	Share in total number of active population (%)
Working population - Total	42.735	
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	7.698	18,01
Fishery	1	0,002
Mining industry	532	1,2
Processing industry	13.049	30,5
Energy (electric energy, gas, water)	699	1,6
Construction	1.631	3,8
Vehicle sale and repair	6.700	15,7
Hotels and restaurants	1.031	2,4
Transport, storage and communications	2.185	5,1
Financial operations	526	1,2
Real-estate and other business activities	1.240	2,9
Public administration, defense and social	1.396	3,3
Education	1.650	3,9
Health care and social protection	2.552	6,0
Utilities and other public services	1.096	2,6
Private households - employers	10	0,02
Exterritorial organizations and bodies	2	0,005
Unknown	737	1,7

6.2 Industry

Čačak represents a strong economy region, with the long tradition in industrial production. Industry takes the most important place in the economy of Čačak. The most represented industries are metal processing, food processing, paper production...



In the scope of processing industry the most represented enterprises are from the field of metal processing, production of products made of iron, still, aluminium, production of machinery, spare parts and various tools.

Defence industry „Sloboda“ (Freedom) also occupies a very important place in the territory of Čačak not only by the number of employees but also by the export results.



In the field of chemistry and nonmetals, by its quality, are the most recognisable following products: different types of glues, paints and polishing materials for wood and metal, chemistry products for households, sponges, PVC pipes and others.

Textile, leather and footwear industry that used to be among the leading industries in Čačak is now trying to overtake the same position in the economy of Čačak. At the moment, those are only loan-jobs, but there are more and more enterprises that beside services also have their own production programs for export. The most represented are youth clothes, female clothes, safety clothes, embroidery and other fine production.



Wood processing industry also has long tradition in the city of Čačak, regarding the fact that almost the 40% of territory lies under forests, before all broadleaved favorable for lumber production, construction materials and other final products made of wood.

Paper and cellulose processing (printing and publishing industry) is one of the most represented industries of Čačak numerous enterprises are producing cardboard and paper packing materials, ecological packing materials, school and bureau supplies, paper towels, toilet paper, and printing on various types of layers.



In the field of production of construction materials as well in the numerous civil engineering and high-rise building enterprises, the most represented is construction technical equipment, where all types of construction works are done according to the highest world standards.

Agricultural and food processing industry take the third place according to the number of economy entities registered for this type of economy activity.



6.3 Agriculture

Between wooded mountains Jelica, Ovčar, Kablar and Vujan that gently slope down towards pleasant and cultivated Morava valley and the river West Morava, there are 57 villages and the city of Čačak like the centre. The territory of the city of Čačak occupies 636 m² and 68.5% of that territory belongs to the agricultural land.



It is estimated that in the territory of the city app. 40% of population its material existence base upon the production and trade of agricultural products. The territory of the city of Čačak has extremely favorable conditions for development of agricultural production and village tourism. Favorable geographic position, insulation of spacious mountains and fertile valley of the river West Morava, contributed to the intensive development of all types of agriculture.

The territory of the city of Čačak has long lasting experience and tradition in development of fruit production, livestock production, vegetable production and the production of fruit nursery plants, which represents favorable base for further investments in the agriculture. Beside favorable geographic and agro-ecological conditions, the expert capacities and scientific initiatives like The Fruit Research Institute with the large number of selected species of plum, blackberry, apple, pear, quince and strawberry, has considerable contributed to the development in agriculture and has made this territory recognizable in many countries of the world. Beside advisory services, to the faster development of agriculture has also contributed interest of agricultural producers in the use of new achievements in the production and processing, as well as the inducements by the city budget, modernization of production technologies, investments into equipping village infrastructure and establishing of agricultural collective farms and specialized associations. All above mentioned capacities caused sustainable development of all types of agricultural production in a long period, where must be pointed out the existence of large number of cattle and pig farms, large number of capacities for production of forage, built capacities for indoor forage crops production, construction of ULO cold storage plants, development of processing capacities and increasing interest in developing village tourism.

In the aim of supporting the development of rural zones, in Čačak was open the District Office for Rural Zones Development in January, 2008 in the scope of the project of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of the Republic of Serbia. By the work of this office, it is enabled on time information of agricultural producers about the inducing funds from the resource Ministry, as well as the analyses of the present situation and needs of the village population.

By the strategic documents of the city of Čačak, in the future period is predicted developing of agricultural production by obtaining subventions and credit lines for expanding livestock production funds, helping associations in setting producers' objectives, expanding of fruit plants, introducing new production technologies in production of vegetables, introducing standards, starting trade production, establishing of information systems with data base and increasing the level of processing and expanding of assortment, in the aim of making rural development more successful.

Table 49. Structure of agricultural population according to type of household, gender and activity, 2002.

		Municipality	Share in total population of the municipality (%)	Share in agricultural population of the municipality (%)
Population - Total		117.072	100	/
Agricultural population	Total	11345	9,7	100
	Male	5.813	5	51,2
	Female	5.532	4,7	48,8
Agricultural population – households	Total	10.206	8,7	90
	Male	5.233	4,5	46,1
	Female	4.973	4,2	43,9
Working agricultural population engaged in agriculture	Total	7.362	6,3	64,9
	Male	4.190	3,6	36,9
	Female	3.172	2,7	28

Individual farmers	Total	7.088	2,9	62,5
	Male	4.008	1,2	35,3
	Female	3.080	1,7	27,2
Supported agricultural population	Total	3.983	3,4	35,1
	Male	1623	1,4	14,3
	Female	2.360	2	20,8

Table 50. Structure of agricultural households by size, 2002.

		Municipality	Share in total number of households (%)	Share in total number of agricultural households (%)
Farms – Total		12.865	100	/
Non-farming households		8.500	66	/
Mixed households		1.828	14,2	/
Households without income		456	3,6	/
Agricultural households	Total	2081	16,2	100
	Without land	3	-	0,1
	to 0,1 ha	2	-	0,1
	0,1 – 1 ha	201	1,6	9,7
	1 – 5 ha	1.382	10,8	66,4
	5 – 10 ha	414	3,2	19,9
	10 – 20 ha	74	0,6	3,6
	Preko 20 ha	5	-	0,2

Table 51. Structure of total agricultural land in the municipality according to the use, 2008.

		Municipality (ha)	Share in total agricultural area (%)
Area – Total		63.600	/
Agricultural area – Total		44.051	100
Arable land and gardens	Total	23.947	61,17
	Wheat	11.931	27,08
	Industrial plants	42	0,10
	Vegetables	7.537	17,11
	Forage crops	6.476	14,70
Orchards		6.887	15,63
Vineyards		135	0,31
Fields		5.400	12,26
Pastures		4.682	10,63
Fishponds, swamps and marshes		0	0,00

Table 52. Structure of privately owned agricultural land according to the use, 2008.

		Municipality (ha)	Share in total agricultural land owned by private households (%)
Area – Total		63.600	/
Agricultural land owned by private households - Total		43.856	100
Arable land and gardens	Total	26.883	61,30
	Wheat	11.916	27,17
	Industrial plants	42	0,10
	Vegetables	7.535	17,18
	Forage crops	6.476	14,77
Orchards		6.819	15,55
Vineyards		135	0,31
Fields		5.380	12,27
Pastures		4.639	10,58
Fishponds, swamps and marshes		0	0,00

Table 53. Production of crops, industrial plants, vegetables and forage crops, 2008.

	Total crops in the municipality (t)	Share in total crops in Serbia (%)	Average crops in the municipality (kg/ha)	Average crops in the district (kg/ha)	Average crops in Serbia (kg/ha)
Wheat	11.523	0,6	3.605	3.488,5	3.795,5
Corn	37.300	0,5	5.989	3.790	6.433,5
Sugar beet	-	0	-	-	48.210
Sunflower	-	0	-	-	1.773
Beans	345	0,6	1.636	1.464	1.294
Potatoes	34.813	3,6	12.591	11.432	11.402
Legume	17.176	3	5.892	5.141	4.533
Alfalfa	14.227	1,2	6.177	5.664	6.003
Fields	17.092	1,3	2.960	2.423	1.925
Pastures	6.692	1,4	1.426	769	584

Table 54. Fruit and grapes production, 2008.

	Number of fruit-bearing trees/grapevines	Total yield in the municipality (t)	Share in total yield in Serbia (%)	Average yield in the municipality (kg/ha)	Average yield in the district (kg/ha)	Average yield in Serbia (kg/ha)
Apple	255,507	6,164	15,036,871	0.04	24,1	23,6
Plums	1,033,627	26,685	41,885,172	0.06	25,8	25,5
Grapes	638	1,048	308,887	0.34	1,6	1,6

Table 55. Livestock production 2008.

		Municipality	Share in total livestock in the district (%)	Share u total livestock in Serbia (%)
Cattle	Total	12,639	28.99	1.16
	Cows and in-calf heifers	9,621	30.81	1.48
Pigs	Total	32,269	37.54	0.84
	Sows and in-pig sows	7,486	43.36	1.36
Sheep	Total	18,143	17.29	1.13
	Breeding sheep	14,238	17.66	1.19
Poultry	Total	172,846	40.69	1.05

Table 56. Average livestock 2008.

	Municipality	District	Serbia
Cattle number per 100 ha of arable land	29	24	12
Pig number per 100 ha of arable land	73	48	76
Sheep number per 100 ha of arable land	41	59	32

Table 57. Sale and purchase of agricultural products, 2008.

	Municipality	Share in total turnover of the district (%)	Share in total turnover of Serbia (%)
Wheat (t)	133	100.00	0.02
Corn (t)	168	100.00	0.03
Beans (t)	0	0	0.00
Potatoes (t)	2,776	32.06	11.96
Apples (t)	216	26.25	0.55
Plums (t)	859	26.41	4.42
Grapes (t)	0	0	0.00
Cattle (t)	257	100.00	0.86
Pigs (t)	6	100.00	0.01
Eggs (1000 pcs)	1,830	100.00	2.69
Milk (1000 lit.)	9,229	47.93	1.44

6.4 Forestry

Table 58. Forested land and average density, 2008.

		Municipality	Share of Serbia (%)
Total area in the municipality (ha)		63.600	0,72
Forested area (ha)		16.725	0,84
In forests (ha)	broadleaved	0	0
	conifers	0	0
Outside forests (ha)	broadleaved	2.770	0,03
	conifers	2.400	0,27
Average wooden mass – Total (m ³)	broadleaved	9.796	0,48
	conifers	327	0,15
Average wooden mass – technical tree (%)	broadleaved	8	24,24
	conifers	86	104,88

6.5 Investment opportunities

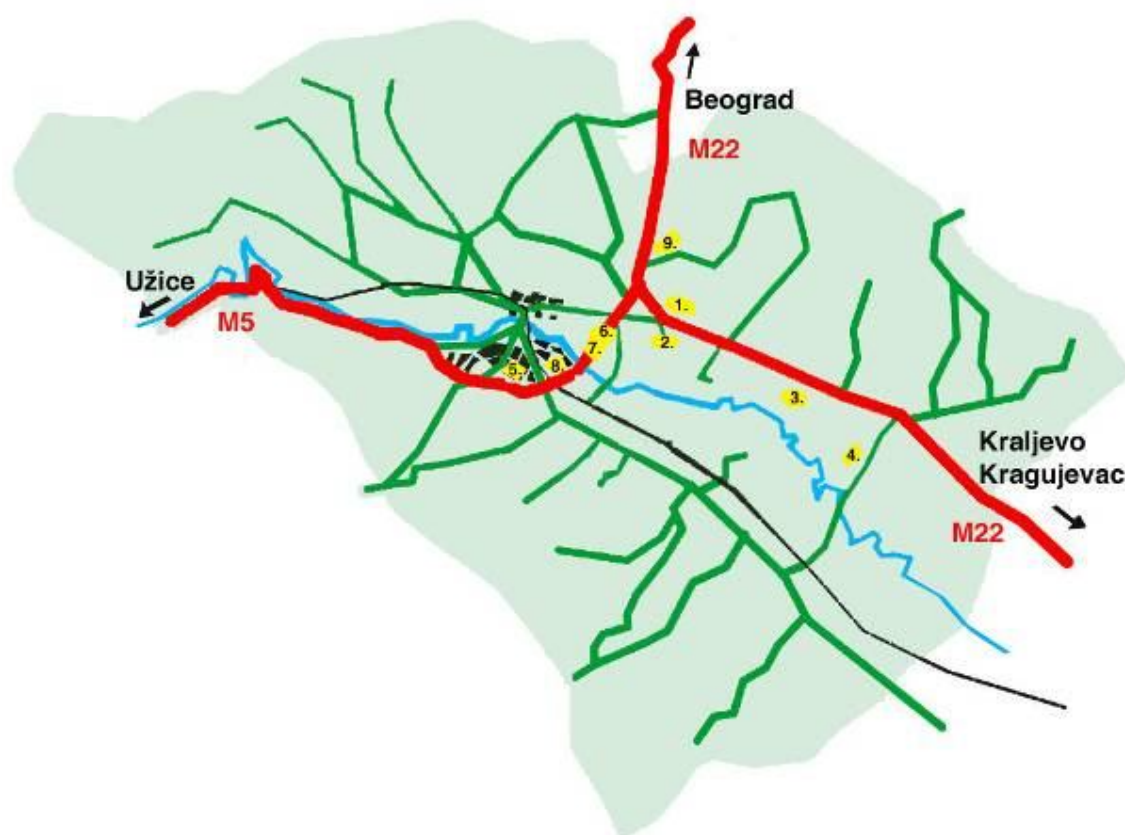


Table 59. Free investment locations

Location	Owned by	Area (m ²)	Purpose of use	Zone	Other data
1. Location Horse riding Club "Milenko Nikšić" – Preljina	Current user of the land is the Horse riding Club "Milenko Nikšić"	260.000	Sport, recreation and agricultural land	VI	The city of Čačak is ready to dislocate the horse riding club
2. Location "Poljopromet" – Preljinska Baluga	Current user of the land is the agricultural cooperative farm "Poljopromet". 8,87 ha is in the state, and 6,46 ha is in the public	153.100	It is located next to the local road 500 m away from the primary route M-22. At the moment	V	There is the possibility to expand the location, buying the land that once used to belong to the "Poljopromet" – Mrčajevci, and by the Law was

	property.		agricultural land, favorable for construction.		returned to the owners. Current users are interested in selling in the total of 15,0 ha, in that way expanding and making this location united.
3. Location "Poljopromet" – Mojsinje	Current user of the land is the agricultural cooperative farm. The land is in the public property.	140.000	It is located in the scope of CM Mojsinje, 2 km away from the primary route, close to a local road. At the moment agricultural land, favorable for construction.	VI	Favorable for construction.
4. Location "Poljopromet" – Mrčajevci	Current user of the land is the agricultural cooperative farm. The land is in the state property .	96.100	It is located next to the local road 500 m away from the primary route M-22	VI	Favorable location for logistic centres, processing of agricultural products, ...
5. Location "FRA" – Čačak	Users of the location land are currently the enterprise "FRA" (app. 90 %) and individual persons (app. 10 %).	112.600	Industrial zone	IV	Favorable for production, customs terminals , forwarding, ...
6. Location "Ljubić Polje (field)1" – Čačak	Current users of the land are individual persons	330.000	It is a part of the planned zone for SME. It is located close to the roads M-22 and M-5, the centre of the city and the existing industrial zone	IV	Favorable for trade and production activities, ...
7. Location "Ljubić Polje (field)2" – Čačak	Current users of the land are individual persons (app 95 %) and the city of Čačak and other Public Utility Companies (oko 5%).	1.100.000	This land was, by the Detailed Regulation Plan characterized like the unique zone of SME. It is located close to the roads M-22 and M-5, the centre of the city and the existing industrial zone.	V	Favorable for trade and production activities, ...
8. Location "CER" – Čačak	Public enterprise (the process of privatization has started).	96.700	It is a part of the industrial complex close to the primary route Čačak – Kraljevo and a railroad	III	Favorable for trade and production activities, ...
9. Location of the private owner Milikić Vula – Preljina	Private property	50.000	It is located close to the road M-22 (M-5) Belgrade – Kraljevo	VI	It is very attractive location because it is close to the large shopping centres INTEREX and AUTO ČAČAK, and is favourable due to fast and efficient realization of the conveyance of the

					ownership
10. Location “Kruzni put” (Bypass) in Pakovrace	Private	250.000	Subjected area is located in cadastral area of Pakovrace and 6 km far from city center	VI	Suitable for a construction of prefabricated buildings.
11. Location “Sajmiste” in Ljubic	Private	60.000	Subjected area is in cadastral area of Ljubic and 1 km far from the city center. Location is included in planning documentation	III	Suitable for commercial activities.
11. Location “Radivojevic Aleksandra” in Prislonica	Private	50.000	Subjected area is located in cadastral area of Prislonica and around 10 km far from the city center	VI	Suitable for processing of agriculture products and warehousing.
12. Location “Hladnjaca” (Freezer) in Cacak	Private	36.800	Subjected area is located in cadastral area of Cacak and 1 km far from the city center	IV	Suitable for production activities in the areas of storage and processing of agriculture products and for warehousing.
13. Location DD “Sloboda” (Joint stock company “Sloboda”) in Cacak	Private	3.900	Subjected area is located in cadastral area of Cacak and 3 km far from the city center, directly on the Cacak M5 highway bypass	IV	Suitable for in-door production activities.
14. Location DD “Sloboda - Ljubic” (Joint stock company “Sloboda - Ljubic”) in Cacak	Private	1.500	Subjected area is located in cadastral area of Cacak and 0,5 km far from the city center	IV	Suitable for building of hall (in-door) areas.
15. Location “Pero Maric 1” in Cacak	Private	1.500	Subjected area is located in cadastral area of Cacak and 0,5 km far from the city center	IV	Suitable for commercial activities.
16. Location “Pero Maric 2” in Cacak	Private	1.000	Subjected area is located in cadastral area of Vranici and 7 km far from the city center	VI	Suitable for SME.
17. Location “Stevo Gobeljic” in Cacak	Private	1.000	Subjected area is located in cadastral area of Cacak and 2 km far from the	III	Suitable for building of parking space, warehouse, sale of car parts, building of petrol station.

18. Location "Sumadija – Transport i odrzavanje" ("Sumadija – Transport and maintaining) in Cacak			city center		
	Private	1.555	Subjected area is located in cadastral area of Cacak and 2 km far from the city center	IV	Suitable for technical inspection of vehicles, parking, warehousing...

6.6 Companies according to number of employees

Table 60. Total volume of production, 2007.

Number of enterprises	Municipality	Share in total enterprises of the municipality (%)
0 (self-employers)	270	19,1
1-10 employees	909	64,3
10-50 employees	179	12,7
50-100 employees	25	1,8
100-250 employees	21	1,5
250-500 employees	5	0,4
500-1000 employees	2	0,1
1000-5000 employees	1	0,1
over 5000 employees	-	-

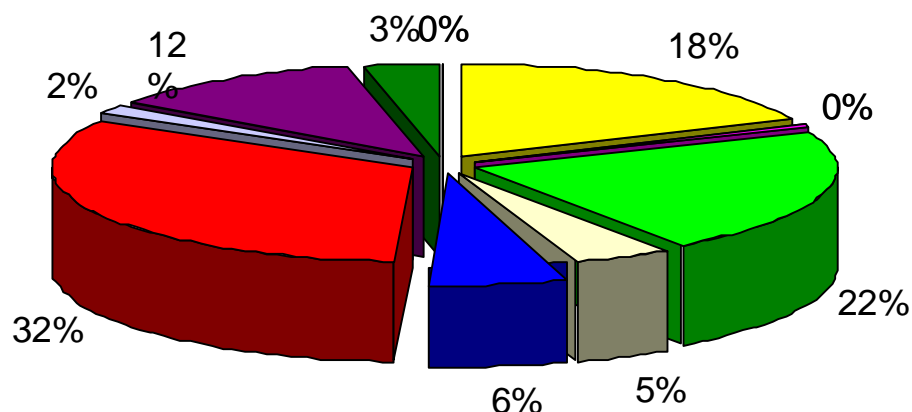
6.7 Macroeconomic indicators

Table 61. GDP by sectors, 2005.

	Municipality (€)*	GDP structure in the municipality (%)	District (€)	GDP structure of the District (%)	Serbia (€)	GDP structure of Serbia (%)
Total	153.637,80	100	302.198,50	/	10745414,00	/
Per inhabitant	1314,00	/	1364,00	/	1444,00	/
Level of Serbia (%)	91	/	94,5	/	100	/
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, water management	28.148,00	18,3	63.170,00	21	1.825.110,00	17
Fishery	-	-	1,60	-	4.572,00	0,1
Mining	314,70	0,2	2.883,00	1	532.031,00	5
Processing industry	33.258,00	21,7	109.009,00	36,1	2.916.976,00	27,1
Energy production, gas and water	7.081,00	4,6	9.894,00	3,3	207.174,00	1,9
Construction	9.406,00	6,1	16.039,00	5,3	787.407,00	7,3
Wholesale, retail, and vehicle sale and repair	49.549,00	32,3	61.705,00	20,3	2.654.025,00	24,7
Hotels and restaurants	2.635,00	1,7	4.275,00	1,4	194.186,00	1,8
Transport, storage and connections	17.867,00	11,7	27.750,00	9,2	1.119.486,00	10,4
Real estate operations, leasing	5.167,00	3,3	6.952,00	2,3	455.164,00	4,2
Health care and social protection	142,00	0,1	433,00	0,1	25.351,00	0,3
Other collective, public and personal services	70,00	-	86,00	-	23.959,00	0,2

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

GDP By sectors



- Agriculture ,hunting ,forestry and water management
- Fishery
- Mining
- Processing industry
- Energy production ,gas and water
- Construction
- Wholesale,retail
- Hotels and restaurants
- Transport,storage and connections
- Real estate operations,leasing
- Health care and social protection
- Other collective,public and personal services

Table 62. GDP according to ownership structure, 2005.

		Municipality (€)*	GDP structure of the municipality (%)	GDP structure of the district (%)	GDP structure of Serbia (%)
Total		153.637,00	100	100	100
Privately owned	Total	128.195,00	83,4	80,6	75,7
	Enterprises	85.143,00	55,4	53,8	52,6
	Households and shops	43.052,00	28	26,8	23,1
Socially owned		5.394,00	3,5	6,6	3,2
Owned by cooperatives		814,00	0,6	1	0,6
Mixed ownership		6.780,00	4,4	5,2	6,6
Owned by state		12.454,00	8,1	6,6	13,9

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

Table 63. GDP, 2005.

	Municipality (€)*	District (€)	Serbia (€)
GDP	132.044.500,00	352.708.741,00	9.826.079.000,00
GDP per resident	1.539,00	1.592,00	1.685,5

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

Table 64. Basic information about enterprises, 2005.

	Municipality – Total for all enterprises in the municipality	Share in the District (%)	Share in Serbia (%)
Number of employees	18.033	49,5	1,7
Depreciation (€)*	21.458.000,00	50,5	1,4
Gross income (€)	110.586.400,00	50	1,3
Material expenses (€)	175.751.000,00	48,6	1,2
Gross product (€)	132.044.500,00	37	1,3

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

6.8 Export structure

Table 65. Export structure by type of products and services

	2006 (€)*	2007 (€)*
Livestock and livestock products	3.611.628,00	6.849.236,08
Crop products	7.431.889,52	10.006.381,00
Animal or vegetable fat and oil	4.913,40	9.012,72
Ready-to-eat products	640.347,12	505.308,00
Mineral products	8.182,16	72.138,48
Products of chemical and related industries	1.624.158,00	1.941.775,00
Polymeric materials, plastics, and rubber	3.921.984,56	5.556.078,72
Raw leather and fur and products of these	94.914,12	96.657,92
Timber and wood	1.794.179,12	1.642.497,00
Pulp of wood of other fibrous cellulose materials	3.252.015,00	3.876.976,00
Textiles and textile products	246.727,16	267.989,40
Footwear, headwear, umbrellas	4.745.208,20	6.897.383,00
Products of stone, gypsum, cement, ceramics, and glass	348.437,20	294.309,40
Non-precious metals and products of these	12.122.658,92	17.821.609,00
Mechanical equipment; machines and mechanisms, electric equipment and parts of these; audio/video recording/playback devices	2.912.466,68	3.473.398,52
Electro-equipment and material	663.036,20	715.955,70
Vehicles and road equipment	704.327,70	1.113.121,00
Optical, photographic, and cinematographic devices and appliances; medical/surgical devices; clocks/watches; musical instruments	592.624,44	414.324,70
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	1.147.397,08	727.555,80
Works of art	-	-
Miscellaneous	2.488.651,92	3.544.744,80
Total	48.355.746,5	65.826.452,24

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

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

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

6.9 Export structure by destination

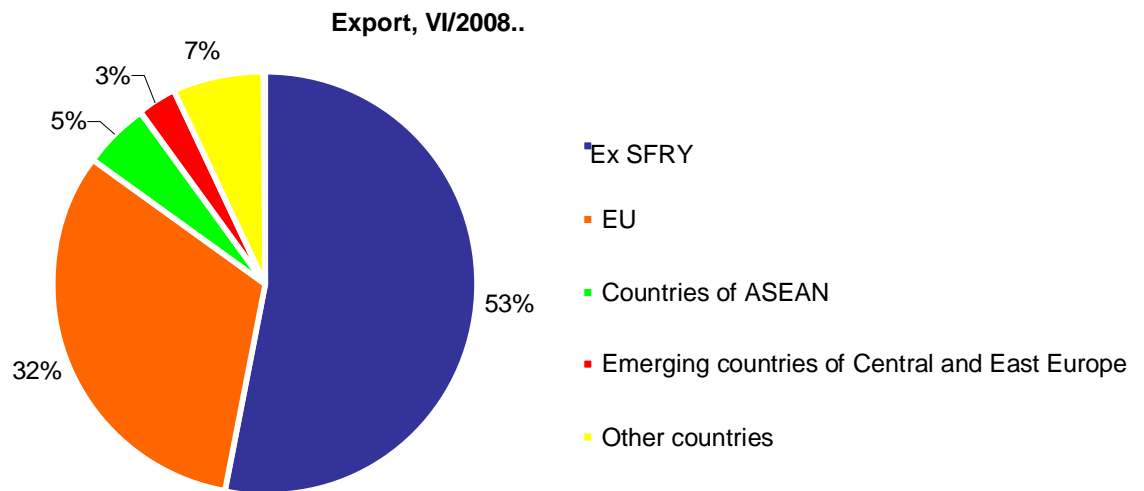
Table 66. Export structure by destination

	2005 (€)*	2006 (€)*	2007 (€)*
CEE states	9 %	2.293.500,00	1.537.576,00
EU	46 %	19.874.022,00	24.801.721,00
US and Canada	1 %	423.464,00	253.121,00
Countries of Former Yugoslavia	36 %	24.502.532,00	35.400.976,00
Other	8 %	1.262.229,00	3.641.967,00
Total	100 %	48.355.747,00	65.635.370

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

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

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



6.10 Investment structure

Table 67. FDI structure by country of origin

Name of the investment company	Country of origin	Business activity	Type of the investment	Source of financing	Type of the investment (private, public,	Total value of investments in EUR (€)			
						Realized investments or investments in progress		planned inv.	
						private inv.	Public inv.	private inv.	Public inv.
Paper production Factory Božo Tomić	Bulgaria	Production of paper	privatization	Private capital	private	650.000		6.500.000	
Autoprevoz Čačak	Israel	Transport of passengers in the urban, suburban, intra-urban and international traffic	privatization	Private capital	private	1.322.000		Unknown	
Putevi AD Čačak	Austria	Civil engineering and construction	privatization	Private capital	private	2.000.000		Unknown	
CDE F DOO Beograd Poslovna jed. Čačak	France	Gross and retail trade	greenfield	Private capital	private	5.000.000		Unknown	
Pantomarket Stočar DOO Čačak	Montenegro	Meat production and processing	privatization	Private capital	private	> 500.000		Unknown	
Žitopromet AD Čačak	Montenegro	Production and sale of flour	privatization	Private capital	private	> 500.000		260.000	
Merkator centar Čačak	Slovenia	Trade	greenfield	Private capital	private	22.000.000		Unknown	
PIMA	Serbia	Recycling	brownfield	City budget and Private capital	ppp		1.400.000		1.500.000
SCHOLZ	Austria	Recycling	brownfield	City budget and Private capital	ppp		600.000	1.000.000	
Oracle	France	IT - software	greenfield	City budget and Private capital	ppp	1.100.000			320.000
VAPEKS	Russia	Chemical industry	brownfield	Private capital	private	Unknown		Unknown	
Grafopromet	France	Printing and processing of plastic	brownfield	Private capital	private	Unknown		Unknown	
CER Čačak	Serbia	Production of termotechnical equipment	brownfield	Private capital	private	900.000	-	> 211.000	-

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

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

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

Table 68. Realized investments by type of construction and technical structure, 2005.

		Municipality (€)*	Share in total investments of the municipality (%)
Total investments		988.283	100
Character of investment	New facilities	365.391	37,0
	Reconstruction, expansion and adaptation	478.663	48,4
	Maintenance	144.229	14,6
Technical structures	Construction works	539.782	54,6
	Provision and installment of equipment - local	225.814	22,8
	Provision and installment of equipment - imported	199.003	20,1
	Other	23.684	2,4

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

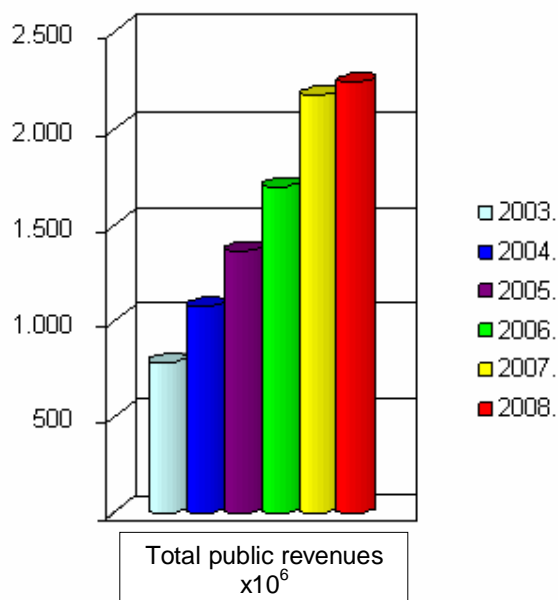
City economy

6.11 City budget revenues

Table 69. City budget revenues, 2008.

	Municipality (€)*	Municipal revenue structure (%)	Revenue structure (average) in Serbia (%)
Total revenues	20.285,307	100	100
Total revenues per capita	174	/	258
Operating revenues	20.094,168	99.06	96.26
Revenue obtained from sale of non-financial assets	998	0.00	0.05
Revenue from loans and sale of financial assets	190.141	0.94	3.69

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



6.12 City budget expenditures

Table 70. City budget expenditures, 2008.

	Municipality (€)*	Structure of municipal expenditures (%)	Structure of expenditures (average) in Serbia (%)
TOTAL expenditures	20.638,057	100	100
Total expenditures per capita	178	/	264
Operating expenditures	19.058,807	92.35	75.50
Expenditures for purchasing of non-financial assets	1.279,368	6.20	23.48
Expenditures for repayment of loans and provision of non-financial assets	299.881	1.45	1.02
Budget surplus and shortfall	-352.750	-1.71	-2.32

Institutions

6.13 Public Utility Companies

Table 71. List of Public Utility Companies

No.	Title	Activity
1	PUC "Komunalac" Čačak	Waste and markets management
2	PUC "Vodovod" Čačak	Water supply and sewage, water management.
3	PUC " Čačak"	Heating system management.
4	PUC "Moravac" Mrčajevci	Waste and markets management in the territory of Mrčajevci
5	PUC "Gradsko zelenilo" Čačak	Development of green areas and the city churchyards
6	PUC "Rzav" Arilje	Inter-municipality water supply system
7	PUC "Duboko"	Waste management and regional sanitary landfill management
8.	PUC "Parking Service"	Communal activity

6.14 Public Utility companies

Table 72. List of Public Utility Companies

No.	Title	Activity
1	JP "Gradac" Čačak	Urban development planning and construction, city construction land management and road construction.

6.15 Financial institutions

Table 73. List of Business banks

No	Title	Number of branches in the city
1	Agrobanka	2
2	Aik Banka	2
3	Alpla Bank	1
4	Banca Intesa AD	1
5	Čačanska Banka	4
6	EFG Eurobank	2
7	Erste Banka	1
8	Hypo Alpe-Adria-Bank	1
9	KBC Banka	1
10	Komercijalna Banka	3
11	Marfin Banka	1
12	Meridian Banka	2
13	Metals Banka	1

14	Opportunity Bank	1
15	OTP Banka	1
16	Piraeus Bank	1
17	Poštanska štedionica AD	1
18	Privredna Banka Beograd	1
19	ProCredit Bank	2
20	Raiffeisen Banka	4
21	Societe Generale Banka	2
22	Srpska Banka	1
23	UniCredit Bank	1
24	Univerzal Banka	2
25	Vojvođanska Banka	2
26	VOLKSBANK	1

Tale 74. List of insurance companies

No	Title	Number of branches in the city
1	Dunav insurance	1
2	DDOR	1
3	Delta Generali insurance	1
4	UNIQA insurance	1
5	Triglav (Kopaonik) insurance	1
6	Sava insurance	1
7	Merkur insurance	1

Investments

6.16 Realized investments in the private sector

Table 75. Realizad investments in the last 5 years , 2008.

No	Company	Country of origin	Type of investment *	Value of investment (€)	Number of new opened posts
1	Paper production factory Božo Tomić	Bulgaria	privatization	650.000	17
2	Autoprevoz Čačak	Israel	privatization	1.322.000	Unknown
3	Putevi AD Čačak	Austria	privatization	2.000.000	Unknown
4	CDE F DOO Beograd Poslovna jed. Čačak	France	greenfield	5.000.000	Unknown
5	Pantomarket Stočar DOO Čačak	Montenegro	privatization	> 500.000	8
6	Žitopromet AD Čačak	Montenegro	privatization	> 500.000	10
7	Merkator centar Čačak	Slovenia	greenfield	22.000.000	151
	TOTAL	/	/		/

* type of investment: privatization, brownfield or greenfield

6.17 Planned investments in the private sector

Table 76. Planned investments in the next two 2 years, 2009.

No	Company	Country of origin	Type of investment *	Value of investment (€)	Number of new opened posts	Year of investment
1	OBI	Germany	Greenfield	Unknown	Unknown	2009-2010
2	Oracle	USA	Greenfield	Unknown	10-20	2009-2010
3	Intergraph	USA	Greenfield	Unknown	10-20	2009-2010
4	Scholz	Austria	Greenfield	Unknown	50	2009-2010
5	New trading	Italy	Grayfield or brownfield	Unknown	120-150	2009
TOTAL		/	/			/

* type of investment: privatization, brownfield or greenfield

6.18 Structure of investments

Table 77. Structure of realized investments according to the character of construction and technical structure, 2006.

		City (€)*	Share in the total investments in the city (%)
Total investments		34.548,652	100
Character of construction	New capacities	9.930,597	28.74
	Reconstruction , adoption and expanding	20.889,631	60.46
	Maintenance	3.728,424	10.79
Technical structure	Construction works	14.034,903	40.62
	Domestic equipment	6.818,185	19.74
	Imported equipment	13.630,728	39.45
	Other	64.806	0.19

* According to the average rate of NBS for 2006.

6.19 Industrial zones and industrial parks

Table 78. List of industrial zones and parks

No	Location	Area (m ²)		Property (%)		Utility structure on disposal	Average price (€/m ²)
		total	On disposal	private	State		
1	Ekological industrial park TEHNOS	70.000	70.000		100	Location completely infrastructurally equipped	50-60
2	Ljubić polje(field) 1	330.000	330.000	100		Location completely infrastructurally equipped	40-50
3	Ljubić polje(field)2	1.100.000	1.100.000	95	5	Location completely infrastructurally equipped	40-50
4	CER	96.700	96.700		100	Location completely infrastructurally equipped	50-60
5	FRA	112.600	112.600	10	90	Location completely infrastructurally equipped	50-60

Table 79. List of companies located in industrial zones/parks, 2008.

No.	Company	Activity	Title IZ/IP	Number of employees	Value of investment (€)
1	Paper production Factory Božo Tomić	Paper Production	Existing city industrial zone	270	650.000
2	Autoprevoz Čačak	Transport of passengers in the urban, suburban, intra-urban and international traffic	Commercial city zone	461	1.322.000
3	Putevi AD Čačak	Civil engineering and construction	Existing city industrial zone	250	2.000.000
4	CDE F DOO Belgrade Branch. Čačak	Gross and retail trade	Preljina	60	5.000.000
5	Pantomarket Stočar DOO Čačak	Meat production and processing	Existing city industrial zone	74	>500.000
6	Žitopromet AD Čačak	Production and sale of flour	Existing city industrial zone	100	>500.000
7	Merkator centar Čačak	Trade	Ring road around Čačka	151	22.000.000
8	VAPEKS	Chemical industry	Konjevići	50	Unknown
9	Master design and Master pak	Printing and processing of plastic	Existing city industrial zone	50	Unknown

6.19.1 Location of industrial zones /parks

Main industrial zone of the city of Čačak is located near the town centre with the following companies in it:

- Chemical industry may 1st
- Pantomarket Stočar,
- BIP Sladara,
- Grafopromet,
- NIS naftagas
- FRA
- Betonjerka
- Sponit
- Domingo
- Paper production factory
- PUC Gradsko zelenilo(City greeness)
- Ilijak
- CER
- Slovas

6.19.2 Location topographical characteristics

Main industrial zone of the city is only 1000m. far from the town centre.The river West Morava runs around the zone. The industrial railroad passes through the zone.

6.19.3 Access to the communications

The main industrial city zone is directly connected to the primary route road Belgrado – Užice. The industrial railroad passes through the zone.

6.19.4 Location

The main industrial zone of the city of Čačak is located in II and III zone.

6.19.5 Soil contents

The main industrial zone of the city of Čačak is located on the land where the dominant type of soil is clay soil. Other nine locations predicted for SME zones also belong to the land where clay soil is the dominant type of soil.

6.19.6 Utility infrastructure on disposal

Existing industrial zone is completely equipped with the utility infrastructure.

6.19.7 Expenditures connected to the construction of capacities and business in industrial zones/parks

Expenditures connected to the construction of capacities and business in industrial zones/parks are not defined.

6.20 Other locations for investments

Table 80. Other locations on disposal for investments.

No.	Location	Property	Surface (m ²)	Purpose	Other information
1	Sajmište(Fair)	The city of Čačak	65.000	Commercial zone, Fair zone	Possible investments in commercial and exhibition contents, as well as combined construction (commercial – housing contents)
2	Milikić's Place	Private property	50.000	Commercial contents, off the limits of the Spacious plan	For sale
3	Avenue II	Private property	35.000	Commercial contents	-
4	Simović – Prislonica	Private property	20.000	Commercial contents, off the limits of the Spacious plan	For sale –possible rent

6.21 Investment allowance offered by the local community

The city of Čačak is a very favorable investment location. Its Location is on the crossroad of road directions to Sarajevo, Podgorica, Prishtina and Skopje. It covers the market of 12.5 million consumers and has developed TIS, rich cultural and historical background and heritage with a lot of possibilities for transit, healing, cultural-architectural, hunting and sport and recreation tourism. Two faculties in Čačak, Agronomy and technical faculty are the sources of the high skilled labour. The Fruit Research Institute Čačak deals with the scientific research in the field of agriculture.

There are various allowance offered by the city of Čačak to the potential investors:

- Allowance from the budget predicted for employment inducement
- Existing of the City Info centre for support and strengthening of SME
- Adopted planning and strategic documents of the economic development of the city of Čačak
- Existing of LED (Local Economic Development) department.
- Existing of the economy department in the scope of the local authorities of the city of Čačak
- Existing of the Regional Chamber of Commerce with the office in Čačak

- Particular allowance for setting rent and construction fees (25 % if investor employs at least 20 workers, 50 % if investor employs at least 50 workers, and 100 % if investor employs at least 100 workers).

6.21.1 Non-repayable funds for development /bringing to a purpose /location development

At the moment, there are no funds predicted for this objective, but they are planned.

6.21.2 Labour Training Programs

National Employment Service runs training programs for the needs of known and unknown investors.

6.21.3 Incubator centres for start of new businesses

At the moment, there are no incubator centres in Čačak, but they are planned.

6.21.4 Financial help

Financial help of the city of Čačak during 2006 and 2007:

2006– the total amount of given money was 7.000.000 RSD.

Funds were distributed in the following way:

- 55 persons received subventions for self-employment in the total amount of 100.000RSD each.
- 5 disabled persons received subventions for self-employment in the total amount of 300.000 RSD each.

2007. – the total amount of given money was 10.000.000 RSD.

Funds were distributed in the following way:

- They were brought 28 decisions about the deliveries of subventions for self-employment in the total amount of 150.000 RSD each.
- They were brought 7 decisions about the deliveries of subventions for new-employment (at least 3 workers, total 21 workers) in the total amount of 200.000 RSD per an employed worker.
- They were brought 3 decisions about the deliveries of subventions for new employment of disabled persons.

2008. god. – Subventions:

Plan: 10.000.000,00

Consumption: 10.000.000,00

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| • Disabled persons | 1.500.000,00 |
| • Self-employment | 4.500.000,00 |
| • New-employment | 4.000.000,00 |

2009. god. – Subventions:

Consumption: 15.000.000,00

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| • Disabled persons | 2.000.000,00 |
| • Single mather | 200.000 |
| • New-employment | 5.000.000,00 |
| • Self-employment | 7.800.000,00 |

2010. god. – Subventions:

Plan: 15.000.000,00

6.21.5 Tax reliefs

The city of Čačak gives certain reliefs for setting rent and construction fees:

- 25 % if investor employs at least 20 workers,
- 50 % if investor employs at least 50 workers and
- 100 % if investor employs at least 100 workers.

6.22 License Issuing Process

By the Law on Planning and Construction ("Official Gazette of RS, No. 72/2009) and Article 134, paragraph 2, it is entrusted to the local government the issuing of building permits for construction of facilities that are not defined in Article 133 of the Law, for which a building permit is issued by the Ministry in charge of construction affairs.

DESCRIPTION OF PROCEDURE

1. SUBMISSION OF THE REQUEST FOR THE ISSUANCE OF THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE LOCATION

The information about the location includes data about the possibilities and limitations of construction on the cadastral parcel, based on the planning document. With the request is submitted:
- A Copy of the cadastral parcel plan.

The request for the issuance of the information about the location is submitted on the counters 8 and 9 in the counter hall of the City Administration of the City of Čačak. Contact Phone: 032 309 128. The information about the location is issued within **eight** days from the date of the request.

2. SUBMISSION OF THE REQUEST FOR THE ISSUANCE OF THE LOCATION PERMITS

With the request for issuing location permits shall be submitted:

- 1) A copy of the cadastral parcel plan;
 - 2) An extract from the cadastral register of underground installations;
 - 3) An evidence of property rights, or lease rights to the construction land;
- Request for issuing location permits shall be submitted at the counters 8 and 9 in the counter hall of the City Administration of the City of Čačak. Contact Phone: 032 309 128. A Location permit is issued by the Decision within 15 days of submitting a proper request for facilities for which construction permits are issued, and contains all the conditions and data required to create technical documentation, or in other words, the Final design.

An extract from the cadastral register of underground installations is issued by the Republic Geodetic Bureau, Department of Real Estate Cadastre Čačak. If there are no underground installations, listed service issues a certificate that there are no underground installations at the location. Contact information in the counter hall of the City Administration, City of Čačak, Counter 13th Contact Phone: 032 309 113.

By taking the case to the processing, the clerk who deals with the subject, **by its official responsibility**, submits the application for the requirements of public companies (Waterworks, PUC Čačak, Electricity Power Distribution, PTT and Serbia gas).

If **housing-business or commercial facilities** are built, in addition to previously mentioned documentation, the following documents are required:

- **Approval of the location and the project documentation for fire protection**
Documentation issued by the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs, Department for Emergency Situations, the Department of Emergency Čačak. Contact Phone: 032 221 701.

- **Water Management permit, which is issued by the following procedure:**

- A request to water management requirements to be submitted
- When the project documentation is completed, the water management approval of the project documentation is obtained
- In the process of obtaining the use permit, a party is required to obtain a Water Management permit for the listed facility.

- **Water management approval**, if the facility is located near the riverbed or works are to be performed across the riverbed. The conditions for construction ought to be obtained, and then the approval to the project documentation.

The request for the abovementioned documents is submitted, by the party, in PC Srbijavode, Business Unit West Morava Čačak. Contact Phone: 032 357 637

- **Cadastral parcel Approval, if there is a co-owner or a co-user.** A co-owner or a co-user gives a written consent in accordance with law, that to the listed building can be issued construction and use permits to the applicant. A party shall provide the consent to the responsible person. Deadline for submission of the consent is seven days.

- **Consent of a neighbors' cadastral parcels landmarks owners,** that the object can be set on a smaller distance than predicted by the Pre-Parcellation Regulations "Official Gazette of R.S. "no. 75/2003.

- **If the object has significance for the defense of the country,** the request for approval ought to be submitted to the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Serbia. (The responsible clerk is obliged to give the closer instructions to a party)

- **Consent of JP Shelters Serbia,** if the object is in the zone in which the indemnification is done for the aforementioned agreement. Fire protection is given for the basic facilities and housing, with the number of floors over four.

If you need the above agreement, the investor enters into a contract and pays the indemnification to the P.C. Shelters Serbia, a department in Užice.

- **If the facility is located near the main road, the following procedure ought to be implemented depending on the conditions:**

- Consent to the location, if the facility was built in the security zone (20 m from a main road, 10 m from a regional road and 5m from a local road of the distance from the facility to the C.P., which contains the road). A Consent is issued by P.C. Roads, Serbia.

- If the object is in the railway safety zone (25m from the rail tracks) and if the object is in the zone of 200m, the approval of the Public Company Railways of Serbia is obligatory to be obtained.

- If the parcel is located along the main and regional road and there is no exit on the road, then the Public Roads of Serbia require a technical condition for the exit to the main and regional road. Upon receiving the conditions, the technical documentation is made for both, the entrance and exit lanes. Then, the entrance lane to the regional and highway is constructed as well as the entrance-exit lane, "the third lane". After that you get permission for the above mentioned junction.

The party is obliged to, for the above "third" lane pays an annual rent to the PC Roads of Serbia.

- If the construction parcel, for which the project documentation is made, consists of several cadastral parcels, the project of pre-parcellation (Merging of cadastral parcels into one) ought to be completed, or if it is a large cadastral parcel then the parcellation ought to be done and a parcel is separated for building construction. The request is submitted to the Republic Geodetic Bureau, Service for Real Estate Cadastre Čačak. Contact information in the counter hall of the City Administration, City of Čačak, Counter 13th Contact Phone: 032 309 113.

- Proof of payment for the change of purpose of agricultural land into the city construction land. Request for the change of purpose of agricultural land into the city construction land ought to be submitted at the counters 8 and 9 in the counter hall of the City Administration of Čačak. Contact information telephone: 032 309 135.

The deadline for issuing location permits is up to thirty days.

During the procedure of obtaining location permits a party may also take more actions, in order to shorten the process of obtaining permits to 20 days.

- **Depending on the type of object, the assessment of environmental impact ought to be performed**

The party applies the request for assessment of environmental impacts at the counter 8 and 9 in the counter hall of the City Administration of Čačak. Contact Phone: 032 309 128.

- If it is not in the list of potential polluters of the environment, it is exempted from the obligation to provide the Study.

- If it is in the list of pollutants, the previous analysis of the impact to the environment ought to be performed, and then the subject is available and put to the public scrutiny.

- If it is estimated that the previous analysis meets the conditions of environmental protection, it is exempted from performing of the detailed analysis.

- If it does not meet the conditions, a detailed analysis with the envisaged measures of environmental protection ought to be performed.

The deadline for the procedure is up to 40 days.

3. CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

After obtaining a location license it is approaching to the design of the technical documentation and the Final design.

The technical documentation contains the following elements:

1. Architecture Project
 - 1.1. Architecture
 - 1.2. Water Supply and Sewage Project
 - 1.3. Electricity project
 - 1.4. Thermo technical installations Project
 - 1.5. Yard Landscaping Project.
2. Static calculations
3. Reinforcement details
4. Structural details
5. Carpentry and metalwork schemes
6. Bill of quantities and Priced Bill of quantities

All these abovementioned elements of the Final design ought to be in accordance with the conditions given in the location license.

Technical control provides opinion, if the designer did project documentation under the terms of public enterprises.

Agreement with P.C. Gradac on indemnification for city construction land.

Deadline for issuance of the construction permit is seven days.

SUBMISSION OF REQUEST FOR ISSUANCE OF CONSTRUCTION PERMITS

With the request for the issuance of building permits ought to be submitted:

- 1) location permit;
- 2) Final design in three copies with the report on the completed technical control;
- 3) evidence of property rights, or lease rights to construction land;
- 4) evidence of arranging relations regarding payment of fees for construction land landscaping ;
- 5) proof of payment of administrative fees.

Building permit is issued by a decision within eight days of submission of a proper request. An integral part of the decision is a Final design. Building permit is issued for the entire facility or a part of the facility, if that part represents the technical and functional unit. Building permit shall lapse if the construction of facilities, or works, does not start within two years from the date of coming into effect of the decision by which a building permit was issued.

REPORT OF WORKS

Employer is obliged to reports the beginning of construction of a facility to the authority that issued the building permit and a competent building inspector, eight days before the start of works.

Registration includes a start date and deadline for completion of construction, or performance of works.

PREPARATION FOR CONSTRUCTION

Before the start of construction the investor provides: the marking of construction parcel, regulation, leveling and construction lines, marking of the construction site with appropriate board, which includes: data about the object that is being built, the investor, the responsible designer, the number of the building permit, contractor, initially date of construction works and completion date of construction works.

SUBMISSION OF THE STATEMENT ABOUT THE COMPLETION OF WORKS ON FOUNDATIONS

Contractor shall submit to the authority that issued the building permit, a statement of completion of works on foundations. Within three days from the receipt of this statement, the body shall control compliance of built foundations and issue the written confirmation.

SUMISSION OF THE REQUEST FOR USE PERMITS

Eligibility for use of the building is determined by a technical inspection. Technical inspection includes the compliance of completed works with the construction permit and technical documentation, as well as technical regulations and standards relating to particular types of works or materials, equipment and installations. Technical inspection is performed by the Commission established by a legal entity which is entrusted to carry out these tasks and which is enrolled in the appropriate register.

- The request for the issuance of **use permits** for the built facility ought to be submitted.

City Department for Urban City Planning shall establish a Commission for technical acceptance of a facility, where the record of the technical acceptance is made in the presence of both contractors and investors.

Upon receiving a positive opinion in the record, City Department for Urban Planning shall issue the use permit. If the Commission finds defects on the facility, the contractor is granted a subsequent period to

remove these defects, and then creates the new report on the proposal of issuance of a use permit. The authority responsible for issuing use permits shall issue, by the decision, the use permit, within seven days of receipt of the findings of the Commission for the technical inspection which determined that the object is suitable for use.

The party is obliged to, after the receipt of the permit use, the same submit to the service for real estate cadastre.

7 Labor

7.1 Number and structure of employed

Table 81. Number and structure of employed, 2008.

	Municipality	Structure of employees in the municipality (%)	Structure of employees in the district (%)	Structure of employees in Serbia (%)
Employees - Total	28174	100	100	100
Female	11.129	46.60	46.20	43.40
Male	15.045	53.40	53.80	56.60
Working in enterprises, institutions, cooperatives and organizations	21,759	77.23	78.79	71.56
Entrepreneurs, self-employed and workers employed by them	6,415	22.77	21.21	28.44
No. of employed by 1000 inhabitants	242	/	239	271
No. of employed in companies, institutions, cooperatives and organizations by 1000 inhabitants	187	/	188	194

7.2 Employment by sectors

Table 82. Structure of employed by sectors, 2009.

	Municipality	Structure of employees in the municipality (%)	Structure of employees in the district (%)	Structure of employees in Serbia (%)
Employees - Total	20,605	100	100	100
Female	9,799	47.56	46.72	44.98
Male	10,806	52.44	53.28	55.02
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and water management	296	1.44	2.33	3.23
Fishery	10	0.05	0.03	0.07
Mining	43	0.21	1.16	1.60
Processing industry	6,454	31.32	38.64	24.30
Energy production, gas and water	563	2.73	2.66	3.28
Construction	663	3.22	3.82	5.65
Wholesale, retail, and vehicle sale and repair	3,666	17.79	13.38	13.82
Hotels and restaurants	275	1.33	1.40	1.61
Transport, storage and connections	1,500	7.28	6.27	7.64
Financial activities	472	2.29	1.39	2.63

Real estate operations, leasing	828	4.02	4.11	5.71
Public administration	716	3.47	3.36	5.10
Education	2,007	9.74	8.91	9.65
Health care and social protection	2,326	11.29	10.05	11.62
Other collective, public and personal services	788	3.82	2.51	4.08
Entrepreneurs, self-employed and workers employed by them	6,798	32.99	26.83	35.24

7.3 Average wages

Table 83. Average wage per employee, 2010.

	Municipality (€)*	District (€)	Serbia (€)
Average gross wage (with taxes and contributions)	375	369	418
Average net wage (without taxes and contributions)	268	265	300

* Medium exchange rate NBS 01.03.2010. - 1€ = 99,66 rsd

Table 84. Comparative average wage, breakdown by years

	2002 (€)*	2003 (€)*	2004 (€)*	2005 (€)*	2006 (€)*	2007 (€)*	2008 (€)*	2009. (€)*
Municipal average gross wage	191	198	208	231	322	402	439	397
District average gross wage	165	172	185	219	309	380	417	384
National average gross wage	215	243	261	299	402	490	516	460
Municipal average net wage	133	136	145	158	220	290	317	287
District average net wage	115	118	127	149	211	274	300	277
National average net wage	150	169	179	204	274	351	370	331

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2008. - 1€ = 88,60 rsd

* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2009. - 1€ = 95,88 rsd

7.4 Wages by sectors

Table 85. Average untaxed wage by sectors 2007.

	Municipality (€)*	District (€)	Serbia (€)
Average net wage - Total	290	272	349
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and water management	241	249	267
Fishery	0	0	196
Mining	132	206	438
Processing industry	190	216	278
Energy production, gas and water	475	429	476
Construction	396	352	313
Wholesale, retail, and vehicle sale and repair	276	224	314
Hotels and restaurants	207	191	234
Transport, storage and connections	307	284	375
Financial activities	660	660	742
Real estate operations, leasing	339	331	426
Public administration	408	398	429
Education	338	326	362
Health care and social protection	394	397	386
Other collective, public and personal services	190	190	348

* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2007. - 1€ = 79.4739 rsd

7.5 Employment

Table 86. Free jobs, 2009.

	Municipality	Share in the District (%)	Share in Serbia (%)
Free jobs - Total	118	49,37	1,8
Full time jobs	Number	39	45,35
	%	33,05	/
Short-term jobs	Number	79	51,63
	%	66,05	/

Table 87. Employment structure, 2009.

	Municipality	Share in the District (%)	Share in Serbia (%)
Employment - Total	1.247	63.36	1.8
Employment - female	Number	683	60.07
	%	54.77	/
Employment - male	Number	564	67.87
	%	45.23	/
Full time jobs	Number	248	39.30
	%	19.89	/
Short-term jobs	Number	999	74.72
	%	80.11	/

7.6 Unemployment

Table 88. Unemployment structure gender, December 2007.

	Municipality	Share in the District (%)	Share in Serbia (%)
Unemployed - Total	12.995	55,9	1,7
Unemployed - Female	Number	6.899	29,7
	%	53,1	/
Unemployed - Male	6.096	26,2	0,8

	%	46,9	/	/
Seeking for job - Total		14.141	57,5	1,7
Seeking for job - Female	Number	7.731	31,4	0,9
	%	54,7	/	/
Seeking for job - Male	Number	6.410	26,1	0,8
	%	45,3	/	/
Share in total job seekers (%)	Total (%)	91,90	/	/
	Female (%)	89,24	/	/
	Male (%)		/	/

Table 89. Number of unemployed by age, breakdown by years

	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Unemployed - Total	30.163	27.213	28.360	26.760	21.630	21.112
Unemployed - Female	15.937	14.613	14.932	16.351	11.377	10.930
Unemployed - Male	14.226	12.600	13.428	10.409	10.253	10.182

7.7 Unemployment rate

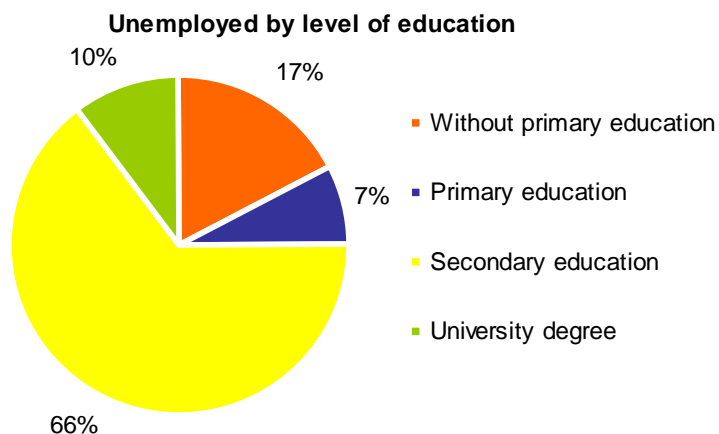
Tabela 90. Stopa nezaposlenosti, 2010.

	Opština
Unemployment rate	23.4 %

7.8 Unemployment by education level

Table 91. Unemployed by level of education, 2009.

	Municipality	Share in total number of unemployed (%)
TOTAL	10,562	100
Without primary education	1,843	17.45
Primary education	785	7.43
Secondary education	6,838	64.74
Associate degree	524	4.96
University degree	572	5.42
Post graduate studies	0	0.00



7.9 Unemployment by length of unemployment

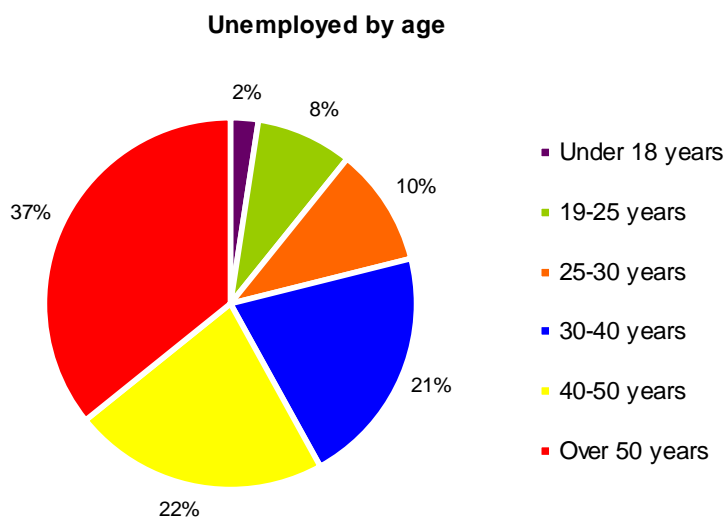
Table 92. Unemployed by years of waiting for job, 2009.

	Municipality	Share in total number of unemployed (%)
TOTAL	10,562	100
First job		0.00
- 1 year	4,477	42.39
1 - 2 years	2,138	20.24
2 - 3 years	747	7.07
3 - 5 years a	1,293	12.24
5 - 8 years	892	8.45
8 - 10 years a	270	2.56
over 10 years	745	7.05

7.10 Unemployment by age structure

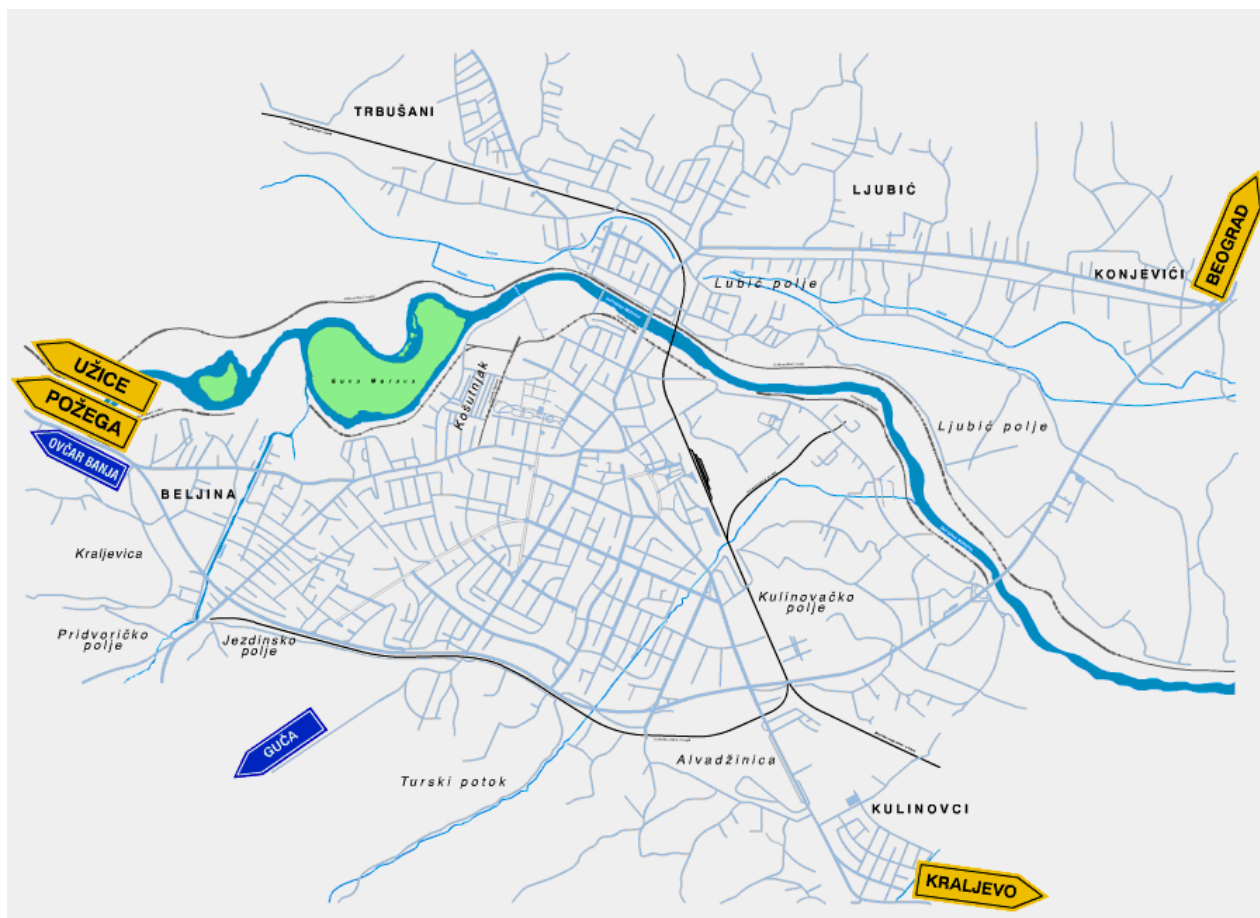
Table 93. Unemployed by age, 2007.

Age	Municipality	Share in total number of unemployed (%)
TOTAL	10,562	100
- 18	299	2.83
19 - 25	1,004	9.51
25 - 30	1,223	11.58
30 - 40	2,495	23.62
40 - 50	2,651	25.10
over 50	4,303	40.74



8 Public resources

8.1 Traffic infrastructure



8.1.1 Road infrastructure

Table 94. Length of roads, 2009.

	Municipality (km)	Share in total length of roads in the district (%)	District (km)
Length of roads - Total	499	30	1665
Asphalted roads	379	31,8	1190
Hi-way			
Total	64	47,8	134
Asphalted roads	64	47,8	134
Regional roads			
Total	87	16	543
Asphalted roads	87	18,7	465
Local roads			
Total	347,4	35,16	988
Asphalted roads	228,4	38,64	591

8.1.2 Rail transportation and infrastructure

Table 95. Turnover of goods and passengers in rail transport, 2005.

	Municipality	Municipal share in total turnover in the district (%)	District
Number of railway stations	1	100	1
Number of passengers	32863 (sold travel passes)	100	32863 (sold travel passes)
Number of cargo units	553	100	553

8.1.3 Air traffic

The airport in Preljina, considering the closeness of economy centres and existing roads M5, M22, M23, and planned highways E 763 i E 761, and favorable meteorological factors, is located in the extremely favorable strategic location. It is registered as a sport-recreation airport, with a flight school and a centre for production and repair of light aircrafts. It is included into current Spacious Plan of the Republic of Serbia. Protected zone around the airport is relatively well preserved.

8.2 Utility infrastructure

8.2.1 Water and sewage

Water supply

Up to 1993 and the start of work of the water supply system "Rzav", Čačak has been supplied with water by two sources and 86 local village water supplies.

There are 30 reservoirs of the system "Rzav" in Čačak, from which the most important are Ljubić (capacity of 8,000 l) and Bijeljina (capacity of 5,000 l); as well as several village reservoirs. It is evidenced 18,000 water meters (industry 1,900, collective apartments 500 and individual apartments 15,600).

Activities of connecting to the water supply system "Rzav" in villages with existing water reticulation are very successful. The number of those who did not connect their households to the system, in spite of existing technical conditions, is negligible.

Foul water sewage

Sewage system of the city of Čačka is done according to the separation system. Foul water sewage is consisted of 5 primary and 4 secondary main sewers, and is discharged into the river West Morava downstream of the city without any previous purifying. There are 4 pump stations with complete and on time pumping-over. At the moment 80% of the population is connected to the city foul water sewage. The total length of the foul water sewage is app. 350 km.

Atmospheric water sewage

Atmospheric water sewage was made in the last 40 years, from the aspect of the rational functioning of buildings and protection from elemental (natural) catastrophes. Taking atmospheric water from city and suburb zones is solved with 14 main odvodnika, from which 11 is discharged into the river West Morava, 1 in the Atenička river, 1 in the river Lupnjača and 1 is discharged over the fields. The city system of the atmospheric water sewage covers app. 60 % of the urban territory of the city of Čačak.

There are no sewage systems in suburbs and villages, and because of that is possible the presence of considerable quantities of water on asphalt roads during showers and thunderstorms and effusion of torrential flows.

Due to steep slopes of the mountain Jelica, it is noticeable the surface erosion in the form of plugging the bypass road around Čačka with ground materials. There are no perimeter canals to take water from hills to Lupnjača and Loznička river.

Effluents of the atmospheric water sewers into the river West Morava are positioned relatively low, that is why the effusion is done under the influence of changes of the the river depth.

Development of water flows and decreasing the level of underground water

The river West Morava that runs through Čačak has built defence embankments in the territory included into General plan of the city of Čačak 2015. and in that way the city zone is protected from flooding waters of the certain range (century water).

From the rest of water flows – rivers, that run through the city zone and discharge into the river West Morava, like the rivers Lupnjača, Loznička river and Atenička river, they all have developed river beds.

The city zone of Čačak could be considered as the protected from flooding water of the river West Morava and its larger tributaries. Off the zone of built embankments or in other words outside borders of the Generaln plan there is the danger from the flooding water of the river West Morava and all its side tributaries, since those river beds are not developed.

In the flood plan area of the river West Morava, there are no built housing units. In the certain parts of the city (1 – 2 km left and right from the river bed of the river West Morava) there are zones with the high level of underground water and on those locations should be avoided construction of cellars or they should be particularly protected.

8.2.2 District heating System

District gas heating system and the number of housing units connected to the gas pipelines

In the territory of the city of Čačak, for heating individual and collective housing units, it is very represented the system of district gas heating.

Primary route of the of gas pipeline of the city of Čačka is a part of the West Serbian gas pipeline up to 50 bars and is formed by the connection Batočina – Cvetojevac – Bresnica – Požega with the disjunction of the pipeline Preljina – Gornji Milanovac.

Main measuring – regulation station (MRS) Čačak with capacity of 20.000 m³/h of gas, is located in the direction of the primary route pipeline in Preljina.

Progress of the process of laying gas pipelines is planned in that way to enable the connection of the larger number of villages by 2020. The process of laying gas pipelines in the city started in 1997. and by the end of 2000, with the construction of distributive gas pipeline in the territory of the city of Čačak will have been built 18 km of the city gas pipelines and 195 km of distributive gas pipelines.

In the city zone are built locations: Centre I, Centre II, Konjevići, Lugovi, October 7th, Ključ, Alvađinica, Ljubić wharf, while in the procedure is the obtaining of the technical documentation for the locations Jezdina and Topalovo Hill. Outside the city zone is completed laying of gas pipelines in Preljina and a part of Trbušani.

In the territory of the city of Čačak there is the total number of 5.667 individual gas connections where 2.500 individual households use gas for heating.

Hot water heating, and the number of housing units connected to the hot water heating pipelines

Hot water heating system in the territory of the city of Čačak is consisted of heating plants and block boiler houses (with the total consume for the city heating of 72,77 Mw) and the built hot water heating pipelines to the final consumers.

By the long term plan of development of hot water heating system adopted at the City Assembly, it is predicted the construction of new heat sources in order to increase the total consume from present 72,77 Mw to 115 Mw. Existing planned boiler houses will use natural gas as the fuel in 70 % and crude oil in 30 %.

In the zones of the city hotwater heating system is possible the connection of new buildings to the system, since in the future period of 2 – 3 years is expected the realization of the above mentioned longterm plan, which will enable sufficient quantity of energy for satisfying heating of additional buildings.

The total number of housing units(apartments) connected to the hot water heating system is 6.800 and all buildings are within the city limits.

8.2.3 Power infrastructure

Supplying of the city of Čačak with the sufficient quantity of electric power is done by the Serbian Electro Energy system. In the territory of the city of Čačak there are two built hidroelectric power plants (HE "Ovčar Spa" and HE "Međuvršje") and the larger number of power substations with

various voltage rates. Supplying of the final consumer is done by the low voltage network, that is in the territory of the city of Čačak constructed as the overhead on posts and the underground (cable).

In the last five years "Elektrodistribution Čačak" is constructing the new low voltage network and reconstructing the old one (this is done in the first place in the villages while the city network is partially underground(cable) and app. 65 % stable on enforced concrete posts). The period of five next years is predicted to transform the rest of the network with wooden posts to the network with enforced concrete posts.

8.2.4 Tele-communication systems

Telephone network "Telekom Serbia" in the territory of the city of Čačak is consisted of the system of 32 telephone switchboard with the high degree of digitalization (app 85 %). Current state of the telephone network with the average number of over 42 connections per 100 inhabitants is above average in Serbia.

The territory of the city of Čačak is covered with the large number of base stations of "Telekom Srbija 064", "Telenor 063" and "VIP". The infrastructure of mobile operators in the territory of the city of Čačak, The degree of covered territory and population, at the moment sufficiently meets demands of the city of Čačak.

In the territory of the city of Čačak is at the moment installed total number of 64,638 connections where 48.527 is within the city limits and the rest of 16.061 connections in the other areas of the city.

From the total number of installed connections within the city limits 37.836 is active, while the number of active numbers in the other city areas is 14.243.

In the city area the deficit of numbers is in the Local Community Beljina, LC Loznica, LC Jezdina, Industrial zone, Matijine livade(fields) and Prijedor road. In the sufficient areas of LC Konjevići, LC Atenica, area of Alvađinica, Old Autoprevoz and the Avenue of Lindens.

General condition of the telephone network is satisfying with the tendency of building new capacities with the maintenance of the existing ones.

A TV and a radio network also exists in Čačak, with four TV houses (one regional, two local and one cable) with antenna systems, and five radio stations with antenna systems.

Internet network in the territory of the city of Čačak, with the provider stations shown on the map "Telecommunications " and the schematic map "RBS, Internet, TV and radio", possesses average development, with the just started wireless Internet access. the access to the Internet is enabled by the use of telephone lines, but in expansion is also the use of ADSL, wireless, cable Internet.

Table 96. Postal services, 2005.

		Municipality	Share in the district (%)
Number of post offices		17	34,7
Number of registered users		47.146	57,6
Postal turnover	letters (1000)	2 084	69
	parcels (1000)	22	60

8.3 Energy

Table 97. Energy use, 2007.

	Municipality
Electric power (MWh)	
- out of which households	44 EUR
- out of which companies	110 EUR
Rated capacity	-
Price	44 – 110 EUR
Gas (1,000 m³)	
Rated capacity	-
Price	0,35 EUR
Drinking water (1.000 m ³)	- Produce 11.972.000,00 - Paid 6.932.000,00
Rated capacity	58 % (real losses 38 %)
Price (without VAT)	- households Tip 1 160 EUR

	- companies Tip 2	350 EUR
Heating (Gcal)		
- out of which households		Lump sum payment (po m ²)
- out of which companies		Lump sum payment (po m ²)
Rated capacity		79%
Price		Lump sum payment (po m ²)

8.4 Health care and social welfare

Table 98. Health care capacities, 2007.

	Number of beds	Share in total beds (%)	Number of beds per 100 inhabitants
Service for lung diseases and tuberculosis (with anti-tuberculosis clinic)	40	7,6	0,03
Service for internal diseases (with a coronary unit)	85	16,1	0,07
Service for health protection of children	30	5,7	0,03
Service for infectious diseases	13	2,5	0,01
Neurology Service	30	5,7	0,03
Psychiatric service	40	7,6	0,03
Dermatology-Veneorology Service (with Dermatology-Veneorology clinic)	10	1,9	0,009
General surgical service (with operating facilities and children's surgery)	80	15,2	0,07
Urology service	30	5,7	0,03
Ortophedics service with traumatology (with plastic surgery)	35	6,6	0,03
Service for women's health protection (with Neonatology and maternity department)	60	11,4	0,05
Ophthalmology service	15	2,8	0,01
Othorhinolaringology service (with Maksillofacial surgery)	15	2,8	0,01
Anesthesia service with reanimation	16	3,0	0,01
Extended hospital treatment, care and rehabilitation	28	5,3	0,02
TOTAL	527	100	0,44

Table 99. Investments in health care and social welfare, 2005.

	Municipality (€)*
Expenditures (investments) – health care and social protection	20.286

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

Table 100. Physicians, dentists and pharmacists in health care, 2005.

	Municipality
--	--------------

Physicians – Total	286
Physicians – basic and specialist health care	97
Physicians – tuberculosis	4
Physicians – reproduction health	7
Pediatricians – preschool children	10
Pediatricians – school children and youth	7
Dentists	54
Pharmacists	50
Number of citizens per one physician in the municipality	409
Number of citizens per one physician in the district	482
Number of citizens per one physician in Serbia	378

Table 101. Users of social welfare – minors, 2005.

	Municipality	Share in total users (%)
Total	2.023	100
Family problems	985	48,7
Children with learning difficulties	691	34,2
Children with mental difficulties	51	2,5
Children with disability	106	5,2
Children with multiple problems	23	1,2
Other juvenile users of social protection	167	8,2

Table 102. Users of social welfare – adults, 2005.

	Municipality	Share in total number of users (%)
Total	5 586	100
Persons with difficulties in behavior	68	1,2
Persons with physical and mental disability	862	15,4
Persons without income	764	13,7
Persons without family care	444	8
Old persons	1. 867	33,4
Other adult users of social protection	1.581	28,3

8.5 Education facilities

The city of Čačak has: 16 pre-school institutions, 26 primary schools, 6 secondary schools, 1 high schools and two faculties (Technical faculty and Agronomy faculty) in the scope of The Kragujevac



University.

It is also necessary to mention the existence of the **Fruit Research Institute** in Čačak and its scientific-researching activities.

Table 103. Capacity of education institutions, broken by years.

	Number of institutions	Number of education profiles	Number of students
Pre-school institutions	37	/	3.396
Primary schools	42	/	9.522
Secondary schools	8		6.296
Higher schools (up to 2 yrs)	2		1.653
Faculties	2		1.510

Table 104. Investments in education, 2008.

	Municipality (€)*	District (€)	Serbia (€)
Expenditures (investments) in education - Total	18.681,802	32.052,219	1.336,074,130
Expenditures (investments) in primary education	9.169,407	18.112,895	649.408,806
Expenditures (investments) in primary education per pupil	1.046	1.046	1.057

* Medium exchange rate NBS 31.12.2007. - 1€ = 79.24 rsd

Table 105. Number and structure of education institutions, 2005.

		Municipality	Share in total institutions in the district (%)
Primary schools	Total	45	32,14
	classes	444	46,9
Secondary schools	Total	7	53,8
	classes	199	63,78
Specialized schools	Total	3	50
	classes	11	68,8
Schools for adults	Total	1	
	classes	4	
Higher schools		1	100
Faculties		2	100
Institutions for pre-school children		29	62
Students in boarding schools		1	100
Pupils in boarding schools		1	50

Table 106. Number of pupils, students and users of education institutions, 2005.

		Municipality	Share u total number of pupils/students/users in the district (%)
Primary schools - pupils	Total	10.219	53,1
	Finished school	1.389	52
Secondary schools - pupils	Total	5.677	61,8
	Finished school	1.479	60,7
Special schools - pupils	Total	63	68,5
	Finished school	12	75
Schools for adults - Total	Total	60	
	Finished school	4	
Higher schools - students	Total	1163	1163
	Scholarship from the budget	196	196
	Finished school	81	81
Faculties - students	Total	1347	1347
	Scholarship from the budget	897	897
	Finished school		
Pre-school institutions	Juvenile users	2860	60
Boarding schools for students	Users	207	207

Boarding schools for pupils	Users	136	191
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Table 107. Average number of pupils, students and residents in education institutions, 2005.

	Municipality	District	Serbia
Number of pupils per primary school	227	137	183
Number of pupils per in primary school class	23	20	21
Number of pupils per secondary school	946	706	605
Number of pupils per secondary school class	29	28	27
Number of pupils per specialized school	21	15	33
Number of pupils per specialized school class	6	5,75	6,4
Number of pupils per school for adults			177
Number of pupils per class in school for adults			15,5
Number of students per higher school	1163	1163	1011
Number of graduate students per higher school	81	81	152
Number of students per faculty	673	673	1524
Number of graduate students per faculty	121	121	167
Number of juvenile users per pre-school institution	98	101	89
Number of pupils per class in school for adults	207	207	475
Number of users per boarding school for students	136	95	154

Table 108. Number of pupils in primary schools, 2008.

		Municipality	Share u total number of pupils in primary schools in the district (%)
Primary school pupils	Total	9,458	54.79
	Female pupils	4,585	54.85



9. Environment

9.1 Air quality (pollution)



In the period from I to XII 2007. in the territory of the city of Čačak, was done continual measuring of the polluting substances (Sulphur-dioxide, soot, total sedimentary materials and Nitrogen- oxide) concentration in the air by the Hygiene and Human Ecology Centre of the Public Health Institute in Čačak. Indexes of the basic air pollution were monitored on the five control locations in the city.

According to the collected air control quality data in the territory of the city of Čačak during 2007, it could be concluded that average annual values of the researched air pollution parameters controlled on five locations in the city did not exceed limit values of emission.

Average monthly concentration of Sulphur-dioxide did not exceed limit values (LVE of $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).

Average monthly concentration of soot exceeded limit values (LVE od $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) only in January in the city centre and the city park zone. The presence of this parameter was more considerable in winter months, in other words, during a heating season in all control locations, although measured values did not exceed LVE.

Measured average monthly values of Nitrogen –oxide during 2007 were lower than limit values (LVE od 85

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). The concentration of this polluting substance was neither influenced by climate factors nor fireboxes, but only the closeness of busy traffic communications that caused the highest measured concentration in the city centre and the zone of traffic communications.

Air pollution by total sedimentary materials monitored like the average monthly value was temperate, since it was lower than LVE of $450 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^2/\text{dan}$.

Annual average values of hard metals in total sedimentary materials did not exceed LVE in any researched control point.

9.2 Soil quality

Pedology contents in the city territory is various. The most represented are alluvial soils, clay soils, brown forest soil and parapsolsols. Alluvial soils became by river alluviums, and in Čačak valley they can be found beside the river West Morava.

It is rich in humus (clay structure alluvium) in the area which represents the fertilest part of this valley. Clay soil appears on the hilly edge areas of Čačak valley under 400 m. These fertile soils, became by decomposition of lake sediments, and they are favorable for production of most of vegetables, fruit and grapes. Brown forest soil is represented above the clay soil zone and is less fertile than two firstly mentioned types of soil. It became by the process of transformation of existing types of soil (clay soil and others) brown forest soil and is favorable for production of stone-fruit and grapes. Parapsolsolic soil takes less surface on plain and gently rolled forms of relief. It is mostly used as arable

land and meadows. In higher zones, the most represented cultures on this type of soil are forests.

According to the types, soil of the Čačak valley represents the real mosaic. In this relatively small area, there are 18 different types and sub-types of soil, not counting lower system units. This types considerably differs in production possibilities, what is caused by acting of several pedogenetic and anthropogenic factors.

Soils of the first category possess the largest production possibilities. It is here, about deep and reach soils, favorable for different and reliable production of plants. From important types of soil that can be found in this zone, the most represented are clay soils, alluvium soils and stagnosol and only on small surfaces (in the foot of the mountain Jelica) brown forest soil.

- ✓ Soils of the second category possess the satisfying production possibilities, but they are of worse quality compared to the soils of the first category, mainly due to two main groups of reasons: Activities of erosion process,

of erosion process,

- ✓ Smaller possibilities for irrigation

It is here, mostly, about the different types of clay soil. On Relatively small areas are represented brown forest soils and stagnosol.

In the third yone, edges of the valley, are represented mostly insufficiently developed and shallow soils, of different types soils of this zone are mostly disposed to the different erosion processes, as well as to the other types of degradation.



Endangered agricultural land

The territory of the city of Čačak has on its disposal considerable agricultural land. Total territory is 63.632 ha, where agricultural land participates with 43.563 ha (68,5 %), forests with 15.002 ha (23,5 %) and infertile land wind 5.067 ha (8,0%).

According to the number of engaged population in different agricultural activities, agriculture is the primary economy fileld in the territory of the city of Čačak. It is hard to determine the exact number of the population whose main activity is agriculture, since for many of them ,agriculture is only additional activity. It is estimated that in the territory of the city of Čačak app.40 % of the population its material existence base on the production ad trade of agricultural products.

As the consequence of the improper handling constantly appear following harmful processes:

- Inadequate use of pesticides
- Uncontrolled use of mineralnih nutrients, without previous analysis of the soil quality, what causes complex harm by disordering of the chemical contents of soil, aand as the consequence of it the disorder of soil flora and fauna,
- Uncontrolled long lasting mechanical processing of considerable teritories of skeleton soils of the hilly-mountainous area of Kablar, Ovčar and Jelica, has already caused permanent disorder of soil acidity, erosion and impossibility of renewal of the humus part,
- The use of the agricultural machines without warning devices is the cause of death of many mammals, birds and reptiles,
- Uncontrolled livestock production on mini farms in the parts of the municipality with the high population density.

These problems cannot be solved only by the agricultural producers due to lack of knowledge, financial funds,longterm investments in unstable market etc...

Endangered land due to degradation by construction works in the territory of the city of Čačak

The city of Čačak is a part of the Republic with the high population density. High population density represents high antropogenic pritisak pressure to the environment, with the particular emphasized pressure to the soil. Once occupied land by an object is forever lost for the environment. The land of the highest quality is located exactly in the suburbs of the city where construction works are of the highest intensity.

One of the negative effects of the city development are illegal construction activities all over the city territory, especially in the suburbs of the city along the river banks of the rivers West Morava and Kamenica, on the banks of the lake Međuvršje and attractive mountain locations. Official city data testifies about 14.000 illegally built buildings.

Basic ways of degradation of land in the territory of the city of Čačak are:

- Illegal construction of the housing units,
- Manipulations with the status of "temporary buildings",
- Illegal citybreak communities,
- Illegal construction of premises,
- Illegal change of the use of the land.

There is no reliable and exact data about the degraded land, but it is obvious in each step. In this way is forever lost one of the basic values of nature, and harmful consequences to the environment cannot be measured.

9.3 Water quality

It is larger and larger number of villages that enabled water supply from the system of the city water flows.

Control of the hygienic order of water is monitored in all city water supply systems by the City Bureau for Public Health. According to the bacteriological analyses from 956 taken samples in the rural zones which are supplied by the city water supply system, 99.06 were in a good bacteriological order. Chemical analyses of samples have showed that 99.89% of drinking water was in a good order. Villages supplied by the central water supply system "Rzav" have water completely in order in a bacteriological way.



A large percent of the village population is supplied with water by the village water supplies. There is collected data about 250 of them, but it is presumed that there is the considerably larger number.

Regular control of the hygienic order of water is done only in 12 village water supplies, and regular chloritization of water is done in 4 village water supplies in the city of Čačak.

The percent of the microbiological irregularity is rather high (35,58 %), and before all, it is the consequence of the irregular maintenance of village water supplies and absence of chloritization of the water in them.

In the territory of Moravica District water supplying of the local population has been done in the following ways:

- From water sources of the individual households (1.150 evidenced water resources)
- Public drinking fountain
- School water objects
- Public institutions water supplies
- Hotels and Restaurants water supplies.

Water supplying of the population by local water supplies is rather insecure and represents the permanently present risk and threat of appearance and spreading of contagious diseases. From 121 taken samples 28,92 % of them were not in order in a bacteriological way, and from 117 taken samples of drinking water 1,70 % of them were not in order in a chemical way. Samples of water for laboratory testing were taken in 2007. from 10 locations of the local water supplies in the city of Čačak.

By undertaking adequate sanitary-chemical measures, regular mechanical cleaning and disinfection of the water objects, their condition considerably improved, and in that way was obtained water of the better quality.

Rivers

According to the reports of the Bureau for Public Health in Čačak about the control of the quality of the running water in the territory of the city of Čačak, it is evidenced the aggravation. In the plankton community which is consisted of 83 species is evidenced the temporary presence of the high degree indicators of two types of organic pollutions Colpidium colpoda and Vorticela microstoma. Presence of the organic pollution is confirmed by the contents of flora and fauna of the river bed of the river West Morava, where are represented representatives of various types of worms, leeches, and larvae of dipterous insects. It is also registered the decreasing of the number of the particular fish species: carps, pikes, catfish, barbels, gudgeons...

9.4 Solid waste management

Limited solid waste management in the territory of the city of Čačak is reduced to collecting, transport and storing of the waste on the city landfill. This process is realized by the city public utility companies PUC Komunalac Čačak and PUC Moravac Mrčajevci. The legislative base represents the decision of the City Assembly of Čačak "Official Gazette of the city of Čačak", Number 12/2002. Covered territory of the limited solid waste management in the territory of the city, according to the PUC Komunalac data, is 100 %, and "covered areas" are also: Trbušani, Prijedor, Trnava, Konjevići (a part), Preljina, as well as Ovčar Spa.

Current situation can also be shown in the following way:

- There is no completed and arranged waste data base,
- Inadequate storing and insufficient number of containers for storing the waste
- Inadequate number of vehicles for transport of the waste,
- Absence of the primary selection of waste on the place of origin,
- Absence of the treatment for decreasing the volume of the waste before transport
- Absence of the organized purchasing and recycling of the secondary raw materials,
- The system of composting organic herbal waste is not applied,
- Exhaustion capacities of the existing city landfill.



Particularly important problem is the city landfill, where not only the capacity is exhausted but also complete condition, beside partial development, it does not meet standards for the sanitary city landfills. According to the categorization of the landfill location, mentioned in the "National Strategy for Waste Management", the landfill in Čačak is in fact "trash dump", that does not meet measures of the environmental protection, and like that is classified into the last, fourth category.

The key elements of the solid waste management and undertaken key steps by the local authorities of the city of Čačak:

Drafting of the cadastral of waste in the territory of the city of Čačak and the waste management plan.

During 2006. is successfully realized the project **Review of the current state in the process of the industrial waste management in the city of Čačak**. The project has been based on the drafting of the documentation base for drafting the industrial waste management plan in the territory of the city of Čačak. It was done the identification of a waste type, a quantity and a way of treatment, in locations of 115, from the total number of 132 legal entities, which during their regular production or service activities produce waste. It is in progress drafting of the detailed waste management plan.

Development of the primary waste selection on the place of origin.

Primary selection of the solid waste is organized in 25 % of the city territory, and it is planned to cover the complete territory by the end of 2009. god. It is installed 2.000 double dishes (4.000 bins), in 2.000 individual housing units. The degree of the selection success is app. 90%. It is also installed the adequate number of containers for 2.000 households (covered one local community, Local Community Ljubić Wharf) in collective housing units (larger number of containers for dry waste, due to larger volume of the dry waste), the degree of the selection success is app. 60 %.

Completing of the system for collecting secondary raw materials.

The city of Čačak has bought the property of the former enterprise TEHNOS with the needed infrastructure for waste selection and recycling.

Development of the infrastructure for waste collection in villages

During 2005. and 2006. was realized the purchasing of the truck for transport and cleaning of "wild" landfills in the scope of the European Agency for reconstruction grant. It was also purchased equipment for the waste collection in villages.

Development of the Final Selection Centre "ECO Park".

Final Selection Centre is under construction – it is planned that the first line should start in April 2007.

Sale of selected secondary raw materials .

At the moment are in the progress activities in establishing the cooperation between the private recycling companies – the city of Čačak offers equipped location with the auxiliary infrastructure.

Development of the utility solid waste organic fraction (wet components)composting system.

System of composting is developing through 2 parallel inter-complementary models. One model is based upon the development of composting in individual households, while the other is based upon the forming and the development of the central composting plant. During 2005. and 2006. god. Was realized the pilot project of the utility solid waste organic fraction (wet components)composting system, and within the project ,it was purchased and installed 20 sets of equipment for composting in 20 households. Realization of the project continued in 2007. god. Also, during 2006. were formed first outdoor pits, during 2007. will be continued development of the central composting plant. in the progress are analyses of samples and analyses of possibilities of use of produced compost.

Construction of the regional sanitary landfill "DUBOKO".

The city of Čačak is connected to the regional waste management system "DUBOKO", with more 8 municipalities of Moravica and Zlatibor Districts. Location Duboko, that belongs to the municipality of Užice, will be the location of the future regional sanitary landfill. The project of the construction of the regional sanitary landfill "DUBOKO" is in the phase of the intensive realization. So far: has been established regional Public Utility Company "DUBOKO", has been obtained needed documentation and in the progress are final consultations about the modality of financing the construction.

Closing and re-cultivation of the existing trash dumps (illegal and "wild").

At the moment is drafting the study of feasibility for closing and re-cultivation of the existing trash dump "Prelići" it is purchased the equipment for closing "wild"trash dumps.

Permanent education of citizens (especially children of pre-school and school age, with the approved results in practice)

It is established the constant activity of collecting plastic in pre-school institutions and primary schools. The project is in the third year of realization. Also, were realized numerous TV and radio programs about the needs and importance of waste selection. In the initial phase of the primary waste selection were realized numerous commercials in the aim of introducing the waste selection model to citizens. It is needed the continuing of these activities with the correction of the spotted weaknesses. Children from primary and secondary schools were involved in analyses of the waste morphology contents in the territory of the city of Čačka, and thanks to their efforts were obtained analyses results of the good quality, better and more reliable than previously existing ones. Children will in the future also continue to participate in above mentioned activities. Education of citizens is essentially important segment and basic determination in the system of the integral waste management in the territory of the city of Čačka.

Making of the more effective "City decision about the utility order and development".

In the progress is reviewing of all relevant indexes, possible penalty and stimulative provisions of the future Decision.

All waste problems in the territory of the city of Čačak, based upon done analyses, have been classified into **basic problem groups**:

- Problems of the utility solid waste, in the further text USW, in other words absence of nepostojanje primary selection and the closed system for utility waste management
- Problem of illegal (wild) trash dumps –landfills,
- Problems of car – junk heaps,
- Problems of industrial waste – including dangerous waste,
- Problems of medical waste.

10 Travel



Tourism has become in the few last years the economy activity of the highest expansion and thanks to this fact, a phenomenon that receives global dimensions. What is the characteristic of the development of tourism is the mass, not only direct consumers of tourism, but also large number of employees in the service sector, where tourism takes important place. According to the WTO (World Tourist Organization) data, into international tourist movements is included up to 700 million of people, what together with the movements in domestic tourism make the total number of app. 3.5 billion of people or in other words app. 70% of the world population.

Republic of Serbia has the wide range of quality resources for fast and more considerable appearance in the international market. By developing of Serbia into a tourist destination, it is contributed to the faster development of its regions with potentials for development of tourism.

The territory of the city of Čačak with the Ovčar – Kablar gorge, spas (Gornja Trepča, Ovčar Spa and Slatina Spa), natural village attractions and rich monument heritage, gives the base for development of tourism as our most important field of economy.

Čačak is the city well-known by its preserved architecture with the elements of modern ways of construction, but also preserved ambience entities, surrounded by mountains Ovčar and Kablar, with the river west morava running through it. One of the largest cities in Serbia, the city of Čačak has, in its history, passed several phasses. Each of those periods is characterized by rich monument heritage that testifies about the life of the city during the several centuries long history.



From the cultural –historical monuments the most important are sacral objects, institutions of culture and archeological sites. Beside The Temple of Ascension of Our Lord, The Palace of Master Jovan Obrenović, with the museum exhibition, Public City Library, Art Gallery “Nadežda Petrović”, significant importance and a large historical value have archeological sites and monuments from the closer and distanced past of the city of Čačak and its surroundings.

Ovčar-Kablar gorge is a unique combination of nature and cultural and historical heritage. The unique harmony in nature is complemented with structures of great historical and cultural importance, the monasteries of Ovčar– Kablar gorge, nine of them and two holy places marked by chapels.

Ovčar Spa is situated in the Ovčar – Kablar gorge, 18 km west from Čačak on the road Čačak – Užice. Healing mineral water springs of Ovčar Spa are used in the therapy and healing of injuries of muscle tissues, rheumatic diseases, degenerative diseases (spondylosis and arthritis), bone fractures, sports injuries and skin diseases.

Gornja Trepča is situated on the road Čačak – Kraljevo, 18 km from Čačak. Located in the hilly–mountainous hinter-land , surrounded by the forest mountains Bukovik and Vujan on the height 460 meters above the sea level, at the same time is an air bath. This natural resource with the healing water and the favorable sub-mountainous climate, possesses all aspects that could, beside healing tourism, which is here the most represented ,enable the development of all other types of tourism.

Roamn baths are located in the very centre of the city, close to the hotel “Beograd”. They testify about the Roman domination in this part of Serbia, whenin the place of the existing city, used to be the large Roman settlement. They originated from the III century A.D.

Gradina, the archeological site, has got its name after the top of the mountain Jelica with the same name. Remains of a castle and five basilicas were discovered here together with the remains of clothes, glass,ceramic dishes, pencils,buckles,stone mortars, what testifies about the developed economy and cultural life.they originated from the VI century A.D..

Gradina represents the multi-level archeological site with the remains of life from the Older Iron Age (VIII century B.C.), early Byzantine period (VI vek A.D.) and Medieval period (X and XI century A.D.) According to the so far finished researces the most numerous and the most important are the findings from the early Byzantine period.

The territory of the city of Čačak was the scene of many important events from the beginning of the XX century, what testify numerous monuments, commemorative plaques and sculptures.

10.1 Number of visitors

Table 109 Number and structure of tourists and overnight stays, 2008.

		Municipality	District	Serbia
Number of tourists	Total	33,506	71,576	2,306,558
	Local	26,055	61,781	1,610,513
	Foreign	7,451	9,795	696,045
Number of overnight stays	Total	123,122	304,096	7,328,692
	Local	106,362	280,189	5,853,017
	Foreign	16,760	23,907	1,475,675
Average number of overnight stays	Total	3.67	4.25	3.18
	Local	4.10	4.50	3.60
	Foreign	2,2	2.40	2.10

10.2 Hotel capacities

Table100. Hotel capacities, 2010.

Destination	Number of hotels	Number of beds	Utilization rate (%)
Čačak	11	534	33
Ovčar banja	9	244	59
Gornja Trepča	12	1.130	22
TOTAL	33	1.908	38

11 Life quality

11.1 Public contents and recreation programs

The city of Čačak is extremely rich in sports events and sports contents. There are over 120 sports societies, clubs and associations in almost all sports disciplines. Some of the clubs are with the highest sport achievements like – Cycling Club Borac (state champion for many times), Table tennis Club „Borac” (also state champion for many times), Basketball Club Borac (one of the best clubs in the history of Serbia and Ex- Yugoslavia), Football Club Borac (also one of the best clubs in the history of Serbia and Ex- Yugoslavia).

Most of clubs have their own schools for younger categories, like the football and basketball schools in Čačak, as well as tennis, chess and mountain climbing schools).

11.1.1 Sports content (sports fields, gyms, recreation centres, stadiums)

Sports clubs in Čačak

Košarka

Čačak is the city of basketball and the birth city of many basketball stars. The well known basketball clubs are „BCBorac” and „BC Železničar”. There are also two female basketball clubs in Čačak: „BC Gradac” and BC „Moravac”.

Football:



One of the oldest football clubs in Serbia and Ex-Yugoslavia is FC Borac. Beside „Borca” there are other football clubs in Čačak like: „Sloboda”, „Remont”, „Autoprevoz” and „Polet”. It is interesting that football is played in all villages in the city territory and each village has its own football club.

Table tennis

A member of the First national League The Table tennis Club „Borac” Čačak achieves considerable results in the state level.



Other sports clubs:

- Horse riding club
- Mountain climbing society
- Aero club,
- Hang gliding club,
- Kayak club,
- Moto sport club,
- Cycling klub

Čačak is also known by the world known names from the world of athletics, cycling and karate.

Sports fields, gyms, recreation centres and stadiums in Čačak:

- ✓ Sports center „Mladost” – swimming pools, track and fields stadium, ice skating rink, mini golf, paths of health, tennis yards, American Football pitch, handball, basketball, volleyball and indoor football playgrounds as well as many others.
- ✓ Sports gym „Mladost” – multifunctional
- ✓ Sports gym „Nearby Morava” – multifunctional
- ✓ Football stadium of FC Borac nearby Morava
- ✓ Stadiums in Avladžinica
- ✓ Stadium of Polet in Ljubić,
- ✓ Stadium of Sloboda in velika Kolonija (Big Colony)
- ✓ Basketball playgrounds of BC Železničar in Železnička kolonija (Railroad Colony),
- ✓ Tennis yards „Sloboda” – where „Čačak open” tournament for youth categories is organised

11.1.2 Recreation programs , sports and pre-school activities

There is the rich sports-recreation program on numerous different playgrounds that offer various contents:

- ✓ Tennis yards
- ✓ Paint Ball
- ✓ Health path
- ✓ Outdoor swimming pools
- ✓ Sports outdoor playgrounds
- ✓ Tracks and fields stadium with the grass playground in the middle and two small playgrounds with different surfaces (tartan and concrete)
- ✓ Beach
- ✓ Beach volley playground
- ✓ Football playgrounds
- ✓ Basketball playgrounds
- ✓ Ice skating rink

There are numerous sports competitions in school institutions. Children from the pre-school institutions are included into large number of educational activities from the field of traffic regulations, environmental protection etc...

11.2 Churches and Monasteries

Many churches and monasteries, as the places of the special historical importance may be seen in the city of Čačak and its neighbourhood. These monasteries of Ovčar-Kablar gorge, as a cultural-historical whole, date back to the Medieval Ages and represent the particular characteristic of our cultural and artistic treasure created for centuries. The story about the monasteries, Ovčar-Kablar gorge, events from the past of Serbian people, is the motive of numerous tourists to visit and meet this unique monument heritage and enjoy in the peaceful beauty of the untouched natural surrounding.

Monastery Blagoveštenje (dedicated to the Holy Annunciation)



It is situated on a hilltop above Ovčar Spa. It is one of the very few monasteries in the gorge that we know when the monastery was built and who its founders were. The inscription over the entrance shows that the church was built in 1601/02. The church was built in Raška style in architecture and after the monastery of Holy Trinity, it is the most beautiful monastery in the Ovčar-Kablar gorge.

Church of St. Sava – Savinje

From the Ovčar Spa railroad station, a steep footpath leads to this holy place. Beneath these cliffs of Kablar, under a rock, there is a spring in a small stone recess, in which water is kept forming a 2-3 litre reservoir. It is believed that it can cure a headache and bad eyesight. In 1938, near the spring, a small church was built under a rock. The monks from the Monastery of Preobraženje serve liturgies during religious holidays in it.

Kađenica Church

On the right bank of the river West Morava, one kilometre upstream Ovčar Spa, lies Kađenica cave. The access to the cave was cleared, and the central area of the cave with cave ornaments presents a sacred and a monumental place. Two stone sarcophagi with the Crucifixion are testimony to an unpleasant event that happened during Hadži-Prodan uprising in 1814. People took shelter in this cave from the Turks. However, they were found, and the Turks put some straw and the branches at the entrance and set it on fire, so that all the people inside the cave choked from smoke (kad). Since that time the place has been called Kađenica (smoke burnt). Up to 1940 the bones lay in the cave covered with dust and ashes. That year the bones were collected and buried in the stone sarcophagi. The access to the cave and the space around were cleared again in 1991.

Monastery Nikolje (dedicated to St. Nicholas)



Monastery Nikolje, the oldest monastery of the Ovčar-Kablar gorge, was built on the slopes of mountain Kablar, on the left bank of the river West Morava. by architectural features, it supposedly dates back to the Middle Ages, most probably to the end of XV, i.e. to the beginning of the XVI century. A large number of manuscripts on the monastery, its history and its important superiors are of the precious value for the investigation of the monastery. The most significant and the oldest manuscript is a well known Nikolje Gospel.

Monastery Uspenje (dedicated to the Holy Assumption)

Monastery Uspenje was built above the monastery Jovanje, and can be seen from all sides of the gorge. The first mention of it was in Turkish records in 1536. When Vuk Karadžić visited the gorge in 1820 he wrote down about the remains of a round tower located on a raised land and the tradition relating to the structure: "several monasteries on the hill have the walls of a kind of a tower, which is now called Gradina, and it is said that Jovanje monastery used to be a laura, from where other monasteries around mountains Kablar and Ovčar received orders and judgements, and used to have a bell on the tower and a coping room under the bell-tower (where books were written) and the ceiling under the coping room".

The church of Uspenje Monastery has a small number of narrow rectangular windows, with no decorations. The church has never been fresco-painted.

Monastery Jovanje

Monastery Jovanje is situated on the left bank of the river West Morava, in its biggest meander. It was dedicated to the birth of St. John The Baptist. Judging by the style in architecture, it was supposedly built in the XVI century. It has been ruined throughout its history and even abandoned for some time. The beauty of the church, its size and ruins of a number of guest houses around the monastery church are the testimony to a large and strong community of monks in the monastery.

Monastery of Holy Trinity



By its architecture, the church of the monastery of Holy Trinity is the most beautiful church in the Ovčar-Kablar gorge, located on the south-west forested slopes of mountain Ovčar. Nobody knows who built the monastery and when. According to a Turkish census and tradition, the monastery was built in the second half of the XVI century. Like all other monasteries in Serbia, this monastery was ruined at the end of the XVII century.

The church of Holy Trinity Crkva is a single-nave building with the rectangular chancels and a dome above the central area, with the altar in the eastern part and the narthex in the western side added after the naos was built. By its spatial and architectural structure, design and proportions, the monastery church ranks

among the most beautiful and architectually most significant Serbian Orthodox Churches, built in late XVI century.

Monastery Preobraženje (dedicated to the Transfiguration of Christ)

Today, the monastery Preobraženje is situated on the right bank of the river West Morava, on the north hill-sides of mountain Ovčar. Opposite the monastery, across the river, there is the railroad station in Ovčar Spa, where the old monastery used to be, beneath the cliffs of mountain Kablar. The first written records on the monastery date back to 1525. The old monastery Preobraženje was ruined, with the blessing of Bishop of Žiča, Sava, in the purpose of construction of the railroad leading to the town of Užice. Numerous written records are the testimony to the subsequent sufferings of the people who allowed and ordered the blowing of the monastery. Bishop Nikolaj Velimirović in 1938. took an initiative to build a new monastery Preobraženje. Today it is a building with a square ground plan and a low altar apse.

Monastery Sretenje

The monastery Sretenje was built on a plateau beneath the hilltop of mountain Ovčar. It is not known exactly when the monastery was built. According to the tradition and research work done so far, it is believed that the monastery was built in XVI century, when it was first mentioned. However the first mention of monastery moves the time of its construction back by a few decades, even a century. The preserved architectural shapes of the church show the signs of the style in architecture of the end of the XVI century. The monastery was burnt down and ruined several occasions in the past. It was not

restored until the XIX century, thanks to a monk named Nikifor Maksimović, who later became the Bishop of Žiča.

Monastery Vaznesenje (dedicated to the Ascention of the Lord)

The monastery Vaznesenje (dedicated to the Ascention of the Lord) was built on the north slopes of mountain Ovčar. Because of its location in a recess in the gorge it can be hardly seen by travelers who are passing by. Supposedly the monastery was built on the old site, but there is no evidence of that. Due to a Gospel Manuscript written at the Monastery of Vaznesenje in 1570, we are sure that the monastery existed in XVI century. The monastery was most probably ruined during Grac migrations in 1690. There were several attempts to restore the monastery, but it was not until the 1930s that the Bishop, Nikolaj Velimirović started the renovation works.



Monastery Vavedenje

The monastery was built at the very entrance to the gorge. The characteristics of the style of the original parts of the church are an evidence that the monastery dates back to the XVI century. According to the tradition, which Vuk Karadžić

and a writer of travel accounts Joakim Vujić referred to, the monastery Vavedenje was built by St. Sava and his father Simeon. Felix Kanic who traveled all across this region in 1860 wrote down that there were ruins of a fortification opposite the church. "The ruins of the Medieval town can be seen opposite the church, whose name and the name of the person who built the town today's generation know nothing about and which was probably built on the site of the Roman castle.

Monastery Vujan

Monastery Vujan is situated on the slopes of mountain Vujan, about 6 km far from the city of Čačak. It is dedicated to St. Archangel Mihailo. Vujan monastery is situated in the village of Prislonica, on the wooded slopes of mountain Vujan dominating the picturesque surrounding countryside. As thought by historians, the monastery dates back to the Middle Ages, but its original name was Obrovin. The monastery was ruined in 1597, and restored in 1805. by Nikola Milićević-Lunjevica. Many legendary brave warriors lived in this region, who took part in the First and Second Serbian Uprising against Turks, like Duke Lazar Mutap and Nikola Lunjevica, were buried in the narthex of the monastery. The icon of St. Mihailo the Archangel from 1808. is kept in the monastery. It is considered a rare and precious example of its kind and therefore is under the protection of the state. Another icon worthy of mention is that of Jesus Christ from the XIX century.

Monastery Ježevica

It is situated in the village of Ježevica near the city of Čačak. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas and according to the tradition, the founder of the monastery was King Milutin. From the sources obtained from the local people, the monastery was founded during the rule of Czar Dušan. The ground plan of the church is cross-shaped. The central area of the church was painted in 1609. with scenes from the life of St. Nicholas. The bell-tower of baroque style in architecture was added to the monastery in XIX century, and the narthex in 1846. The frescoes depicting the scenes of lives of Saints, Mother of God and Sufferings of Christ have been preserved. In the period from 1950. to 1951. conservation and repair works on the church and its roof started. The church looked as it originally did in 1846. Interestingly, the frescoes date back to 1609. and 1637. godine and in a special manner support the Serbian and Orthodox tradition.

Monastery Trnava

This interesting church is situated in the village of Trnava, near the Trnava river spring on the slopes of the mountain Jelica. It is dedicated to the Blagoveštenje (The Holy Annunciation). The monastery was built on the site of the old one built by the Nemanjić's dynasty in the Middle Ages. The monastery was restored in 1554. It is of a great historical importance because it was the church where the very well known Hadži-Prodan Rising started in 1814. The monks of the monastery took part in the rising, too. A

more recent renovation of the monastery was done in 1837. Only small fragments of painting were found during the conservation works.

Bogorodica Gradačka at Čačak – (dedicated to the Ascention of Our Lord)

The church is situated in the very centre of the city of Čačak. It was found by the Prince Stracimir, brother of a great parish priest Stefan Nemanja. The church was built in the period from 1180. to 1190. It has a rectangular ground plan 29,75 m. long. It is a very spacious church with a tripartite altar space on the same side, with bell-towers and a very high central cupola having a span of 12 meters.



The Turks used to partly pull it down to turn it into the Islamic place of worship, but the Serbs, in spite of difficulties, persisted in restoring it. The first renovation was in 1834. and the second, more extensive was in 1856. Radical changes were done to the external appearance of the church, baroque style in architecture was considered inappropriate for the church, so new renovation work started to restore the church to its former. The examples were looked for in old churches belonging to Raška-style in architecture. Old bells were found buried in the ground. On one of them there is an inscription carved in Old Slavic, saying that the bell was a gift by Metropolitan Nikifor, while the inscription carved on the other bell says that the bell

was a gift to the Most Holy Bogorodica (Mother) of Gradac in 1454. The bell is one of the oldest in Serbia.

A number of old manuscripts are kept in the treasury of the Čačak church. The most important is "Četvoroevanđelje" (A Four-Gospel Book), known among the scientists as "Čačak Četvoroevanđelje" (A Four-Gospel Book)". In the collection of icons the most important one is The Bogorodica (Holy Mother) Odigitrija with the Christ. It is the work of the unknown painter from the XVI century with the very nice frame. The large representative entirety of iconostasis its beauty owns to the capable maestro woodworker Nikola Janković. It is the treasury of plant friezes with silver and golden foils

According to the inner contents, the central part of the church has the standard squared base and the traditional spacious cross-shaped structure. Its inner beauty and large dimensions allowed it to be compared to the most beautiful churches of that time.

11.3 Local centres for gathering

There is the large number of centres that gather citizens of different interests, hobbies and age in the city of Čačak.

11.3.1 Librerries

The most important libraries in Čačak are the City Library and the Library Vladislav Petković DIS. Beside mentioned, there are libraries in primary and secondary schools as well as faculties.



11.3.2 Parks

The most important park in Čačak is the City park, rich in green areas and connected to the City embankment and the park along the river West Morava. Many citizens of Čačak think that it is the most beautiful part of the city of Čačak. Nearby is located the river island Dry Morava that represents natural reservation for over 130 bird kinds. One of the most important is Spomen (Monument) park located at the entrance to Čačak from the direction of Guča, then the square near Bus and Railway stations, as well as the other squares in Čačak. There are developed green areas in Ovčar Spa and Gornja Trepča Spa.

11.3.3 Local Social centres

City reading rooms, the gallery, the National Museum in Čačak, reading rooms in faculties, City Culture Hall, Culture Halls in villages are only some of centres of culture in the city of Čačak.

11.3.4 Centres of Culture

Čačak is one of the most developed cultural centers of Serbia. It is the cradle of famous artists and people like Nadežda Petrović, Bogić Risimović Risim, Vladislav Petković Dis, Danica Marković, Dragoslav Grbić, Branko V. Radičević, Aleksandar Ristović, Branislav Petrović... There are about twenty members of the Serbian Association of Novelists and the Serbian Association of Artists.

Institutions of Culture

National museum

Art gallery "Nadežda Petrović" (4, Emperor Dušan Street), beside paintings of the founders and the most remarkable personality of the Serbian art painting, Nadežda Petrović, in its regular exhibition has the most inspired achievements of modern Balkan painters. In the special building (Master – Jovan's Street) there is the Monumental collection of the well known Serbian painter born in Čačak, Mr. Bogić Risimović – Risim. This institution organizes representative exhibitions as well as the Nadežda Petrović Memorial (a biennial of the modern Serbian art painting).



Public City Library (6, Master –Jovan's Street) has on its disposal over 120.000 books and magazines, but also a rich collection of written and printed documentation about Čačak and its surroundings ,and an extremely rare collection of manuscripts of writers born in Čačak. The library organizes literary evenings and the poets' manifestation Dis's Spring (in the middle of May maja each year), with the most eminent modern Serbian poets as the guests.



Intermunicipality History Archive (1, Master –Jovan's Street) arranges, preserves, protects and publishes archive materials that testifies about the multi leveled economic, political and cultural history of Čačak and its surroundings. It is the publisher of the archive materials collection "Izvornik" ("Origin") and the organizer of the exhibition of written historical testimonies.

Culture hall (1, The Square of Uprising) organizes theatre plays, music concerts and other mass character manifestations, art exhibitions and literary evenings. It also cherishes amateur creativity.

In the scope of the Culture Hall exists and works the **Cultural –Education community** which gathers the work of several institutions of culture in the city and induces the creativity of artistic-cultural societies, clubs and sections.

"Čačak film" (1. King Peter I Street) in the two city cinemas, "Prag" and "Sutjeska", organizes projections of achievements of "the seventh art ". It also collects and preserves films about Čačak and its surroundings.

Salon (art gallery) of photography (in the building of the Intermunicipality History Archive) organizes exhibitions of works of the masters of the art photography from the country and abroad, as well as a school of photography.

There are also several private art galleries in Čačak. Beside regular exhibitions, they organize sale exhibitions of paintings, drawings, graphics and sculptures of well known Serbian modern artists.

In 2006. In Čačakis established the manifestation “**Summer of Culture**” with the participation of all institutions of culture in the city.

11.3.5 Theatres

Čačak has Artistic – cultural stage in the village Mrčajevci. Theatre plays can be seen in the Culture Hall. It is planned the construction of the theatre building.

11.3.6 Museums

One of the most important institutions of culture in Čačak, **National museum** (1, Emperor Dušan Street) in several exhibitions offers visitors the possibility to see the objects that testify about the tumultuous past of this part of Serbia. The exhibition in the palace of The Master Jovan Obrenović is consisted of objects from the Prehistoric and Roman Age, World wars I and II and liberation wars of Serbian people in XIX and XX century. This institution organizes expert meetings and publishes its almanac - National Museum Works Collection.



11.4 Activities in culture (cultural manifestations, celebrations, festivals, parades, concerts...)

Cultural manifestations in the City of Čačak:

PLACE and DATE	MANIFESTATION	ORGANISER
January, 19th Čačak, the city beach on the river West	Swimming for the ice Epiphany cross in the river West Morava.	The City of Čačak, the church of St. Ascension day, National Museum and SC «Mladost» (Youth); 032/344-632; 032/222-169
January, 27th Gornja Trepča Spa	St.Sava's Chess tournament Rapid-transit chess tournament with the participation of numerous well known players.	Local Community Gornja Trepča, TO Čačak 032/822-413; 032/342-360
January 30th- – february 15th , Čačak	«Printed word » Exhibition of the printing and publishing activities in Čačak for the previous year with the supporting cultural-artistic programs.	Public City Library «Vladisav Petković Dis » Čačak 032/223-608; 032/222-098
The first half of April, Čačak	International championship «Golden belt» The largest and the competition of the highest category in karate sport in our country.	Karate Club «Borac » (Fighter), Čačak 032/222-626; 032/221-740
March 10th – May 23rd , Čačak	Poet manifestation «Dis's Spring» Manifestation in the honour of Vladislav Petković Dis.	Public City Library «Vladislav Petković Dis » , Čačak 032/223-608; 032/222-098
May 16th- June 5th Čačak	«Spring anale», Art exhibition Selecting Supporting manifestation of «Dis's Spring »	Culture Hall, Čačak 032/225-073
May 17th Belgrade – Čačak	Cycling Race «Čačak Classic» Oneday cycling race with the start in Belgrade and the finish in Čačak	Cycling club «Borac » (Fighter), 032/341-666; 032/263-305
May 20th –June 30th, National museum, Čačak	«Children's May salon (art exhibition)» Traditional exhibition of children's works –pupils from V toVIII form of elementary schools.	National Museum Čačak 032/222-169, 032/349-317
June 5 th - 6 th Čačak	Economy exhibiotion of small and medium enterprises and enterpreneurship	Regional Chamber of Economy Kraljevo
June 7th Čačak	« Čačak Open», Karate Tournament Traditional international karate tournament	Karate Club «Sloboda » (Freedom), Čačak 032/262-911; 064/6412783
June7th Međuvršje, Ovčar – Kablar gorge	«Memorial Slavica Simović» Competition of spoirt fishermen on the lake of Međuvršje	Association of Sport Fishermen «Gradac», 032/373-700, 064/1911958
June 21st Čačak	Regatta Morava , regatta «Down Morava rapids» in rubber boats without motors, in the aim	MS«Kablar», TO Čačak,

	of gathering, recreation, fun.	SC«Mladost»(Youth) 032/227-393, 032/371-416, 032/342-360
June 23rd – 29th Čačak	« Čačak Open », International tennis tournament for boys and girls in the category up to 14 years with the participation of the most successful players of that age.	TC «Sloboda» (Freedom), Čačak, 032/334-098
June - July , Čačak	Basketball tournament «Predrag Vučićević Prevo » Traditional basketball tournament in honour of Mr. Predrag Vučićević Prevo, who was the Coach and the Director of BC «Železničar» (Railroad worker) for many years.	BC«Železničar»(Railroad worker) 032/224-004
July , Ovčar Spa	Ovčar-Kabljar regatta Visit, sightseeing and enjoying in the most beautiful part of Ovčar-Kabljar gorge in boats with and without motors from Međuvrše to Ovčar Spa (9km).	MS «Kabljar», 032/371-416 TO Čačak 032/342-360, 032/343-721
A half of July , Čačak	« Art and paper » International symposium – colony(Canada, Greece, Bulgaria, Hungary, Armenia...).	Organizer :center for visual research „A Circle “ Suborganizers :Association of young artists «Risim», Factory for paper production , Enterprise «Diva», Local community Gornja Trepča , Local community Donja Trepča 032/343-071
July – August , Ovčar Spa	« Summer days of culture » Ovčar Spa Various artistic-cultural program in the yard of the monastery Annunciation and other places .	Culture Hall Čačak Local CommunityOvčar Spa 032/225-068, 032/225-071 032/496-250
July, August, September Gornja Trepča	« Summer days of culture » Gornja Trepča Spa Various artistic-cultural program	TO Čačak 032/342-360 032-343-721
July , Čačak	Days of photography in Serbia Republic exhibition of photographs, exhibition of 10 most active authors in the previous year, lectures, seminars, photo safari	Photo Cinema Club Čačak 063/7350436
July Prislonica, Čačak	Serbian Festival of the flute players «Oh,Morava » Competition of the best Serbian flute players, young flute players, duets, in the category of traditional and modern performing.	TO Čačak 032/342-360; 032/343-721
July – August , Čačak	Čačak WPP Rally Championship of Serbia in six categories: A5, A6, H1, H2, H3 and H4 is each year held in Čačak and its surroundings, under the sponsorship of the city.	AMSC «WPP» Čačak 032/357-332
August , Tereni SC «Mladost», Čačak	Golden котлић of Čačak Traditional manifestation with the competition in cooking fish soup.	Association of Sport Fishermen «Gradac», 064/1911958, 032/373-700
August, 2nd Ovčar Spa	Swimming marathon «Ovčar-Kabljar gorge» Swimming marathon with the lot of various, supporting programs.	TO Čačak, SC «Mladost»(Youth) 032/342-360; 032/371-416
September Zablaće, Čačak	« Fruits of West Pomoravlje» (regions near the river West Morava) Food market, exhibition and the competition in cooking traditional local specialties: roast meat, paprika dishes and sataras(vegetable stew).	«Association of truck farmers» Zablaće, Center for development of village Zablaće, TO Čačak, Regional Chamber of Economy Kraljevo, Organiz. unit Čačak 032/813-404, 032/342-360, 032/343-085
September The City Square in Čačak	Festival of honey, fruit and flowers Sale exhibition of honey and other bee products, education and popularisation of beekeeping.	TO Čačak Association of beekeepers «Čačak bee» 032/342-360
September Mrčajevci, Čačak	« Days of cabbage » Competition in cooking cabbage in the traditional clay pot, exhibition of hand crafts, agricultural exhibition ...	TO Čačak 032/342-360 032/343-721
September 20th – 21st Gornja Trepča	« Days of health » Expert meetings, presentations and lectures Cultural-artistic program.	TO Čačak Natural sanatorium, Local community Gornja Trepča 032/342-360, 032/ 822 063
September 21st Local Community Gornja Trepča	« Šumadia Queen » Presentation and the selection of the best RAKIJA (plum brandy) in the churchyard of the Church of Holy Mother.	Local community Gornja Trepča TO Čačak 032/342-360
September Čačak, Ovčar Spa	« Great mountain race » Participants in the competition are nature lovers, mountain climbers, athletes, marathon runners, cyclists, recreational runners.	MS«Kabljar» 032/227-393, 032/371-416 Suborganizer: TO Čačak 032/342/360
November Čačak	« Days of pies » Competition in baking of traditional pies with the participation of restaurants, societies, individuals, with the supporting programs .	TO Čačak 032/342-360, 032/343-371

11.5 Fun and services

11.5.1 Restaurants

There is the large number of restaurants, kafanas(national restaurants), cafes' and pizza places in Čačak like:

Restaurants in Čačak: Belvi, Padrone, Rimini, Romansa, Lovac, Palma, Kole, City Pub, Trojka, Brvnara, Kalimero, rajičić, Šamanović, Radovanje, Babić, Lazić, Fleks, ...

Kafanas(National restaurants): Takovo, Car Lazar, Mladost, Tri bagrema, Tanasko Rajić, Palilulac, Trešnjev top, Proleter, Moravica, Stara kafana, etc...

Cafes': M, Proleće, House bar, Diva, Ekskalibur, Montana...

Pizza places: Tema, Gradska rupa, Galija, Korzo, Dolce Vita, Dessert, Srce...

11.5.2 Cinemas

Table 111. Number of cinemas , cinema seats , projections and visitors, 2008.

	The city	District	Serbia
Number of cinemas	3	6	138
Number of seats	1.417	2.335	53.909
Number of projections	984	1.140	66.350
Number of visitors	41.000	48.000	2.298.000
Use of cinemas (%)	11	12	9
Number of visitors per 1000 inhabitants	370	230	328

11.5.3 Shopping zones and retails

There are two largest shopping centres in the very heart of the city of Čačak, Partizanka and Ineks, close to the main city square.

There are also two 2 hiper markets in Čačak– Interex and Mercator, 2 megamarkets – Čačanka and Maxi, and a large number of grocery shops and markets.

In the city centre there are also numerous boutiques selling goods of exclusive, maverage and even lower quality.

Goods of middle and lower quality may also be found in the market in Ljubić (Fair). Beside this, there is also the green market in the centre of the city where various agricultural products may be bought. Particular characteristic of Čačak are livestock markets Ljubić and Mrčajevci.



12 Local development in relation with regional and national strategic documents

In the level of the city of Čačak has been adopted 5 strategic and plan documents:

1. Development Strategy of the City of Čačak
2. Capital Investments Program
3. Social Welfare System Development Strategy of the City of Čačak
4. LEAP (Local Ecology Activities Plan)
5. Long term plan of gas pipelines and hot water heating system

Some of the realized activities planned in the above mentioned strategies are following

- Utility Solid Waste Primary Selection Centre has started with work
- Established Final Waste Selection Centre
- Established Info Centre for SME
- Opened three centres for the development of village

Strategic priorities in the local strategies and plans are equal to the state strategies, particularly in the fields related to: development of agriculture, development of tourism, establishing and the revitalization of industrial zones, employment, development of formal and informal education, development of the information society etc... An integral approach to the development of the local community in the local strategic documents is similar to the methodology approach in the state strategic documents.

"Development Strategy of the City of Čačak" is especially dealing with the regional aspect and has particular accent on regional and intermunicipality projects, like: The Water Supply System Rzav and construction of the landfill Duboko for 9 municipalities. It is also planned the realization of the intermunicipality projects: Transforming of the military airport in Ladjevci nearby Kraljevo into an airport for the civil and cargo traffic, Opening of the regional type of the Distributive Centre for agricultural products, Establishing of the Regional Development Agency with the Head Office in Kraljevo, Establishing of the regional Business Innovation Centre with the Head Office in Čačak.



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