



REVISION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY PLAN
2010-2020

THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY PLAN 2015 – 2020

December, 2014.

REVISION OF
THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY PLAN
2010-2020



THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY PLAN
2015 – 2020

OPENING WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA

Dear citizens of the municipality of Ruma,

With the revision of the Strategic Plan of the Sustainable Development of the municipality of Ruma for the period of 2010-2020, the municipality of Ruma has continued its good practice to join forces in the cooperation with the consulting company DCG from Belgrade and to direct the development for a period of five years in a clear and dynamic way.

In order to achieve the vision of our municipality as a better and more modern place to live in and a place open to both its citizens and its entrepreneurs, the four pillars, on which the Strategic Plan of the Sustainable Development is based, have been defined, and they are as follows: THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT. Owing to the dedication of the members of the working groups which have been formed for each of the identified areas (pillars) there is a document in front of you which represents the direction of the development of our Municipality in the future period.

I am proud of the fact that the opportunity to participate in the design of this document was given to all the citizens of the municipality of Ruma, not only the ones from the urban areas but the ones in rural settlements as well, not only the young but our senior citizens as well; furthermore, I am proud that we recognized the fact that only with the cooperation among the citizens, local governments, economic and other relevant business entities we can achieve the improvement of our community and the improvement of ourselves.

On behalf of the municipality of Ruma, I would like to thank all the participants on producing the Strategic Plan of the Sustainable Economic Development of the municipality of Ruma for the period of 2010-2020, the preparation of which lasted for almost 8 months. I would like to extend my special gratitude to the Provincial Secretariat for the interregional cooperation and local self-government without whose help we would not have this document today in front of us.

Sincerely,

The president of the municipality of Ruma



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THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA

Community Profile

Preface

The community profile is a document which contains measurable, clear and objectively identified data and facts on the municipality of Ruma. It provides an opportunity for obtaining a clear picture of the municipality regarding its potential and development opportunities. The data used in the profile have been gathered from different sources: the Statistical Office, the National Employment Service, the National Bank of the Republic of Serbia, the Business Registers Agency, the Municipal Administration of Ruma, as well as the existing database of the various local and regional institutions and similar researches conducted for other purposes.

When collecting and preparing quantitative data, the data obtained from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia were used (<http://webzrs.stat.gov.rs/axd/index.php>), as well as the ones from the National Employment Service (www.nsz.sr.gov.yu), the Republic Hydro meteorological Service of Serbia (www.hidmet.gov.rs), the Chamber of Commerce in the district of Srem (www.rpksrem.co.rs/cms/index.php), and the National Bank of Serbia (www.nbs.rs). The data obtained from the municipal planning documentation were also used.

All the data and information in the Profile are presented in tables, charts and relevant texts and need to be updated and adapted regularly on an annual basis using the available resources.

Designing The Community Profile, as well as a comprehensive document with all the aspects of business and life in the territory of the municipality of Ruma, is an activity which is being conducted in cooperation with the Provincial Secretariat for Local Self-government and Inter-municipal Cooperation. This document has been created with technical and professional assistance of the consultants from the consulting company *Development Consulting Group, DCG* from Belgrade.

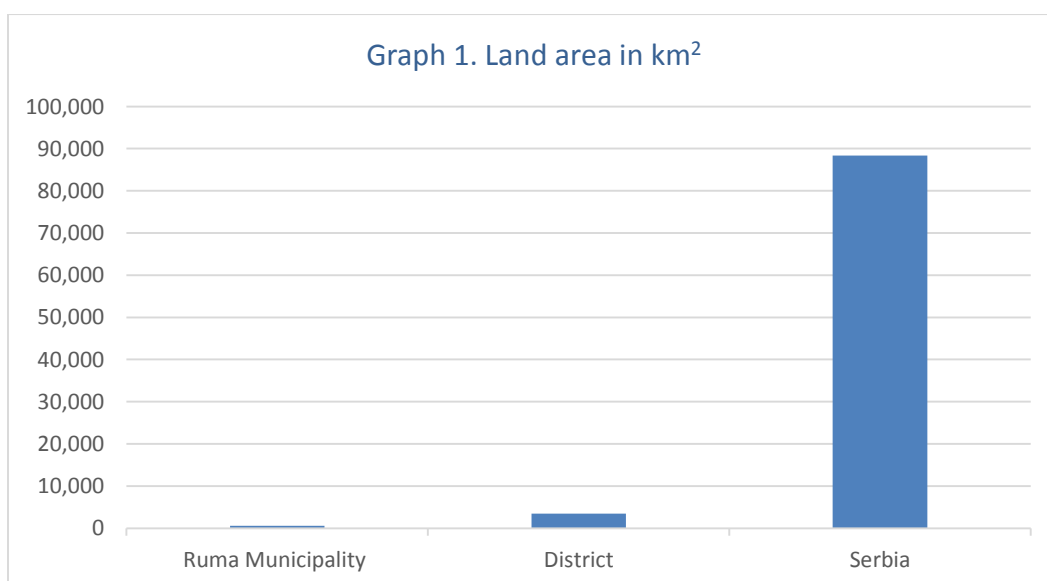
1. Introduction

The municipality of Ruma covers an area of 582 km² and has the population of 54,339 inhabitants, according to the estimates of the Republic Statistical Office (RSSO) for the year 2011. The population density is about 93 inhabitants per km², which is slightly higher than the average for the Republic of Serbia and the average for the Srem district. Slightly more than half of the population of the municipality live in the town of Ruma, the administrative centre of the municipality, whereas the rest of the population reside in 16 rural settlements.

Table 1. Basic information about the municipality and the district (area and population), 2011

	Area (km ²)	Percentage of total area (%)			Population	Percentage of the total population (%)			Population density (no of people per km ²)
		Ruma	District	Serbia		Ruma	District	Serbia	
Urban area	68	11.74	1.96	0.08	30,076	55.35	9.63	0.42	442.29
Rural area	514	88.27	14.74	0.58	24,263	44.65	7.77	0.34	47.20
Municipality	582	100	16.70	0.66	54,339	100	17.40	0.76	93.36
District	3,485	/	100	3.94	312,278	/	100	4.34	89.60
Serbia	88,502	/	/	100	7,186,862	/	/	100	81.20

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia



2. Basic characteristics

2.1 Geographical position (location)

The municipality of Ruma is located near Fruška Gora Mountain in the centre of Srem, between two rivers, the Sava and Danube Rivers. It borders the municipalities of Sremska Mitrovica, Sabac, Irig, Indjija, Stara Pazova and Pecinci.



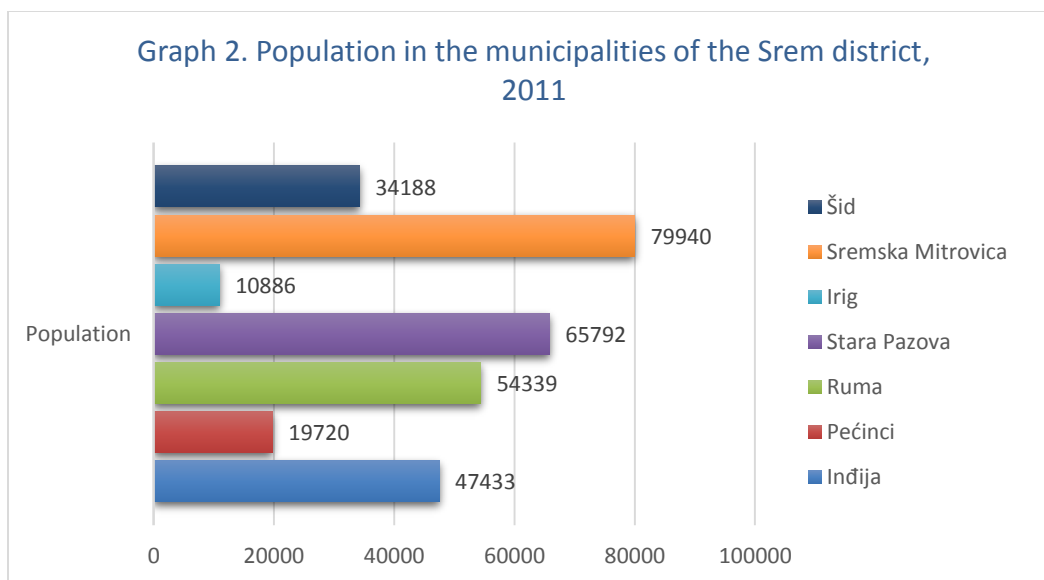
The municipality of Ruma covers the area of 582 km² with the population of 54,339 inhabitants. There are several factors that position Ruma at a very high place on the map of Serbia when we talk about the potential for foreign and domestic investment. In the first place, there is the proximity to the major cities such as Belgrade and Novi Sad. The airport *Nikola Tesla* is located only 35km away from the town of Ruma, whereas the E-70 highway and railroad (Corridor 10) are located on the outskirts of the town. Corridor 10 connects Ruma with Croatia, Slovenia and the whole Western Europe but it also connects it with Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece and the eastern part. In addition to the E-70 highway, the route of the state first-class road M-21, Novi Sad – Sabac, passes through the municipality of Ruma.

The immediate vicinity of the National Park *Fruška Gora*, the Sava and Danube Rivers, archaeological sites Bassiana and Gomolava, the city resort Borkovac, opens the possibility for Ruma to become a tourist and sport centre filled with amenities for relaxation and recreation.

Eighteen monasteries situated at the foot of Fruška Gora Mountain represent a unique cultural heritage. Ruma is located at the altitude of 111m, in the fertile Vojvodina plain which stretches to the southern slopes of Fruška Gora Mountain, a jewel of the nature, widely known for its numerous Orthodox monasteries because of which it has earned its name *Holy Fruška Gora*.

An especially interesting geographical fact is that the town of Ruma is located exactly in the middle of the northern hemisphere, i.e. 45th parallel, so the citizens of Ruma claim that here and here only, a kilogram weighs exactly 1,000 grams.





Source: Census of population, households and apartments in the Republic of Serbia, 2011

2.2 General Information

In the municipality of Ruma there are 17 settlements (including the town itself in which around 32,000 inhabitants live). The other settlements are Klenak, Putinci, Hrtkovci, Platicevo, Nikinci, Budjanovci, Dobrinci, Voganj, Grabovci, Kraljevci, Stejanovci, Zarkovci, Vitojevci, Donji Petrovci, Pavlovci and Mali Radinci.

Table 2. General information about settlements and cadastral municipalities, 2007

	Municipality	District
No. of settlements	17	109
No. of urban settlements	1	7
No. of other settlements	16	102
No. of cadastral municipalities	18	107
Average size of cadastral municipality	32,33	32,57

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011

The town of Ruma is situated in the heart of Srem, exactly on the 45th parallel. It is a typical Pannonian town with well aligned streets in which around more than 30,000 people live.

Table 3. Information on settlements (type of settlement, population and area), 2011

No.	Settlement	Type of settlement (urban/other)	Population	Percentage of total population in municipality (%)	Area (km ²)
1	Budjanovci	other	1496	2,75	46,9
2	Vitojevci	other	808	1,49	10,2
3	Voganj	other	1506	2,77	36,9
4	Grabovci	other	1189	2,19	64,7
5	Dobrinci	other	1549	2,85	30,8
6	Donji Petrovci	other	924	1,70	19,1
7	Zarkovac	other	904	1,66	33,9
8	Klenak	other	2946	5,42	43,7
9	Kraljevci	other	1056	1,94	23,9
10	Mali Radinci	other	541	1,00	14,9
11	Nikinci	other	1808	3,33	42,4
12	Pavlovci	other	393	0,72	15,1
13	Platicevo	other	2444	4,50	49,3
14	Putinci	other	2745	5,05	46,9
15	Ruma	urban	30076	55,35	10,2
16	Stejanovci	other	918	1,69	36,9
17	Hrtkovci	other	3036	5,59	64,7

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011

These 17 settlements in the municipality of Ruma are territorially distributed into 18 cadastral municipalities, where each settlement belongs to one cadastral municipality. The only exception is the settlement Voganj which belongs to two cadastral municipalities: Voganj and Mandjelos.

Table 4. List of settlements and related cadastral municipalities, 2009

No.	Settlement	Cadastral municipality
1	Budjanovci	Budjanovci
2	Vitojevci	Vitojevci
3	Voganj	Voganj and Mardjelos
4	Grabovci	Grabovci
5	Dobrinci	Dobrinci
6	Donji Petrovci	Donji Petrovci
7	Zarkovac	Zarkovac
8	Klenak	Klenak
9	Kraljevci	Kraljevci
10	Mali Radinci	Mali Radinci
11	Nikinci	Nikinci
12	Pavlovci	Pavlovci
13	Platicevo	Platicevo
14	Putinci	Putinci
15	Ruma	Ruma
16	Stejanovci	Stejanovci
17	Hrtkovci	Hrtkovci

Source: Municipal Administration of Ruma, 2014

In the municipality of Ruma there are 20 local units, four out of which are located in the town of Ruma and the other 16 are in the other settlements of the municipality.

Table 5. List of local units, 2011

No.	Settlement	Type of settlement (urban/other)	Population (2011)	Percentage of total population in municipality (%)
1	Budjanovci	Budjanovci	1496	2,75
2	Vitojevci	Vitojevci	808	1,49

3	Voganj	Voganj	1506	2,77
4	Grabovci	Grabovci	1189	2,19
5	Dobrinci	Dobrinci	1549	2,85
6	Donji Petrovci	Donji Petrovci	924	1,70
7	Zarkovac	Zarkovac	904	1,66
8	Klenak	Klenak	2946	5,42
9	Kraljevci	Kraljevci	1056	1,94
10	Mali Radinci	Mali Radinci	541	1,00
11	Nikinci	Nikinci	1808	3,33
12	Pavlovci	Pavlovci	393	0,72
13	Platicevo	Platicevo	2444	4,50
14	Putinci	Putinci	2745	5,05
15	Ruma (4 local communities)	the town of Ruma	30076	55,35
16	Stejanovci	Stejanovci	918	1,69
17	Hrtkovci	Hrtkovci	3036	5,59

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

2.3 Climate

Ruma is located in the north of Serbia, on the slopes of Fruska Gora Mountain, and its altitude is 111 metres. Ruma has a mild continental climate, and due to Fruska Gora Mountain and its fresh air it can be considered an air spa.

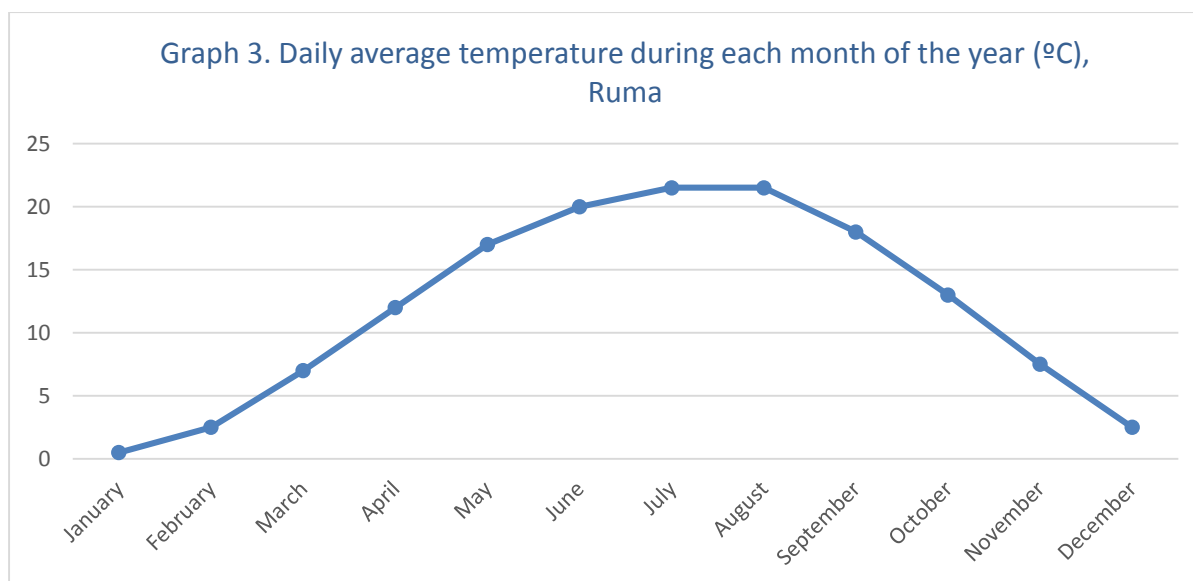
As Ruma is located on the slopes of Fruska Gora Mountain, frequent changes in climate are not uncommon. This is the reason why, apart from the mild continental climate, Ruma also has a supra-continental climate which is characterised by all four seasons clearly expressed and with warm summers and cold winters.

Due to the above-mentioned climate conditions, the months of May and June are with heavy rainfall, while September and October are very dry. The winds that come from the south-east very rarely blow in Ruma.

Table 6. Climate indicators

	Municipality
TEMPERATURE	
Average air temperature – January (°C)	-0.8
Average air temperature – July (°C)	20.7
Average air temperature – per year (°C)	10.8
Mean number of frost days – per year	86.5
Mean number of hot days – per year	23.6
HUMIDITY	
Average humidity – per year (%)	77.1
SUNSHINE DURATION	
Mean number of sunny days – per year	68.0
Mean number of cloudy days – per year	106.5
PRECIPITATION	
Average rainfall – per year (%)	614.6
OTHER WEATHER CONDITIONS	
Mean number of days with snowfall – per year	27.9
Mean number of snow cover days – per year	34.5
Mean number of days with fog – per year	40.3
Mean number of days with hale – per year	1.2

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2007



2.4 Local self-government (administration)

In accordance with the Law and through its bodies the municipality:

- creates development programmes, urban plans,
- adopts the budget and the annual statement of accounts,
- regulates and ensures the performance and development of public utility services,
- manages and regulates the field of education, health, culture, sports, child care, transportation, arts and crafts, hospitality and commerce, as well as other service industries,
- governs the area of agricultural activity in all the segments,
- organizes protection from natural disasters,
- establishes public companies and institutions for performing activities under the jurisdiction of the municipality and supervises their work,
- also deals with all other activities that are essential for life and work in the town.



The citizens decide about the affairs of the municipality through their elected representatives in the Municipal Assembly, the referendum, through exercising people's initiative and at the assemblage of citizens and in accordance with the Constitution, the Law and the Municipal Statute.

The Municipal bodies are:

- *The Municipal Assembly,*
- *The Mayor of the municipality, and*
- *The City Council.*

In order to accomplish the tasks under the municipal jurisdiction, in addition to the municipal bodies, the *Municipal Administration* is established.

The priority project for the upcoming period is the construction of a new building of the Municipal Administration which will enable the efficient functioning and unity of all the departments of the municipal administration in one place, which will further significantly improve functioning of the municipal administration as well as meeting the demands of the citizens of Ruma.

The Municipal Assembly is a representative body that performs basic functions in the government of the municipalities which are determined by the Constitution, the Law and the Statute. The Assembly of the municipality of Ruma consists of 43 delegates. The Assembly also has a president, a vice president and a secretary.

Within the Municipal Administration, headed by the mayor, there are four departments and those are:

1. the Department of General Administration and Common Services,
2. the Department of Social Affairs,
3. the Department of Economy and Finance,
4. the Department of Urban Planning, Housing and Communal Affairs.

MAYOR OF RUMA MUNICIPALITY

Sladjan Mancic – a graduate manager

Born in 1972 in Klenk. He attended primary school in Klenk, and secondary technical school of construction in 1990 in Sabac. In 2012, he graduated from the Faculty of Business and Industrial Management, the “UNION” University in Belgrade. He is married and the father of two children. He is a member of the Municipal Assembly of Ruma, and has been a member of the Serbian Progressive Party since its foundation. The Mayor of the Municipality, **Sladjan Mancic** is the president of the City Council.

DEPUTY MAYOR OF RUMA MUNICIPALITY

Marija Stojcevic – a teacher

Marija Stojcevic was born on June 19, 1982 in Sremska Mitrovica. She attended primary school and high school in Ruma. In 2009 she graduated from the Faculty of Education in Sombor. She enrolled in Master’s Degree Programme at the Faculty of Technical Sciences in Cacak in 2012. In September 2009 she started teaching mathematics. Since September this year she has been working as a grade teacher in a primary school “Nebojsa Jerkovic” in Budjanovci.

Since February 2014 she has been a City Councilor of Ruma.

PRESIDENT OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY OF RUMA

Dr Aleksandar Martinovic

Dr Aleksandar Martinovic was born in 1976 in Slavonski Brod, the Republic of Croatia. He finished the general high school “Stevan Puzic” in Ruma in 1994 and graduated from the Faculty of Law in Novi Sad in 1999, with the average grade 9.38. He obtained his Master’s Degree from the Faculty of Law, Novi Sad, in 2003 and defended his PhD thesis in 2011. He is employed at the Faculty of Law in Novi Sad as a docent. He was a member of the City Council of Ruma and a deputy mayor of Ruma, and from 2007 to 2012 he was also an MP in the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia, and in 2014 he was re-elected. He is a commissioner of the Serbian Progressive Party in Ruma and a member of the Party’s Main Committee and the Executive Committee of the Serbian Progressive Party.

HEAD OF ADMINISTRATION OF RUMA MUNICIPALITY

Dusan Ljubisic – Bachelor of Law

Dusan Ljubisic was born in 1978 in Vrsac. He attended primary school in Zrenjanin, and secondary technical school “Milenko Brzak – Uca” in Ruma. He graduated from the Faculty of Law in Novi Sad and obtained an LLB degree. He served as a member of the Provisional Body of the Ruma municipality in 2008 and a member of the City Council of Ruma in the period between 2009 and 2012. He was elected councilor of the City Council of Ruma in 2012.

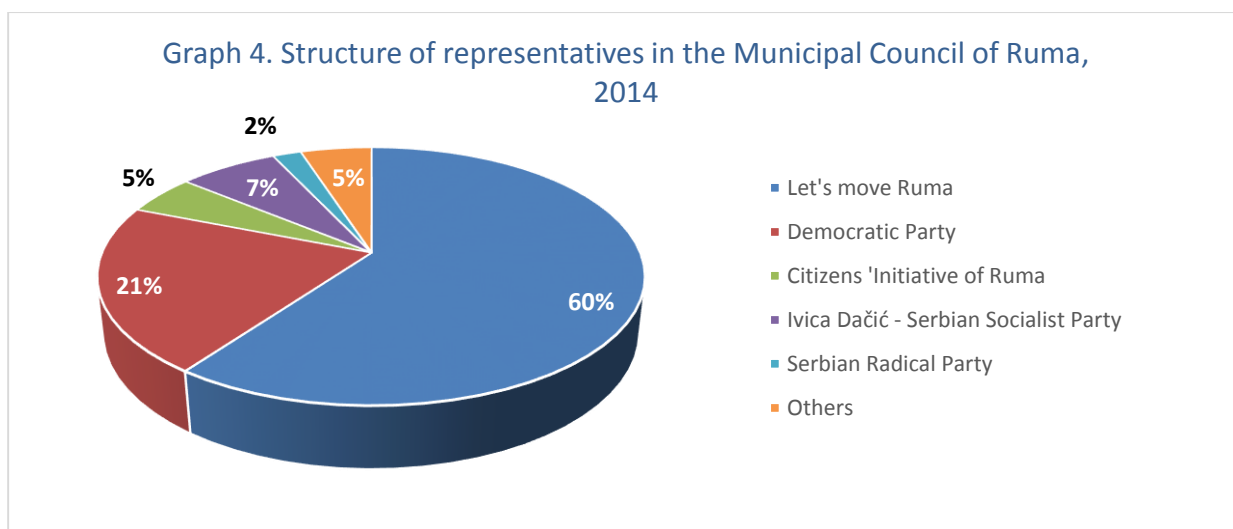
He has worked as a school secretary at the primary schools “Dositej Obradovic” in Putnici and “Dusan Jerkovic” in Ruma. He has also passed professional examination for the Secretary of State Institutions as well as the state licence exam. He is married and lives and works in Ruma.

Table 7. Structure of representatives in the City Council of Ruma, 2014

	Number of representatives in the City Council	Percentage in the total number of representatives in the City Council (%)
TOTAL	43	100
<i>Let's move Ruma</i> (Serbian Progressive Party, Party of United Pensioners of Serbia)	26	60
Democratic Party	9	21
<i>Citizens 'Initiative of Ruma</i>	2	5
Ivica Dacic-Serbian Socialist Party	3	7
Serbian Radical Party	1	2
Others	2	5

Source: Municipal Administration of Ruma, 2014

The current composition of the City Council of Ruma is the following: 26 delegates of the political group "Let's move Ruma" – Tomislav Nikolic (Serbian Progressive Party - Party of United Pensioners of Serbia), 9 delegates of the political party “Democratic Party”, 2 delegates of the political party “Citizens’ Initiative of Ruma”, 3 delegates of the political party “Ivica Dacic-Serbian Socialist Party”, 1 delegates of the Serbian Radical Party – Dr Vojislav Seselj and 2 independent delegates. The City Council of Ruma has 11 elected members.



2.5 History, tradition and cultural heritage

The name of Ruma was first mentioned in an entry of the "*Sremski defter*" ("*Srem Record*") from 1566, but its name has not been deciphered yet. Historians have been unable to give a definite answer to whether that was a name that the Turks gave to the hamlet, situated by the Borkovac creek, or whether it dates back to some earlier times. Howsoever, a favorable geographical location, the mild continental climate,



fertile soil and the proximity of major roads have always caused Ruma to be a place attractive for settling but also for conquering armies that passed these lands for centuries and left traces of different cultures in their wake.

The emergence of the first forms of organized human life in the broader territory of Ruma dated from prehistoric times. This is proved by numerous prehistoric archeological sites, among which the most important one is certainly Gomolava near the village of Hrtkovci in the Ruma municipality. The first inhabitants of this area known to us were members Illyrian and Celtic peoples (Amantines, Breuts, Skordiscs ...).

At the turn of the era, as a harbinger of times to come, the Roman conquering army came to SRem for the first time. Over the years, numerous military camps in this area slowly turned into settlements. The native population was gradually losing their ethnic traits and accepted the Roman culture. Srem became one of the most important border Roman provinces, with Sirmium as one of the capitals of the Roman Empire and the birthplace of several Roman emperors (Detius, Traian, Maximillian, Aurelianus, Probe...). There were no large Roman settlements in the territory of the town of Ruma, however, some farming estates have been found, the so-called rustic villa (*villae rusticate*).



Carving-coat of arms of Ruma, artist Aleksandar Kari

During the great migrations (from the 3rd century onwards) various Germanic peoples, the Huns, Avars and Slavs destroyed the Roman culture in this area. Soon after, and in the next centuries, Srem became an arena of the conflicts between the Franks, Bulgarians, Byzantium and Hungarians, who were each at a time holding Srem under their rule. The question of the meaning of the name Ruma has not been resolved yet. The assumption is that it is a word of the Oriental origin which was brought to this region by the Turks, however, the possibility that it dates back to earlier times is not ruled out. According to the currently available sources, the settlement by the name of Ruma was first mentioned in the "*Sremski defter*" from 1566/1567. At the time Ruma was a medium-sized village (49 households), with a church and three priests. The residents were Serbs, who were engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry, and paid taxes to the Turkish authorities.

As a village in Turkey, Ruma witnessed the Great Vienna War (1683-1699) between Austria and Turkey, during which Srem was devastated and its population dispersed. This war ended in Karlovci

Peace Treaty in 1699, on which occasion Srem was divided into an Austrian and Turkish part, along the line Sremska Mitrovica - Slankamen. In this way Ruma remained in the

Turkish part of Srem for some time longer. During the Great Vienna War there was a great migration of the Serbs from the southern parts (Kosovo and Metohija, Montenegro, Stari Varna, Hercegovina...), whereby one part moved to Srem. There are no clear data about whether the village of Ruma obtained new inhabitants then, but we can assume that with great probability, at least based on the surnames of the Ruma residents from the early 18th century.

It was only after a new Austrian – Turkish war and the Pozarevac Treaty in 1718 when the village of Ruma and the whole of Srem became part of the Habsburg Monarchy for the following 200 years. In the second half of the 18th and the first part of the 19th century four important events were recorded. Ruma had both a Serbian and catholic high school until 1787. In 1745 the military border was established in Srem and Mitrovica became part of this territory. Baron Marko Pejacevic decided to build a new seat of his estate. He chose the area in the vicinity of the village of Ruma.



*Figurine from the site
Gomolava*

During 1746 on the site of today's Ruma a new urban settlement began to sprout, with broad orthogonal streets. The first settlers were the Serbs – from the surrounding towns and villages of Ruma, as well as the Germans – immigrants from Germany. Although they were engaged in different professions – from agriculture to crafts and trade – all the residents had civic rights, which was a significant privilege. Also, with the Charter of the Empress Maria Theresa from 20th July, 1747, Ruma itself gained a status of a free town – a trade center, with the right to organize several annual fairs and weekly markets. On 10th October, the same year, the first county fair was held in Ruma with the participation of the large number of traders and craftsmen from all areas. Along with the development of the urban life in Ruma, feudal possession was also functioning the founder of which was the previously mentioned baron Marko Pejacevic.

The estate reached its heyday in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, when people there developed a number of advanced varieties of wheat and corn. The situation was similar in the field of animal husbandry. Numerous awards that this estate received in various international



exhibitions testify about its activity. The Agrarian (Land) reform liquidate the estate after the First World War. The end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century was the time of a rapid economic and social development of Ruma. It got the appearance of a true urban settlement. However, many plans remained unrealized with the outbreak of the First World War. At that time, many Ruma inhabitants found themselves in war which was led against their Slavic brethren; therefore, the majority of them deserted from the army and evaded mobilization. Immediately upon the end of the war, on

24th November, 1918, in Ruma, the assembly was held, where the delegates from the whole Srem region voted to join Srem to Serbia. The trend of development, somewhat slowed down during the war years, continued in the 20s and 30s of this century. Shops, craft and artisan workshops started to open, banks were founded, cinemas opened, and several printing houses printed books and newspapers which covered the topics on political, economic, cultural and sports life of the town. Although Ruma had the economic power (it was the largest grain market in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia) and the cultural level of its residents, the characteristics equivalent to a town, it was granted a status of a town only in 1933.

The Second World War found Ruma as one of the centers of German minority in Vojvodina. When the German army entered Ruma in April 1941, occupation authority was established in the town. Despite this, many Ruma residents joined the national-liberation movement, at first the nearest Fruska Gora, and later throughout the country giving their contribution to the fight against Fascism.

The liberation on 27th October, 1944, found Ruma with a significantly decreased population, as the most members of the German ethnic minority had fled the town before the liberation. At the end of this summary of the rich history of our town, as the crown of all, some of the most renown Ruma citizens whose life and work crossed the borders of Ruma region and became famous. Those are: Atanasije Stojkovic – a scientist, writer and the author of the first physics textbook in the Serbian language, Teodor Filipovic (Boza Grujovic) – the first secretary of the Praviteljstvujuscij Sovjet in Karadjordje's Serbia, Jovan and Konstantin Pantelic - painters, Atanasije Teodorovic – the first teacher of the Serbian Lycée, Dimitrije Matic – a statement and legislator, Teodor Tosa Andrejevic the Australian – a musician and many others.

FAMOUS CITIZENS OF RUMA

- Baron Marko Aleksandar Pejacevic (1694-1762), the founder of modern Ruma,
- Atanasije Stojkovic (1773-1832), a scientist, writer and the author of the first physics textbook in the Serbian language,
- Teodor Filipovic (Boza Grujovic, 1776-1807), the first secretary of the Praviteljstvujuscij Sovjet in Karadjordje's Serbia,
- dr Anton Furjakovic (1782-1847), the first professional doctor in Ruma,
- Dimitrije Matic (1821-1884), a statement and legislator in Serbia during the reign of Milos and Mihajlo,
- Teodor Tosa Andrejevic (1852-1931), a great musician, a member of the Strauss Orchestra,
- Dr Zarko Miladinovic (1862-1926), the National Tribune of Srem, a writer and publisher,
- Nikola Cvejic (1896-1987), an opera singer and vocal coach,
- Dragan Nedeljkovic (1925), a prominent Slavist and comparatist.
- Baron Marko Aleksandar Pejacevic (1694-1762) is the founder of modern Ruma, i.e. New Ruma, called like this so that it could be distinguished from the village of Ruma, Old Ruma, in the vicinity of which it was built. He was born in 1694 in Pecuj, son of Ivan and Marta.



House of Pejčević after the Second World War

The village of Ruma was situated within Mitrovica estate of Count Kolored (Colloredo) and counted only 50 households. The heirs of Count Kolored did not want to keep their estate in the border zone with Turkey. Baron Marko Pejacevic became the owner of the Mitrovica estate by paying them the sum of 80,000 guilders on the 11th February 1745. After he bought the estate, Austria formed a protection belt out of the village near the Sava River as a defense against the Turks (Military Border-Militia). Pejacevic then lost Sremska Mitrovica and the villages along the Sava River, but gained Virovitica and Retfala near Osijek. He decided to move his headquarters to a new settlement which resulted in formation of the new Ruma estate. In February 1746 Pejacevic had already had a finished plan of a settlement with straight and broad streets, and houses built side-by-side with gardens in front. By the end of that year 40 houses were furnished.



Coat of Arms (seal) of the Town of Ruma, 1749

The first inhabitants of New Ruma were the Serbs who moved from Old Ruma, nearby villages and Mitrovica. Among the German colonists there were also craftsmen, however, the majority of them were farmers. Pejacevic was for their settling and determined parts of the town and streets where the Germans would settle and parts where the Serbs would live. Despite the strict rule about the arrangement based on the nationality, the residents interacted with each other. For example, in the main street ("big alley") in the very centre of the city, which was determined for the Germans, there were some Serbian houses located such as parental houses of Atanasije Stojkovic and Teodor Filipovic. In the heart of New Ruma Pejacevic built himself a court which he rarely visited and stayed for a short period of time. From the very beginning the court served as an administration building of the estate, where administration staff and other clerks worked. Later, between the two world wars, the court was purchased and served as a Serbian cultural centre, and after the Second World War it was turned into a catering facility, a restaurant "Jedinstvo". In the end it was demolished.

There were 184 households in Ruma in 1749, whereas in 1847 (a hundred years after its foundation) it had 7,776 inhabitants and was the largest town in Syrmia County.

It expanded territorially and finally New and Old Ruma merged together, and the name Ruma was used for the whole settlement. A sudden rise of Ruma is an evidence of entrepreneurship and perseverance of its founder who (as his successors) was not popular with the people. He died in Virovitica in 1762 where he was buried. At the beginning of 1749 Ruma was granted a status of a free merchant centre i.e. town and its coat of arms. The blazon of the coat of arms bears a Latin inscription which means: Coat of Arms (seal) of the free town of Ruma, 1749. In the centre of the coat of arms there are the initial letters of the Latin words, IHSEOR (In Hoc Signoevadet Oppidum Rumma), which mean: With this sign the town of Ruma has developed. There are three wavy stripes at the lower part of the coat of arms which represent the three springs in the region of Ruma: Kudoski stream, Borkovacka River and stream Jelenci.

3. Natural Resources

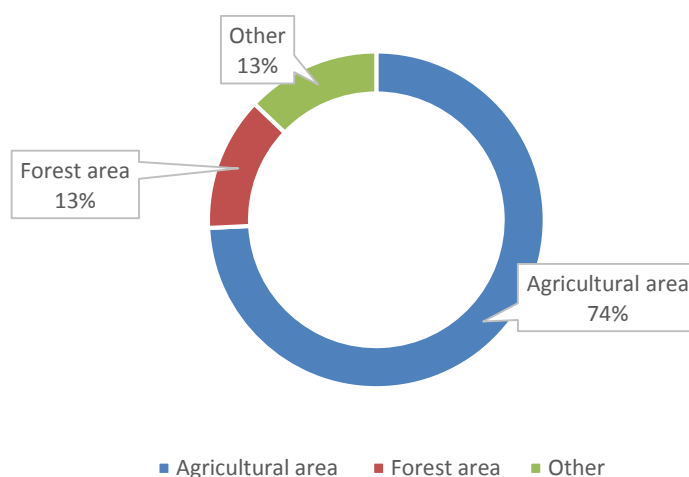
Around 74% of the municipal territory is agricultural land, which ranks Ruma among the municipalities with significant resources and great potential for further development and intensification of agricultural production, whereas the forests cover about 13% of the territory.

Table 8. Land structure, 2009

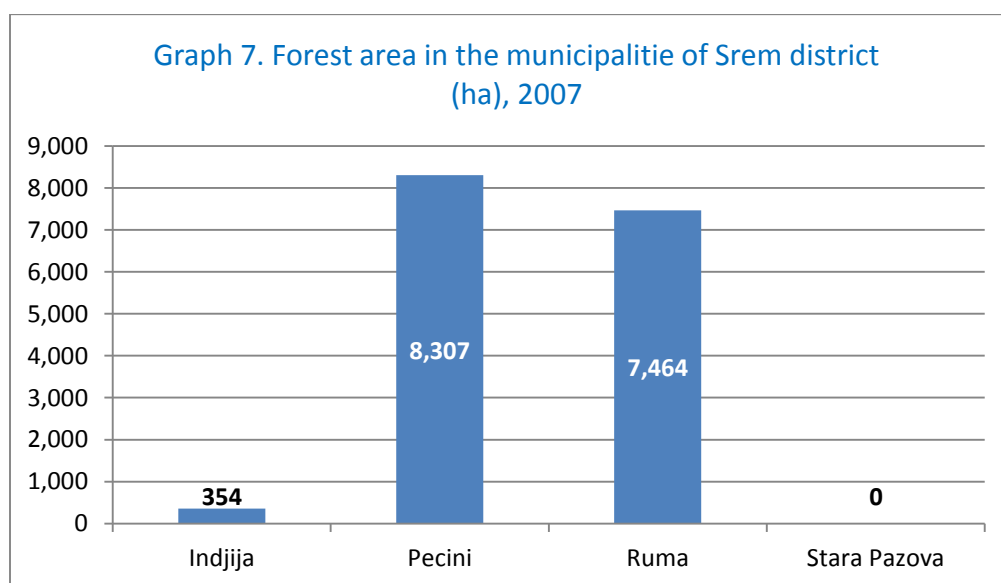
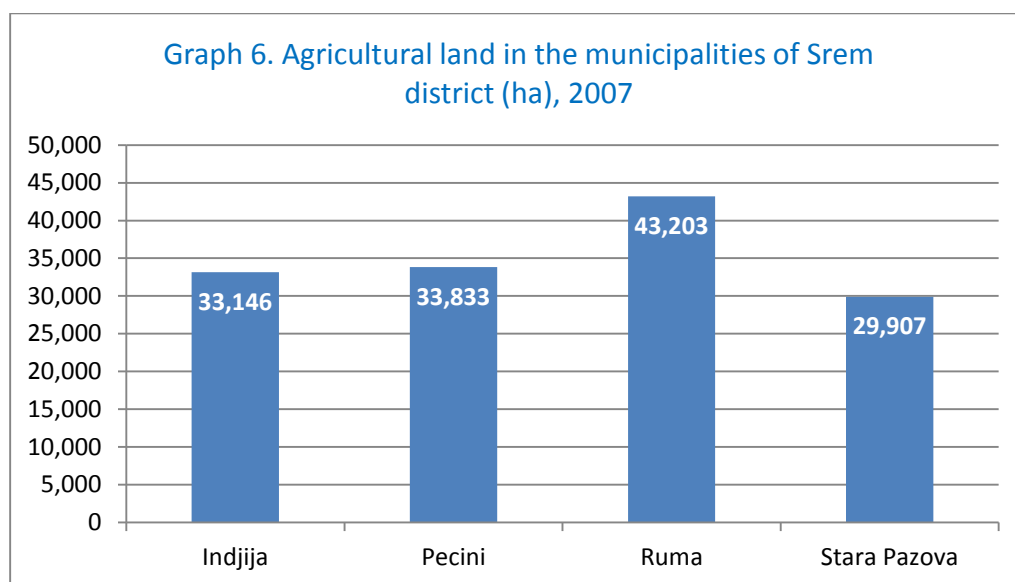
	Municipality (km ²)	Percentage share in total municipality area (%)	Share percentage of the municipality in area of the same type in the district (%)	District (km ²)	Share percentage of the district in area of the same type in Serbia (%)	Serbia (km ²)
Total area	582	100%	16.70	3,485	3.94	88,361 km ²
Agricultural area	432	74.23	16.97	2,546	5.04	50,530
Arable area	425	73.10	17.31	2,458	5.81	42,278
Forest area	75	12.82	12.38	603	3.04	19,845

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2009

Graph 5. Land structure in the municipality of Ruma, 2007



Compared to the surrounding municipalities of the Srem district, Ruma has the largest number of hectares of agricultural area.



4. Human Resources

4.1 Population (population size and growth rate)

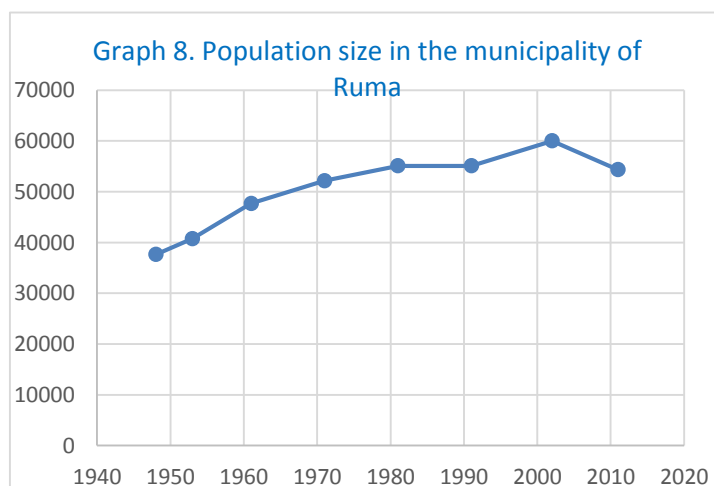
According to the 2011 Census results the population of the municipality of Ruma is 54,339 people. The number of residents showed a rising trend in the second half of the 20th century, so this number has risen by an average of 10% every 10 years. The only exception is the period between 1981 and 1991 when the population slightly changed.

Table 9. Comparative analysis of the population-based data, the 2011 Census

	1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991	2002	2011
Population in the municipality	37622	40742	47.671	52156	55083	55087	60006	54339
Changes of the population density in the municipality	/	3,120	6,929	4,485	2,927	4	4,919	-5667
Population growth rate in the municipality (%)	/	8.29	17.01	9.41	5.61	0.01	8.92	-9.44
Population in the district	209943	223642	260226	285474	306085	309981	335901	312278
Population growth rate in the district (%)	/	6.53	16.36	9.70	7.22	1.27	8.36	-7.033
Population in the Republic of Serbia	6527583	6978119	7641962	8446726	9313686	7822795	7498001	718686

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011

In the period between 1991 and 2002 the municipality of Ruma recorded a significant increase in the number of inhabitants of over 13%, which is higher than the average for the Srem district and significantly higher than the overall average for the Republic of Serbia. Based on the last Census data, a decline of the number of inhabitants was recorded compared to the 2002 Census.



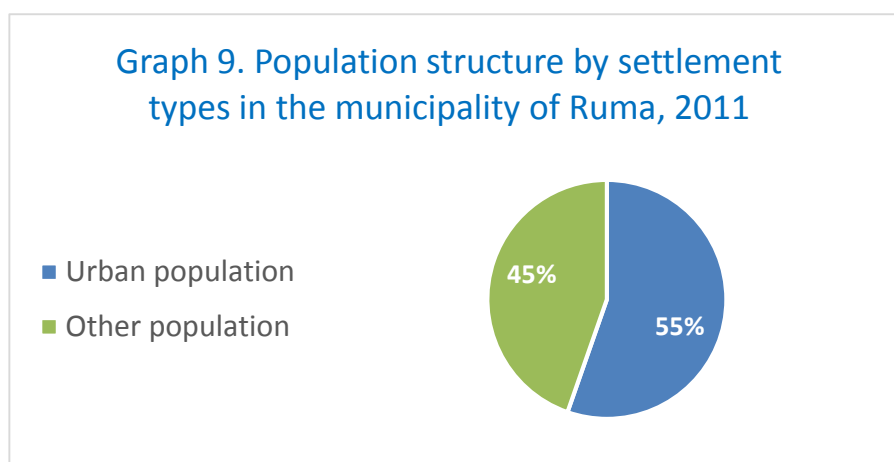
4.2. Population Structure by Settlement Types

According to the type of a settlement about 55% of the total municipal population live in urban areas, while around 45% of the population live in rural areas.

Table 10. Population structure by settlement types, the 2011 Census

	Municipality		District		Serbia	
	No	Share (%)	No	Share (%)	No	Share (%)
Urban population	30076	55.35	135635	43.43	4271872	59.44
Other population	24263	44.65	176643	56.57	2914990	40.56
Total population	54339	100	312278	100	7186862	100

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011



4.3 Vital Statistics

The municipality of Ruma is characterized by a negative population growth which also refers to the whole Srem district, as well as the Republic of Serbia.

Table 11. Vital Statistics, 2011

	Municipality	District	Serbia
Live births	453	2727	68304
Live births per 1000 population	8.1	8.4	9.4

Deaths	778	4474	103211
Deaths per 1000 population	13.9	13.8	14.2
Population growth	-325	-174	34907
Population growth per 1000 population	-5.	-5.4	-4.8

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011

The largest category in the structure of the female population aged 15 years and over in the municipality of Ruma belongs to the women who have given birth to two children (44.45%).

Table 12. Structure of the female population aged 15 years and over by the number of children they have, 2011.

	Municipality	Share percentage in the total number of females aged 15 years and over in the municipality (%)
Total	24,182	100
No children	5,860	24.23
1 child	4,554	18.83
2	10,750	44.45
3	2223	9.19
4	501	2.07
5 and more	294	1.22

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011

4.4. Population by Marital Status

In the population structure aged 15 years and over, the largest category consists of married population and it amounts to 47% of the population.

Table 13. Population structure aged 15 years and over by marital status, 2011

	Municipality	Share percentage of the total population in the municipality (%)
Total	54.339	100
Single men	7.991	14.71
Single women	5.259	9.68
Married men	12.750	23.46
Married women	12.839	23.63
Divorced men	980	1.80

Divorced women	1.283	2.36
Widowers	1.122	2.06
Widows	4.729	8.70
Unknown	94	0.17
Unknown	72	0.13

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011

4.5. Age Structure of the Population

According to the age structure of the municipality the largest category belongs to the population between 45-49 years of age which is 7.21%, while the population aged 85 years and over is the lowest with only 1.09%.

Table 14. Population structure by age and gender, 2011

		Municipality	Share percentage in total population (%)
Total population	Total	54,339	100
	Male	26,654	49.05
	Female	27,685	50.95
0-4	Total	2,248	4.13
	Male	1,162	2.13
	Female	1,086	2.00
5-9	Total	2,406	4.43
	Male	1,226	2.25
	Female	1,180	2.18
10-14	Total	2,566	4.72
	Male	1,329	2.44
	Female	1,237	2.28
15-19	Total	3,154	5.80
	Male	1,601	2.94
	Female	1,553	2.86
20-24	Total	3,368	6.19
	Male	1,780	3.27
	Female	1,588	2.92
25-29	Total	3,525	6.48
	Male	1,908	3.51
	Female	1,617	2.97

The Municipality of Ruma

30-34	Total	3,588	6.60
	Male	1,898	3.49
	Female	1,690	3.11
35-39	Total	3,555	6.54
	Male	1,781	3.28
	Female	1,774	3.26
40-44	Total	3596	6.62
	Male	1,823	3.36
	Female	1,773	3.26
45-49	Total	3,917	7.21
	Male	1,923	3.54
	Female	1,994	3.67
50-54	Total	4,510	8.30
	Male	2,278	4.19
	Female	2,232	4.11
55-59	Total	4,692	8.63
	Male	2277	4.19
	Female	2,415	4.44
60-64	Total	4,090	7.53
	Male	1,972	3.63
	Female	2,118	3.90
65-69	Total	2,278	4.19
	Male	1,044	1.92
	Female	1,234	2.27
70-74	Total	2,689	4.95
	Male	1,133	2.09
	Female	1,556	2.86
75-79	Total	2,305	4.24
	Male	887	1.63
	Female	1,418	2.61
80-84	Total	1,262	2.32
	Male	464	0,85
	Female	798	1.47

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85 and over	Total	590	1.09
	Male	168	0.31
	Female	422	0.78

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011

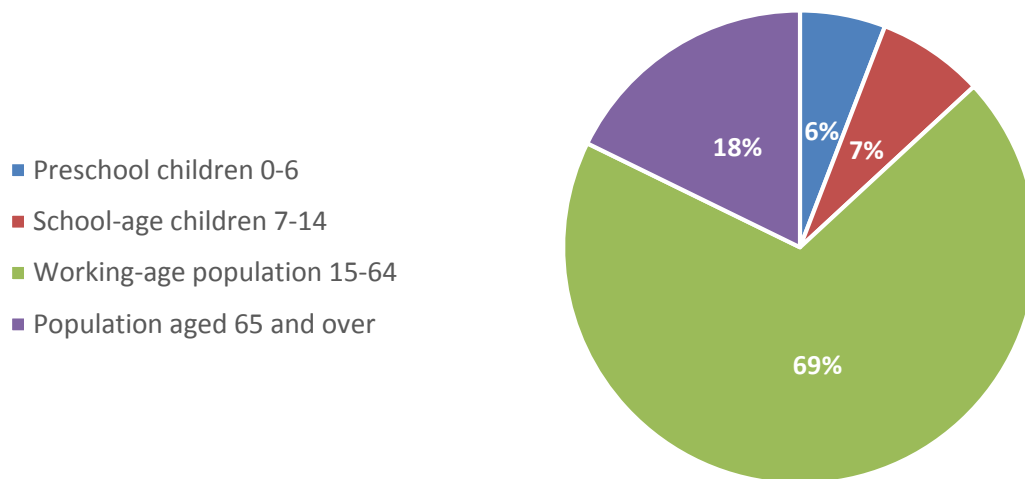
In the age structure of the municipality based on the basic contingents, the most numerous group is a working-age group aged 15-64 (69.77%), and the smallest is the group of preschool children up to the age of 6 (5.90%).

Table 15. Population structure by basic categories, 2011

	Municipality 2007		Municipality 2011	
	Population	Share percentage in total population	Population	Share percentage in total population
Preschool children 0-6	3629	6.29	3175	5.90
School-age children 7-14	5107	8.85	3956	7.35
Working-age population 15-64	39380	68.23	37554	69.77
Adults 18 and over	46738	80.98	44909	83.43
Females in their fertility period 15-49	13614	23.59	11781	21.89
Population aged 65 and over	9597	16.63	9654	17.77
Total	57 713	100	54339	100

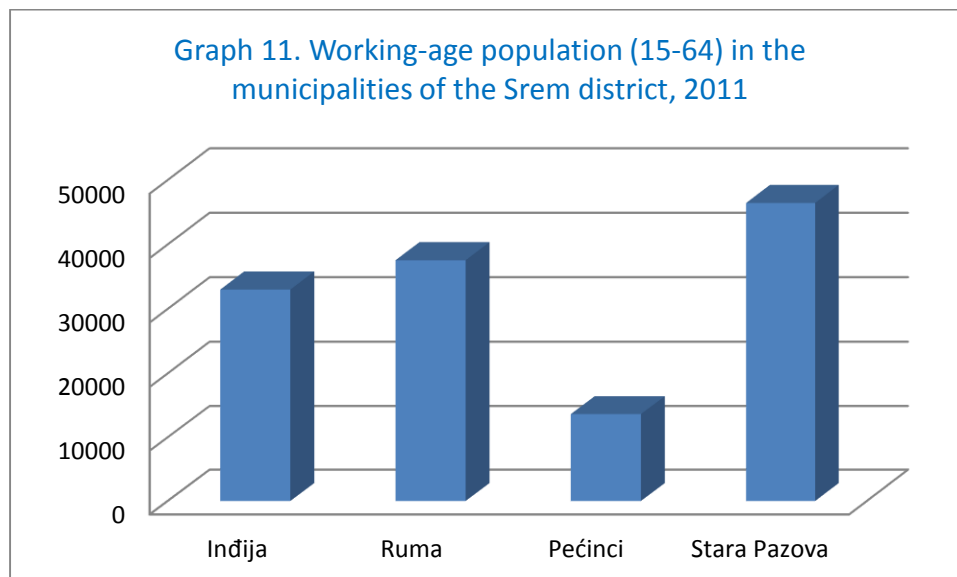
Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011

Graph 10. Population structure by basic categories in the municipality of Ruma, 2011

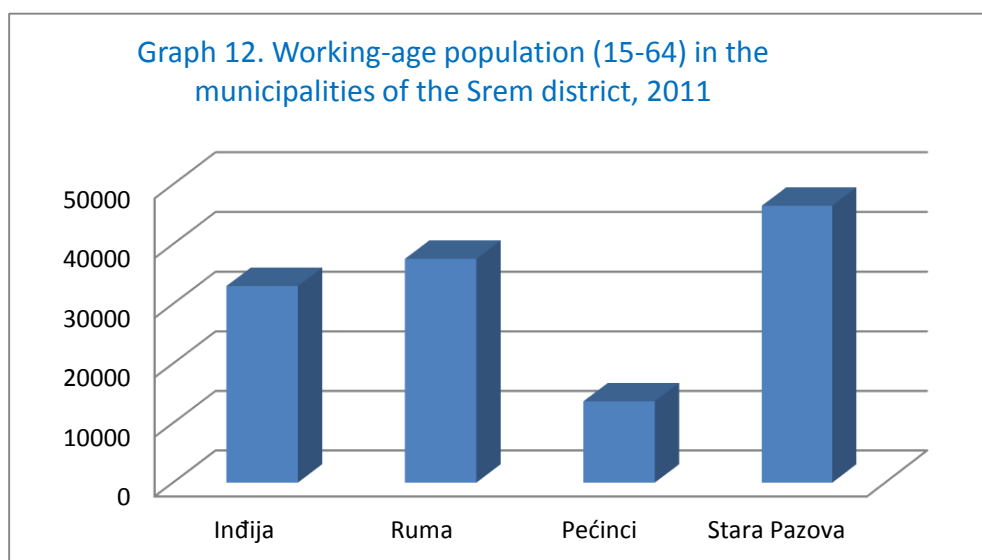


Compared to the surrounding municipalities Ruma has the largest population that belongs to this working-age group if we compare it with Indjija and Pecinci, but the population size is slightly smaller when compared to Stara Pazova.

Graph 11. Working-age population (15-64) in the municipalities of the Srem district, 2011



When we look at the share percentage of the people who belong to the working-age population in the total municipal population, Ruma has a similar percentage as it is the case with the surrounding municipalities of Srem (around 69.11%).

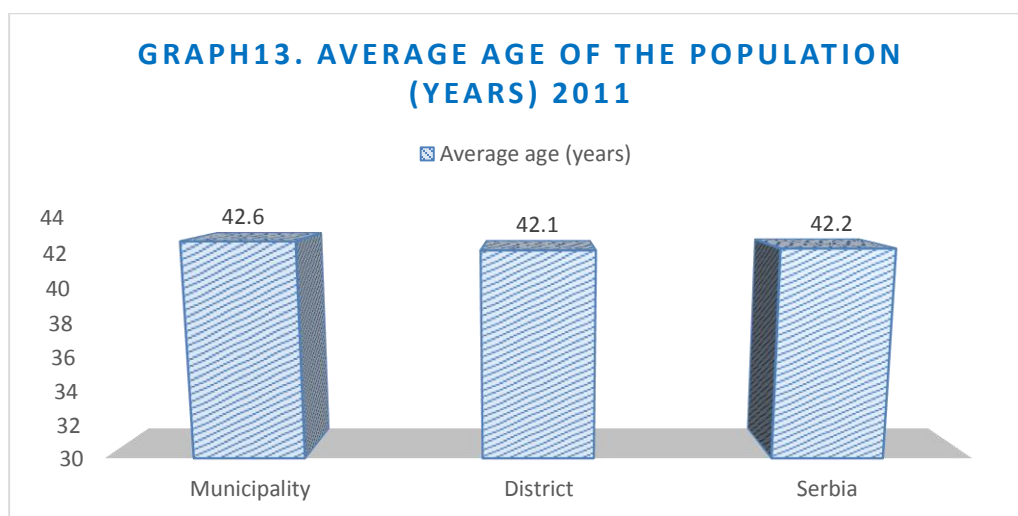


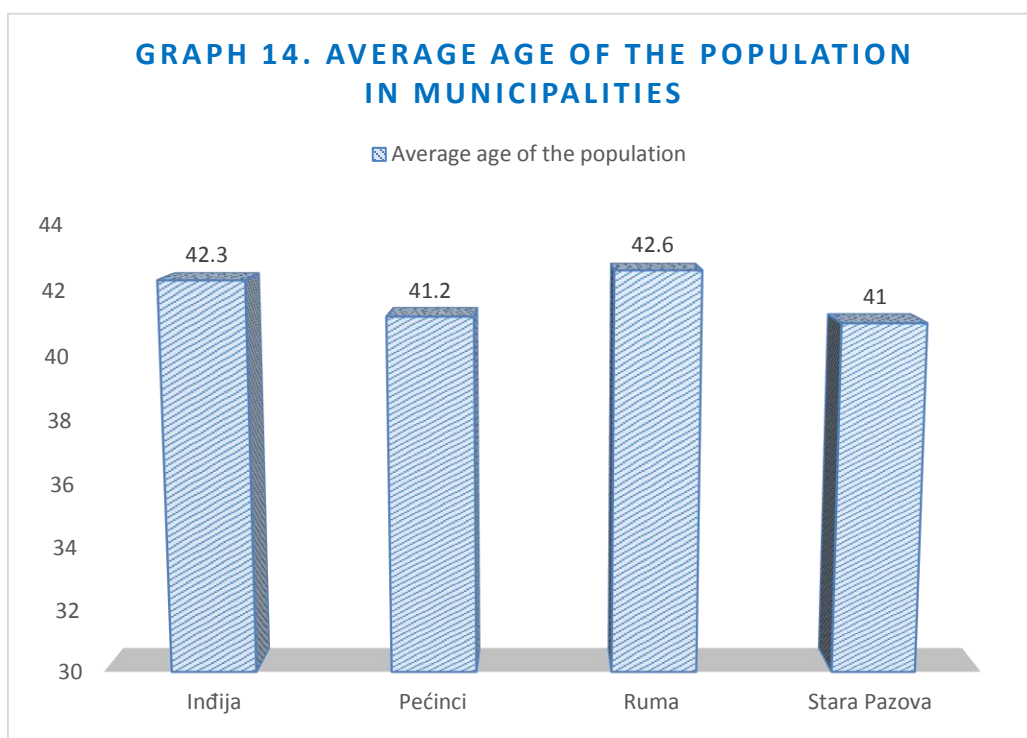
According to the ageing index, which represents the ratio of the elderly (60 and over) and young population (0-19 years of age), it can be concluded that Ruma has an aging population. The 2011 Census shows that the average age of the population in the municipality of Ruma is 42.6 years of age, which means that it is higher than in the other municipalities in the surrounding area, Srem district and higher than the national average.

Table 16. Average age of the population, 2011

	Municipality	District	Serbia
Average age (years)	42.6	42.1	42.2

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011





4.6 Gender Structure of the Population

Around 49% of the total population in the municipality are men, whereas about 51% are women.

Table 17. Gender structure of the population, 2011

	Population in the municipality	Population structure in the municipality (%)	Population structure in the district (%)	Population structure in Serbia (%)
Male	26,654	49.05	49.15	48.69
Female	27,685	50.95	50.86	51.31
Total	54,339	100	100	100

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 201

4.7. Ethnic Structure of the Population

The ethnic composition of the population in the municipality of Ruma shows that the Serbs constitute the majority (86.29%) of the population, followed by the national minorities Croats (3.16%), Romani (2.38%) and Hungarians (2.15%) while 3% are undecided.

GRAPH 15. GENDER STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA, 2011

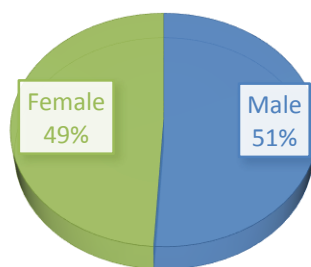


Table 18. Population structure by ethnic origin or nationality, 2011

NATIONALITY	2002 Census		2011 Census	
	No.	Share percentage in total population (%)	No.	Share percentage in total population (%)
Serbs	51,957	86.58	46,891	86.29
Montenegrins	102	0.16	54	0.09
Yugoslavs	1,017	1.69	267	0.49
Albanians	37	0.06	57	0.10
Bosniaks	5	0.008	6	0.01
Bulgarians	12	0.02	10	0.01
Bunjevacs	5	0.008	1	0.001
Vlachs	-	-	1	0.001
Gorani	-	-	-	-
Hungarians	1,306	2.17	1,171	2.15
Macedonians	139	2.31	153	0.28
Muslims	59	0.09	39	0.07
Germans	47	0.07	49	0.09
Roma	757	1.26	1,297	2.38
Romanians	13	0.02	7	0.01
Russians	11	0.01	10	0.01
Rusyns	14	0.02	14	0.02
Slovaks	49	0.08	50	0.09

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Slovenians	38	0.06	26	0.05
Ukrainians	27	0.04	24	0.04
Croats	1,987	3.31	1,719	3.16
Czechs	10	0.01	-	-
Others	49	0.08	60	0.11
Undecided	1,149	1.91	1,696	3.12
Regional Affiliation	147	0.42	379	0.69
Unknown	1,069	3.53	358	0.65
Total	60,006	100	54,339	100

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011

4.8. Population Structure by Religion

According to the religion the majority of the municipal population of Ruma constitute the Orthodox Church members (88%), then Catholics (5.6%), while 3% belong to the unknown religions.

Table 19. Population structure by religion, 2011

	Municipality		District		Serbia	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Islamic	65	0.12	590	0.19	222828	3.10
Orthodox	47981	88.30	271328	86.89	6079396	84.59
Catholic	3034	5.58	15002	4.80	356957	4.97
Protestant	141	0.26	7818	2.50	71284	0.99
Other Christian religions	36	0.07	151	0.05	3211	0.04
Judaist	-	-	4	0.00	578	0.01
Eastern religions	10	0.02	29	0.01	1237	0.02
Other religions	12	0.02	54	0.02	1776	0.02
Agnostics	17	0.03	81	0.03	4010	0.06
Atheists	424	0.77	2236	0.72	80053	1.11
No reply	2113	3.89	11899	3.81	220735	3.07
Unknown	418	0.77	2563	0.82	99714	1.39
Total	51,280		294,822		6,555,931	

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011

4.9. Population structure by mother tongue

The majority of the population in Ruma speak the Serbian language (95.17%), then the population whose native language is Roma (0.80%), then comes Hungarian (.58%), Croatian (0.53%), etc.

Table 20. Population structure by mother tongue, 2011

	Municipality		Srem district		Serbia	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Serbian	51712	95.17	289557	92.72	6330919	88.09
Albanian	27	0.05	134	0.04	10040	0.14
Bosnian	8	0.01	55	0.02	138871	1.93
Bulgarian	3	0.01	35	0.01	13337	0.19
Bunjevac dialect	1	0.00	4	0.00	6835	0.10
Vlach	-	-	5	0.00	43095	0.60
Hungarian	314	0.58	1384	0.44	243146	3.38
Macedonian	64	0.12	299	0.10	12706	0.18
German	13	0.02	79	0.03	2190	0.03
Roma	437	0.80	2619	0.84	100668	1.40
Romanian	5	0.01	87	0.03	29075	0.40
Russian	13	0.02	148	0.05	3179	0.04
Rusyn	4	0.01	688	0.22	11340	0.16
Slovak	20	0.04	7419	2.38	49796	0.69
Slovenian	12	0.02	58	0.02	2269	0.03
Croatian	289	0.53	1641	0.53	19223	0.27
Montenegrin	4	0.01	54	0.02	2519	0.04
Other languages	455	0.84	2362	0.76	39463	0.55
No reply	605	1.11	3228	1.03	46499	0.65
Unknown	353	0.65	2422	0.78	81692	1.14
Total	54339		312278		7186862	

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011

4.10 Population structure by activity

4.10.1 Population structure by activity and gender

In the population structure the largest category is the category of the active population (43.7%).

Table 21. Population structure by activity and gender, 2011

		Municipality
Total population		54339
Active population, total	Total	21074
	Male	12790
	Female	8284
Total		16166

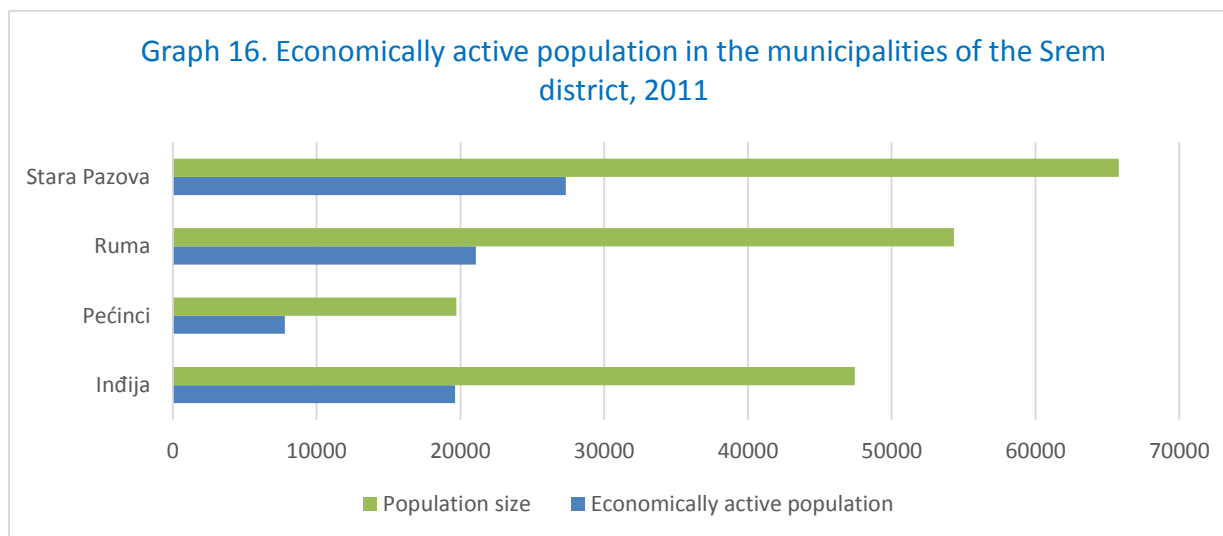
The Municipality of Ruma

Active population, have occupations	Male	9974
	Female	6192
Unemployed, total	Total	4908
	Male	2816
	Female	2092
Unemployed, used to work	Total	3423
	Male	2818
	Female	1405
Unemployed, looking for their first job	Total	1485
	Male	798
	Female	687
Inactive population, total	Total	33265
	Male	13864
	Female	19401
Inactive, children younger than 15	Total	7220
	Male	3717
	Female	3503
Inactive population, pensioners	Total	11475
	Male	5035
	Female	6440
Inactive population, persons with income from property	Total	423
	Male	323
	Female	100
Inactive population, pupils / students	Total	4018
	Male	1879
	Female	2139
Inactive population, persons that perform only housework in their household (housewives)	Total	6569
	Male	712
	Female	5857
Inactive population, other	Total	3560

The Municipality of Ruma

	Male	2198
	Female	1362

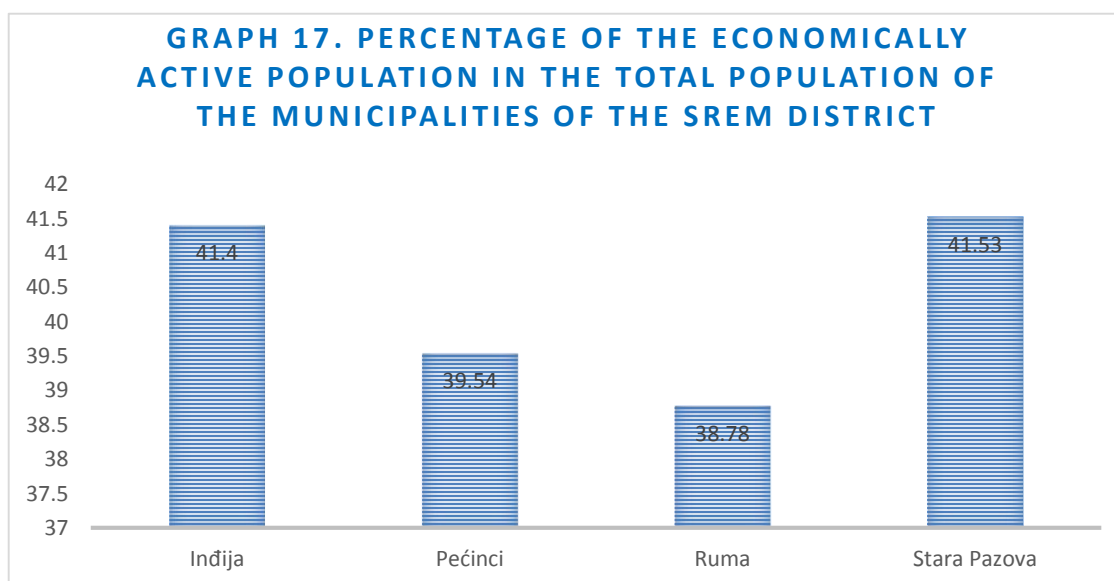
Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011



According to the percentage of the economically active population in the total population, Ruma has the lowest percentage compared to the surrounding municipalities Indjija, Pecinci and Stara Pazova.

4.10.2 Structure of the economically active population by profession and field of work

According to the type of the profession in the structure of the economically active population that has a profession the majority constitute people engaged in manufacturing (23%); trade (16%); followed by those



employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing (15%). The state administration employs (7%) of the population, while education and health and social care employs about (5%) of the population.

Table 22. Structure of the economically active population that perform a working activity by profession, 2011

Occupations	Active population
Total	16166
Agriculture, forestry and fishing and similar	2357
Mining	9
Manufacturing	3658
Supply of energy, gas and steam	258
Supply of water and waste water management, wastewater treatment process	328
Construction	1235
Retail, wholesale and automotive repairs	2501
Transport and storage	1107
Accommodation and food services	423
Information and communication	166
Financial brokerage	200
Retail estate sale and rental	18
Professional, scientific, innovative and technical activities	391
Administrative and support service activities	153
Public administration and social security	1160
Education	875
Health care and social protection	794
Art, entertainment and recreation	151

Other community services	305
Activities of households as employers	3
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	2
Unknown	72

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia,, 2011

Table 23. Structure of the economically active population that has an occupation by the field of work, 2011

Total	16166
Managers, officials and legislators	276
Experts and artists	1627
Engineers, consultants and technicians	2151
Administrative officers	1044
Service and trade occupations	2911
Farmers, foresters, fishermen and similar	1553
Craftsmen and related trades	3132
Handlers of machinery and plants, fitters and drivers	1832
Elementary occupations	1366
Military occupations	183
Unknown	91

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia,, 2011

4.11 Educational Structure of the Population

In the educational structure of the population aged 15 years and over the majority of the population in Ruma has secondary education, and then with primary education. In the municipality of Ruma 2% of the population are illiterate, 1.8% out of which are women. The percentage of illiteracy is similar to the surrounding municipalities, and both the regional and national level.

Table 24. Structure of the population aged 15 years and over by education level, 2011

	Total	Male	Female
No education	1535	285	1250
Incomplete primary education	5804	2014	3790
Primary education	10420	4851	5569
Secondary education - total	23745	13256	10489
General high school	1661	572	1089
Secondary vocational schools lasting less than 4 years	11614	7198	4416
Secondary vocational schools lasting 4 years	10623	5313	5310
Specialization after secondary education	207	173	34
Tertiary education	2067	1008	1059
Higher education	3049	1456	1593
Unknown	139	67	72

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011

Graph 18. Educational structure of the population from 15 of age and over in Ruma, 2011

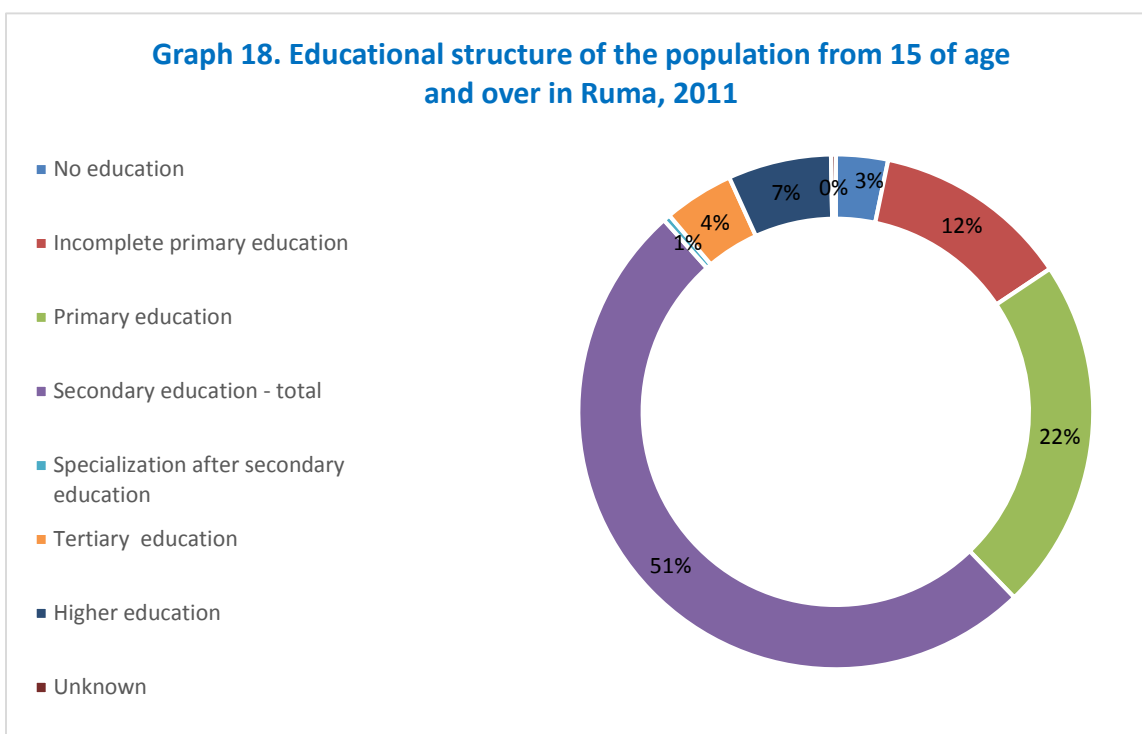
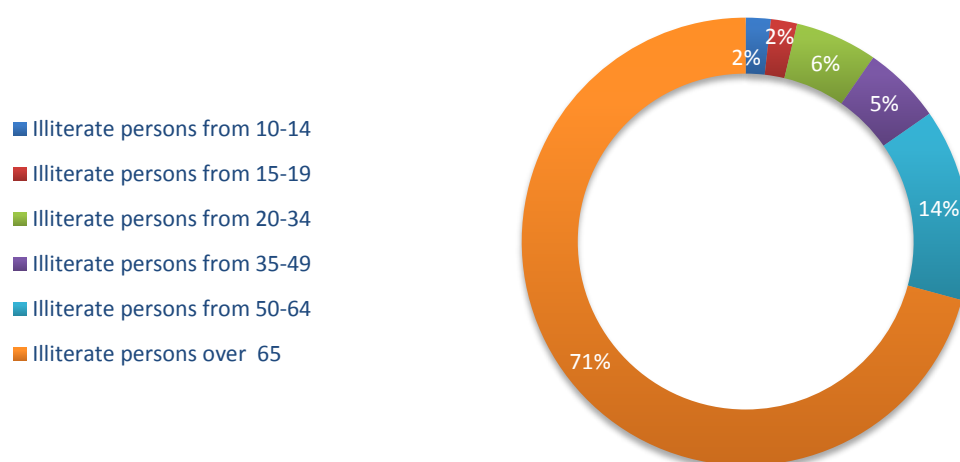


Table 25. Illiterate population by age, 2011

	Total	Male	Female
Number of illiterate people	1109	197	912
Percentage of illiterate people	2	0,2	1,8
Illiterate persons from 10-14	20	10	10
Illiterate persons from 15-19	21	12	9
Illiterate persons from 20-34	66	37	29
Illiterate persons from 35-49	63	25	38
Illiterate persons from 50-64	154	40	114
Illiterate persons over 65	785	73	712

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia,, 2011

Graph 19. Illiterate population by age, in the municipality of Ruma, 2011



4.12 Families and households

4.12.1 Families

According to the number of children the largest number of families in the municipality of Ruma is with one child 53.94%, then with two children (39.56%), while 5.43% of families have three children.

Table 26. Family structure by the number of children, 2011

	Municipality	Share
Number of families with children	11,448	100
Number of families with 1 child	6,174	53.94
Number of families with 2 children	4,529	39.56
Number of families with 3 children	622	5.43
Number of families with 4 children	80	0.70
Number of families with 5 or more children	43	0.38
Average number of children	1.54	

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia,, 2011

4.12.2 Households

The most numerous households in the municipality of Ruma are the households with two members (25.32%), followed by households with one member (20.90%). The average number of household members is- three.

Table 27. Household structure by the number of members, 2011.

	No	Share percentage in the total population in the municipality
Total	18,632	
With 1 member	3,893	20.90
2	4,718	25.32

3	3,798	20.384
4	3,480	18.68
5	1,569	8.42
6 and more members	1,174	6.30
Average number of members	2.9	

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia,, 2011

4.13 Human Migration

4.13.1 Immigrants

Out of the total population currently residing in the territory of the municipality the immigrants compose 51%. And the majority of them moved to this area in the period between 1991 and 1995 and they are 12.24%.

Table 28. Number of immigrants by time period and gender, 2011

	Total	Migrated from the Republic of Serbia			
		Total	From the same area		From different area
			From different settlement but the same municipality	From different municipality	
Ruma	27554	12905	3506	3830	5569
1980 and earlier	11271	5535	1236	1635	2664
1981-1985	1356	863	293	265	305
1986-1990	1227	817	303	228	286
1991-1995	6649	732	300	175	257
1996-2000	2005	1058	325	267	466
2001-2005	1357	960	323	279	358
2006 and later	2256	1883	610	571	702
Year unknown	1433	1057	116	410	531
Male	11390	4656	1160	1242	2254

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1980 and earlier	4618	2072	415	550	1107
1981-1985	453	267	83	67	117
1986-1990	417	249	92	53	104
1991-1995	3074	219	82	44	93
1996-2000	879	413	120	87	206
2001-2005	502	321	106	95	120
2006 and later	836	670	221	179	270
Year unknown	611	445	41	167	237
Female	16164	8249	2346	2588	3315
1890 and earlier	6653	3463	821	1085	1557
1981-1985	903	596	210	198	188
1986-1990	810	568	211	175	182
1991-1995	3575	513	218	131	164
1996-2000	1126	645	205	180	260
2001-2005	855	639	217	184	238
2006 and later	1420	1213	389	392	432
Year unknown	822	612	75	243	294

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011

The majority of immigrants who currently reside in Ruma have moved from the territory of Croatia (55.27%) and Bosnia and Hercegovina (38.24%).

Table 29. Structure of immigrants by the area they migrated from, 2011.

Migrated from other countries							
Total	From the former Yugoslav republics					From other countries	
	Bosnia	Macedonia	Slovenia	Croatia	Montenegro		
14642	5600	164	84	8092	107	595	Ruma
5732	3204	111	27	2182	45	163	1980 and earlier
492	301	11	19	85	9	67	1981-1985
409	277	15	4	84	5	24	1986-1990

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5917	1067	5	24	4776	6	39	1991–1995
947	260	7	3	598	12	67	1996–2000
397	181	-	1	150	12	53	2001–2005
373	132	10	-	78	13	140	2006 and later

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia,, 2011

4.13.2 Daily migrations

The largest number of daily immigrants in Ruma travel to other villages of the municipality.

Table 30. Daily migrations by the type of migrants, 2011

Immigrant population	
Living in the same place since birth	26785
From the Republic of Serbia and :	
Total	27554
All	12905
From different settlement but the same municipality	3506
From different municipality but the same district	3830
From different districts	5569
Immigrant population from abroad	
Total	14642
From the former Yugoslav republics	14047
From other countries	595

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011

5. Housing Resources

5.1 Housing Statistics

Housing statistics have changed compared to previously observed 2002 and the previous census. The municipality of Ruma, according to the last census, has an average of 37.9 apartments per 100 inhabitants, which is slightly less compared to the average for the Srem District (38.3), but significantly less compared to the average of the Republic of Serbia (41.9).

Table 31. Comparative summary of the population density by censuses of 1991, 2002 and 2011

	1991	2002	2011
Population in the municipality of Ruma	18,355	19,965	20,593
Population in the Srem District	103,126	112,257	119,707
Population in Serbia	2,556,092	2,743,996	3,012,923

Source: Census of the population of the Republic of Serbia, 2011.

The municipality of Ruma and the Srem District have the same average number of persons per apartment (2.6), whereas the average for the Republic of Serbia is 2.4. Below is the graphical representation of the comparative summary of the average number of apartments per 100 inhabitants according to the censuses in 2002 and 2011.

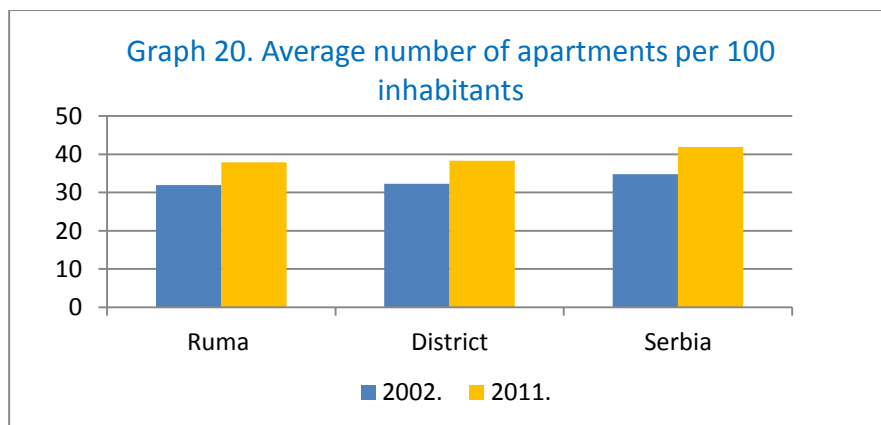


Table 32. Apartments by property and the right according to which the household uses the apartment in an area, 2011.

Area	Total	Private property of 1 person	Private property of 2 or more persons	Public(state) property	Other property types
Municipality of Ruma	21,062	16,337	3,146	143	221
Srem District	132,406	10,107	16,566	1,035	1,116
Serbia	3,231,931	2,690,028	231,833	25,142	26,522

Source: Census of the population of the Republic of Serbia, 2011.

The highest percentage of the apartments in the municipality of Ruma is privately owned by one person (82%), 16% are privately owned by two or more persons.

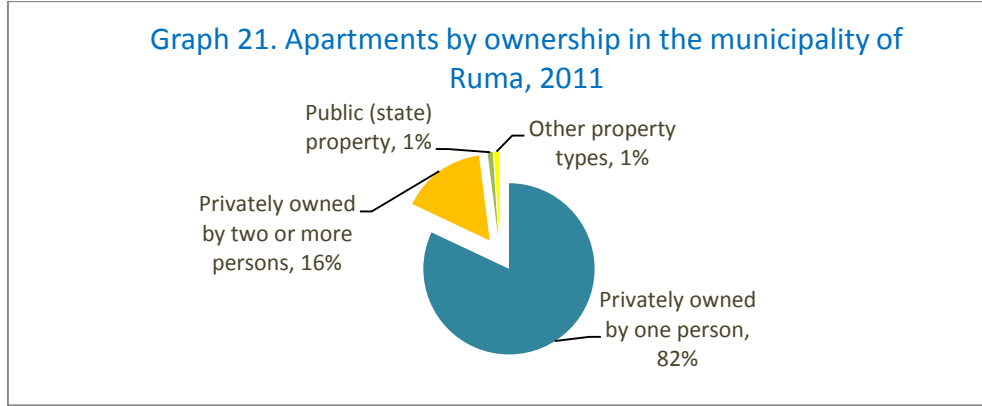
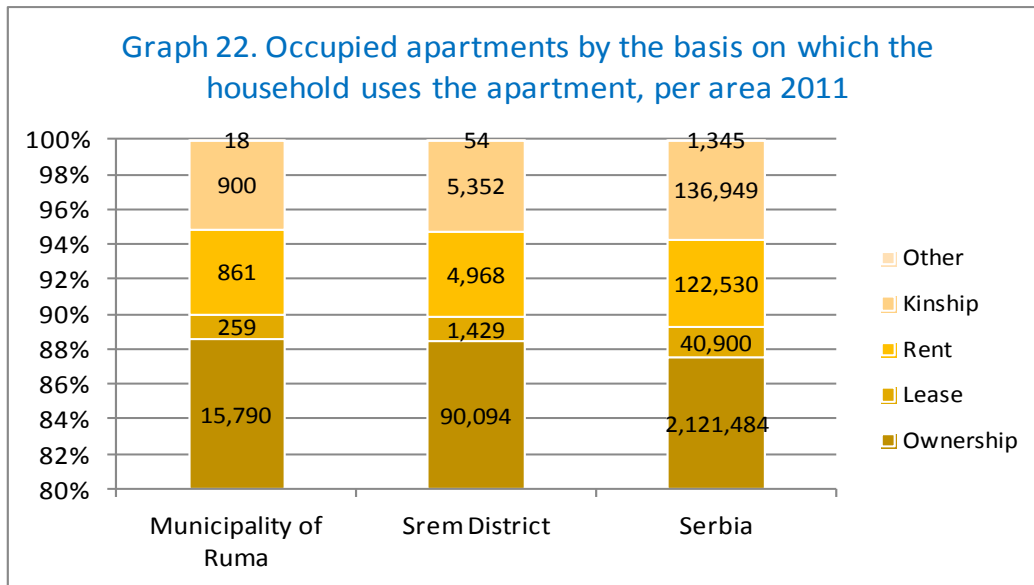


Table 33. Occupied apartments by the basis on which the household uses the apartment, 2011.

Area	Total	Ownership	Lease	Rent	Kinship	Other
Municipality of Ruma	17,828	15,790	259	861	900	18
Srem District	101,897	90,094	1,429	4,968	5,352	54
Serbia	2,423,208	2,121,484	40,900	122,530	136,949	1,345

Source: Census of the population of the Republic of Serbia, 2011.



Based on the data from the 2011 Census, in the municipality of Ruma 88% of households live in their own apartments and only 5% rent the apartment.

Table 34. Apartments for permanent residence by number and size, 2011

Apartment size (m ²)	Srem District		Municipality of Ruma	
	No	Size	No	Size
до 30	5,968	150,908	919	23,443
31-40	8,916	335,708	1,533	57,045
41-50	13,716	658,571	2,424	115,946
61-80	30,460	2,216,934	5,279	385,367
81-100	22,015	2,085,686	3,657	345,015
101-120	7,627	879,352	1,245	142,751
121-150	6,248	886,054	1,029	145,385
150 and more	6,912	1,349,980	1,114	218,814

Source: Census of the population of the Republic of Serbia, 2011.

In the territory of the municipality of Ruma and in the Srem District, the most numerous apartments are the ones of 61-80 m², while the number of 30 m² apartments is the smallest.

Table 35. Number and size of a housing unit by type, area, 2011

	Apartments total	Occupied apartments	Temporary unoccupied apartments	Abandoned apartments	Apartments for leisure and recreation	Apartments occupied during seasonal agricultural works	Apartments used only as business facilities	Facilities used for living and for business activities	Facilities occupied out of necessity	Collective housing units
Number of apartments and surface area in m ²										
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA ¹										
Total										
Number	3,231,931	2,423,208	475,759	113,956	177,989	23,530	17,489	5,563	7,635	702
Area surface in m ²	230,518,414	179,703,282	31,741,687	6,404,089	10,379,218	1,102,303	1,187,835	297,419	134,458	0
Srem District										
Total										
Number	132,406	101,897	14,427	3,383	11,875	501	323	175	222	22
Area surface in m ²	10,264,448	8,332,697	1,061,622	202,979	621,546	20,553	25,051	10,452	3,912	0
Рума										
Total										
Number	21,062	17,828	2,370	395	366	39	64	46	47	1
Area surface in m ²	1,657,264	1,431,747	173,677	24,229	20,244	1,921	5,446	2,518	775	0

Source: The Republic Statistical Office

¹ From 1999, without the data for Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija

The municipality of Ruma has the largest percentage of occupied apartments, even 84.65% compared to the Srem district – 76.96% and the Republic of Serbia – 74.98%.

Table 36. Apartments by the number of households in the municipality of Ruma, 2011

	2002	2011
No of apartments with single household	17,142	17,195
No of apartments with two households	1,160	572
No of apartments with three or more households	84	61
Total number of occupied apartments	18,408	17,828

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011

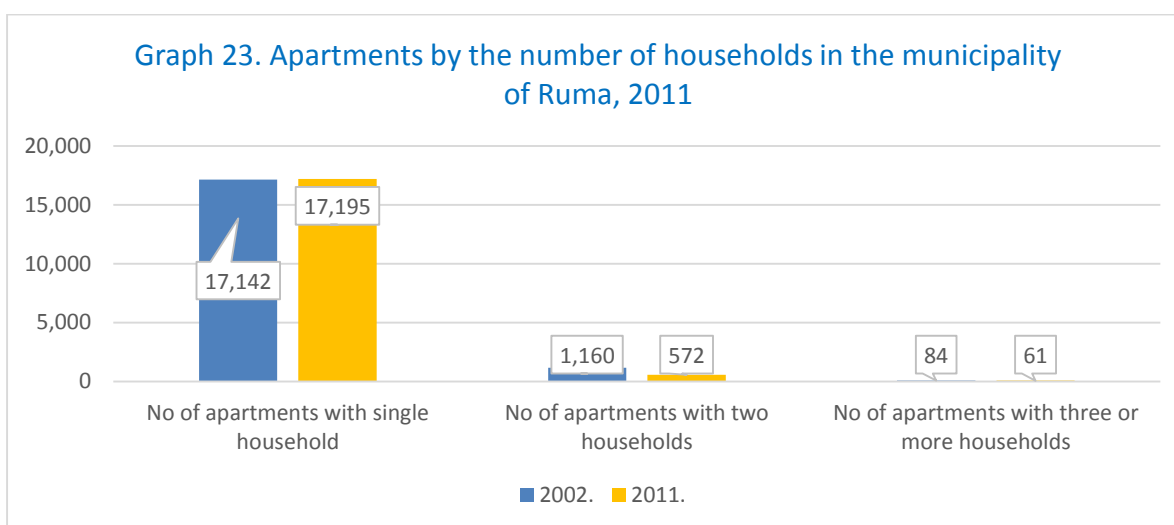


Table 37. Structure of the occupied apartments by the number of persons, 2011

	Municipality of Ruma	Share percentage in the total number of apartments in the municipality (%)
Total number of occupied apartments	17,828	100.00
No of apartments with 1 person	3,502	19.64
No of apartments with 2 persons	4,344	24.36
No of apartments with 3 persons	3,557	19.95
No of apartments with 4 persons	3,322	18.63
No of apartments with 5 persons	1,679	9.41
No of apartments with 6 persons	969	5.43
No of apartments with 7 and more persons	455	2.55

Data source: The Republic Statistical Office

In the structure of the occupied apartments the majority of apartments in Ruma are the apartments with one household (96.44%), and the apartments which occupy 2 persons (24.36%).

Table 38. Structure of the occupied apartments by the number of rooms per area, 2011.

	Ruma	Share percentage in the number of apartments in the municipality (%)	Srem District	Serbia ¹
total	17,828	100.00	101,897	2,423,208
One-bedroom	1,719	9.64	9,741	327,906
Two-bedroom	5,258	29.49	29,614	845,977
Three-bedroom	5,431	30.46	30,277	701,899
Four-bedroom	2,986	16.74	17,841	318,333
Five-bedroom	1,290	7.23	7,721	117,585
Six-bedroom	681	3.81	3,894	64,268
Seven-bedroom	224	1.26	1,307	19,739
Eight-bedroom	128	0.71	867	15,253
Nine-bedroom and larger	111	0.62	635	12,248

Source: The Republic Statistical Office

¹ From 1999, without the data for Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija

According to the share of the total number of apartments in the municipality of Ruma the majority constitute the tree-bedroom apartments– 30.46%, then two-bedroom apartments (29.49%) followed by the four-bedroom apartments (16.75%).

Table 39. Number of apartments by appliances and installation and the right of use in the municipality of Ruma, 2011

	Apartments total	Occupied residential units	
	No	No	%
Total	21,062	17,828	100
Public water supply	15,111	13,273	74.45
Other types of water supply	4,460	3,807	21.35
Hydraulic accumulator and the like.	659	472	2.39
Public sewage	9,974	8,714	48.87
Septic tank and the like	10,256	8,838	49.57
Electrical energy	20,906	17,785	99.76
Heating	14,746	13,077	73.35
Apartments without installation	108	41	0,23

Source: The Republic Statistical Office

As far as the installation in the apartments is concerned, most of the occupied housing units in the municipality of Ruma are supplied with electricity (99.76%), have public water supply (74.45%) and heating (73.35%).

GRAPH 24. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY EQUIPPED INSTALLATION

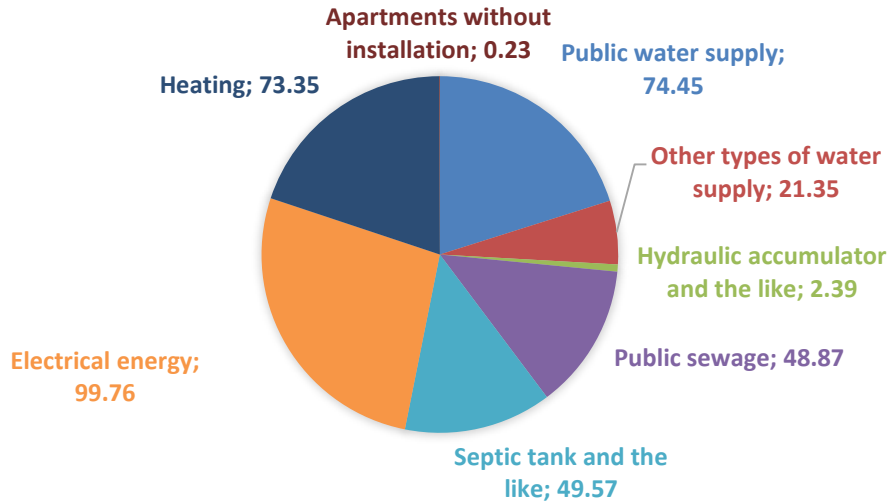


Table 40. Occupied apartments by the type of heating and energy for heating, 2011

	Total	Coal	Wood and alike	Heating oil	Gas fuel	Electric energy	Other sources of energy
Occupied apartments by type of heating and energy source in municipalities and cities							
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA ¹							
Central heating	535,456	335,467	267,089	402,975	469,648	68,358	2,111
Floor level heating	498,835	165,797	301,996	4,265	120,374	56,083	5,391
heating installation	1,386,460	222,469	1,049,500	936	122,964	252,231	9,204
Srem District							
Central heating	7,680	242	719	6,041	7,680	818	11
Floor level heating	26,917	6,568	13,173	207	15,267	1,548	259
heating installation	67,163	10,447	49,335	39	17,580	6,320	445
Ruma							
Central heating	2,492	90	271	2,492	2,492	207	3
Floor level heating	3,990	875	2,014	35	2,552	215	25
heating installation	11,317	2,103	7,920	9	3,709	921	73

Source: The Republic Statistical Office

¹ From 1999, without the data for Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija

In the municipality of Ruma the percentage of households with central heating is almost the same as the ones with panel heating, while the total of 11,317 apartments is without installation and they mainly use wood for heating their apartments (around 70%).

5.2 Housing Construction

In 2011, the average size of the constructed apartments in the municipality of Ruma (77.5 m²) is slightly lower than the average for the Srem district (78.0 m²) but above the average recorded for the Republic of Serbia (64.2 m²).

What is peculiar for the Srem district and even for the municipality of Ruma is that all apartments finished in 2011 are privately owned.

Table 41. Housing construction, 2011

	Total number of finished apartments	Total number of unfinished apartments	Total number of finished privately owned apartments	Total number of unfinished privately owned apartments	Constructed apartments per 1000 inhabitants	Average surface area of finished apartments (m ²)
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA ¹	18,449	20,070	16,083	8,153	2.5	64.2
Srem District	977	845	977	583	3.0	78.0
Ruma municipality	206	173	206	173	3.7	77.5

Source: The Republic Statistical Office

¹ From 1999, without the data for Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija

In recent years there has been a decrease in construction of housing units. In 2013 the average size of the finished apartments in the municipality of Ruma (54.1%) fell by as much as 23.4% compared to 2011, in the Srem district (64.1%) by 13.9%, and in the Republic of Serbia (63.1%) there is a slight fall of only 1.1%.

Table 42. Number and size of the apartments constructed in 2011/2012/2013

	2011		2012		2013	
	No of finished apartments	Size of finished apartments, m ²	No of finished apartments	Size of finished apartments, m ²	No of finished apartments	Size of finished apartments, m ²
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA ¹	18,449	1,184,689	15,223	945,145	13,505	852,488
Srem District	977	76,221	731	52,758	587	37,640
Ruma	206	15,960	188	11,678	120	6,486

Source: The Republic Statistical Office

¹ From 1999, without the data for Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija

5.3 Market Prices

The market price of the apartments in Ruma varies depending on the zone, so the average price per square meter in the first zone is approximately €530 /m², while the price in the second zone is about €470/m², and in the third zone around €220 /m² respectively. The house prices are lower and range from €290 /m² for the houses in the town centre to €220 /m² for the houses on the outskirts of the town.

Table 43. Average price per square meter by zones in the municipality of Ruma, 2014 (in RSD)

	I Zone	II Zone	III Zone	IV Zone
Apartments	64,000	57,000	27,000	
Houses	35,000	32,000	27,000	
Business and other facilities	75,000	70,000	30,750	12,650
Parking garage and garage lots	19,000	17,000	8,000	
Construction land		515	700	515
Agricultural land		100	70	
Land not used as construction but as agricultural land		100		
Forest land			63	

Source: Decision on establishing the average price of a square meter of a real estate and property tax for 2015 on the territory of the municipality of Ruma

Table 44. Estimated cost of construction, August 2014

	2014/August								
	Total	New construction	Construction addition	Reconstruction	Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of nonresidential into residential housing units	Restoration	Installation construction	Maintenance
Estimated value of construction works, thousands RSD, 2011									
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA									
Total	17,791,449	16,182,446	980,708	380,405	35,124	17,800	129,339	16,450	49,177
Buildings	7,708,916	6,423,543	911,062	249,927	35,124	17,800	10,483	16,450	44,527
Housing units	3,453,716	3,095,180	232,817	66,598	15,321	17,800	6,061	10,183	9,756
Srem District									
Total	1,373,287	1,288,057	63,259	17,000	1,024	0	0	2,386	1,561
Buildings	1,281,706	1,199,059	63,259	14,417	1,024	0	0	2,386	1,561
Housing units	156,717	130,150	15,683	9,587	501	0	0	500	296
Ruma									
Total	996,447	988,297	0	6,900	1,024	0	0	200	26
Buildings	987,516	979,366	0	6,900	1,024	0	0	200	26
Housing units	11,091	7,287	0	3,077	501	0	0	200	26

Source: The Republic Statistical Office

¹ From 1999, without the data for Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija

Table 45. Prices of new apartments, the first half of 2014

	2014/first half
The average price of new apartments, in 2011	
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA ¹	
Average size of apartments, m ²	54
Average price per m ² - total, RSD	134,139
Price of building land per m ² , RSD	33,117
Cost of construction per m ² , RSD	81,344
Other costs per m ² , RSD	19,678
Belgrade region	
Average size of apartments, m ²	60
Average price per m ² - total, RSD	176,055
Price of building land per m ² , RSD	50,036
Cost of construction per m ² , RSD	104,418
Other costs per m ² , RSD	21,602
Ruma	
Average size of apartments, m ²	43
Average price per m ² - total, RSD	65,082
Price of building land per m ² , RSD	6,908
Cost of construction per m ² , RSD	55,620
Other costs per m ² , RSD	2,553

Source: The Republic Statistical Office

¹ From 1999, without the data for Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija

The average size of the new apartments that are built in Ruma is 43 m², which is below the average even for the Belgrade region and for the Republic of Serbia. As far as the average price per m² is concerned – in the municipality of Ruma it is significantly lower compared to the newly built housing units in Belgrade.

6. Economy

6.1 Economic Structure

Ruma is today, at the beginning of the 21st century, one of the economic and cultural centers of the Srem District and its present economic role reflects its rich history of entrepreneurship and the place where the hard-working people of this area left their mark. Industry, arts and crafts, trade and agriculture build a strong economic base on the foundation that already contains previously created conditions for a further development of the municipality of Ruma and its progress, not only in the field of economy, but in the fields of culture and education.

Favorable conditions for further development of private entrepreneurship are created by, among other things, defining and special division of 5 free locations (zones) intended for the construction of facilities of small economy for different purposes, equipped with the necessary utilities and infrastructure. Good organization of work and promptness of the competent authorities, the maximum simplification of administrative procedures, allow the interested citizens and entrepreneurs to obtain the necessary permits required for the construction in a short period of time and set up their private business.

Ruma has a much diversified economy which has had its ups and downs through its development. The contribution to the development of the municipality in all its segments has been made by the companies such as: “Fabrika koza”, “Rumaguma”, “Rumaplast”, “Agroruma”, “Sremput”, “Rumen”, “Rumatrans”, shoe factory “Fruska Gora”, “Zitopromet”, etc.. Some of these companies ceased their activity in the emerging market conditions or oriented themselves to new types of production. The majority of once socially-owned companies changed their ownership structure, so the private capital became dominant which contributed to more successful business results. Small and medium enterprises have become a basis of the economic development Ruma, and among these we should definitely mention: “Andrijasevic”, “Agromih”, “Frigo Zika-Soko”, “BB Elektronik”, as well as craft, catering and trading companies.

The greatest potential for attracting investments and economic development lies in the attractive industrial zone – Ruma Junction (Rumska petlja), which is divided into five blocks and all of them are located in the vicinity of the highway, while the wide network of regional roads creates provide easy access to the place.

6.1.1 Economic structures by sectors

In the municipality of Ruma according to the economic structure the most important position have: agriculture, with orchards and the areas under vegetables, then mill industry, vegetable processing, rubber, leather and plastic industries.

In the structure of enterprises by the sector of activity in the municipality of Ruma the majority of enterprises are the ones in the field of trade (42%), followed by the companies in the manufacturing industry (17%), agriculture (12%), construction (8%), transport, storage and communications (8%), etc.

Graph 25. Structure of enterprises by the sector of activity in the municipality of Ruma, 2011

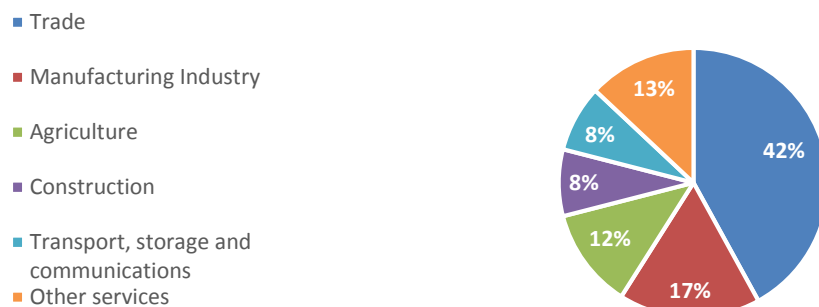


Table 46. Structure of the economically active population that performs a working activity by occupation, 2011

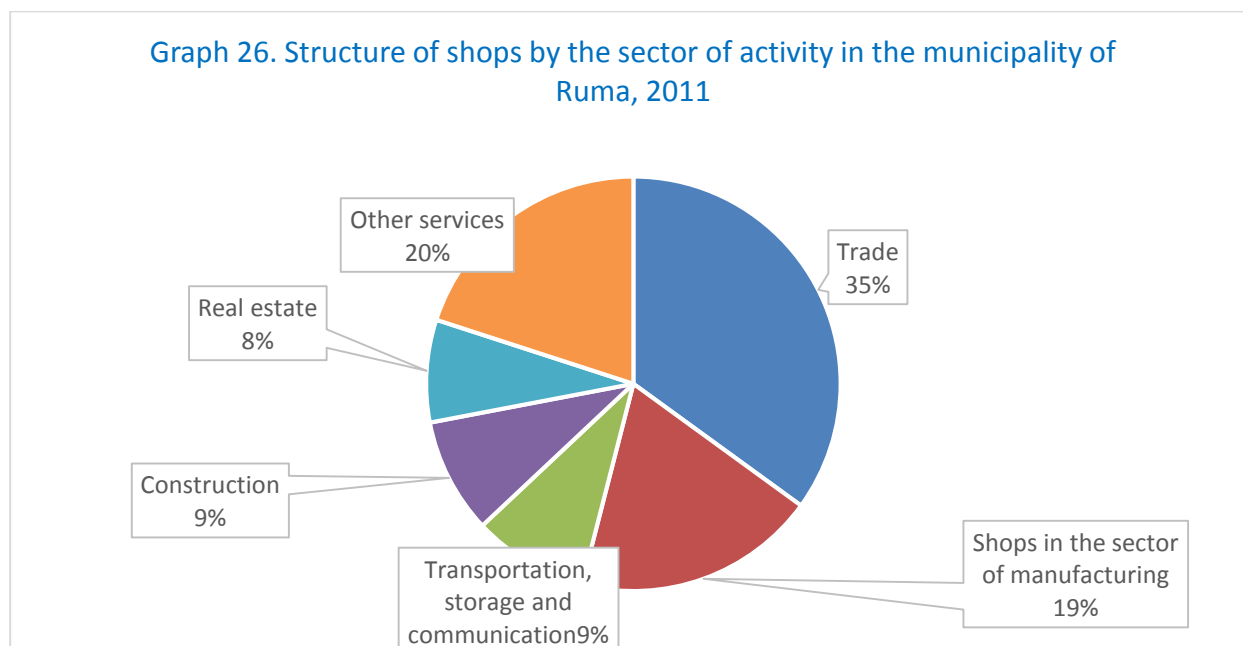
Occupations	Economically active population
Total	16,166
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and the like	2357
Mining	9
Manufacturing	3,658
Supply of electricity, gas and steam	258
Water supply and waste water management, waste water treatment process	328
Construction	1,235
Wholesale and retail and automotive repairs	2,501
Transportation and storage	1,107
Accommodation and food services	423
Information and communication	166
Financial brokerage	200
Retail estate sale and rental	18

The Municipality of Ruma

Professional, scientific, innovative and technical activities	391
Administrative and support service activities	153
Public administration and social security	1,160
Education	875
Health care and social protection	794
Art, entertainment and recreation	151
Other community services	305
Activities of households as employers	3
Activities of republican and provincial organizations and bodies	2
Unknown	72

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

In the structure of shops by the sector of activity in the municipality of Ruma, the most numerous shops are the ones in the field of trade (35%), followed by shops in the field of manufacturing (19%), transport, storage and communication (9%), construction (9%), real estate (8%), etc.



In the municipality of Ruma the majority consist of small enterprises, up to 93.4%, and according to the type of management the most numerous are independent shops (99.3%).

6.1.2 Industry

The most prominent companies in the sector of manufacturing in the municipality of Ruma are the following: “Luxory Tannery”, “Mitas”, “Rumaplast”, “Zitopromet”, “Insert”, “Andrijasevic”, “Agromih”, “Frigo Zika – Soko”, “BB Elektornik”, “Adriana.teks”, “Rumatrans” and others.

6.1.3 Agriculture

Due to its geographical position the municipality of Ruma can be proud of its large areas which represent the arable land of the highest quality. About 74% of the municipal territory is under agricultural land, which puts Ruma in line with the municipalities with significant resources and great potential for further development and intensification of agricultural production. 13% of the territory is covered with forests. What is important is the fact that all types of agricultural production are present in this area. As a traditionally agricultural region, Ruma has a solid basis for the development of this activity even today. Out of the total of 17,541 households, approximately 7,000 households are engaged in agriculture.

Individual farmers find a successful cooperation with agricultural cooperatives of great importance, primarily with “Nova Buducnost” from Zarkovac. Ruma possesses industrial capacities for fruit and vegetable processing, as well as slaughter houses, silos and dryers. There is also a private cold storage in Industrial street in Ruma, as well as a farm and a slaughter house “Mesoprodukt”. A fishpond in the village of Pavlovci and the lake Borkovac are to be seen as a significant potential.

Silo capacity (no floor storage) is:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| - “1.Maj” – 20,000 tons | - “Zitopromet” – 20,000 tons |
| - “Agroprodukt” – 4,500 tons | - “Agrar FM” – 6,000 tons |
| - “Mlin Putinci” – 1,500 tons | - “Mlin Popovic” – 9,500 tons |
| - “Nova Buducnost” – 10,000 tons | |

A great help to the potential investors in the agriculture but also to the domestic population as well is provided by socially-owned enterprise “The Agricultural Station Ruma”. Its work covers the territory of the municipalities of Ruma, Indjija and Irig with the total of 43 cadastral municipalities and 89,000 hectares of arable land. The station is located in the heart of Ruma, in Zeleznicka Street, number 12. The main activity of the socially-owned enterprise “The Agricultural Station Ruma” is advisory and consists of:

- Providing expert advice, information and assistance to agricultural producers regarding technical and technological, commercial and marketing, organizational and other aspects of agricultural production. Advisory work is done through a direct contact with agricultural producers on farms, in the agricultural station, as well as via telephone and media;

- Organizing trainings of agricultural producers through lectures, conducting agro-technical and varietal experiments, organizing field days;
- Implementing the Law and regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture, forestry and water management and the provincial secretariat for agriculture;
- Providing help to agricultural producers with farm registration, writing business plans, projects, filling out forms for obtaining loans and subsidies;
- Assisting in the formation of associations of agricultural producers;
- Providing assistance to local communities with developing strategies related to rural development.

Advisory service consists of experts, graduate engineers in the field of animal husbandry, plant protection, crop husbandry and vegetable growing, fruit and grape growing, as well as specialists in organic production. Apart from advisory work “The Agricultural Station Ruma” performs the following activities:

- Control of soil fertility
- Quality control of mercantile agricultural products
- Phytosanitary control
- Control of the performance of basic registry services regarding livestock
- Control of the seed and planting material production
- Collecting, processing and distribution of all field data related to agricultural production.

“The Agricultural Station Ruma” is a member of the NGO “Agromreza” as well as the association for organic food production “Terra's”, with which the first bio-school in Srem was organized for all the producers interested in transferring to organic production. The Agricultural Station Ruma is the founder of the association “VitaS” which is a member of the national association “Eco tourism Serbia” and a fund “Tourism Cluster Srem”.

In Ruma there is also the only regional agricultural school “Stevan Petrovic Brile”, which every year prepares students for different professions related to agriculture, from agricultural and veterinary technicians, over biotechnologists and various craftsmen needed for the whole process of agricultural production. In the municipality of Ruma there are 64.2% of non-agricultural estate, 19.4% of agricultural estates and 11.5% of mixed estates. Out of agricultural estates the majority constitutes farms with the size of 5-10 ha (37.8%), followed by the ones with 1-5 ha (34.1%). According to the way of usage, much of the agricultural land in the municipality of Ruma is used as arable land and plots for the production of grains (62.8%), followed by the production of industrial crops (20.3%), vegetable crops (7.9%), fodder crops (3.7%), etc.

Table 47. Hired labor force in rural estates in the municipality of Ruma, 2011

	Total	
	Number of workers	Annual working unit
Labour force by type of production: Number of workers and annual working unit		
Ruma		
Total	11,302.00	5,327.09
Owners of farm household	5,406.00	2,354.56
Members of the farm households	5,577.00	2,224.22
Family farm households- full-time employees	24.00	14.46
Legal entities and entrepreneurs -full-time employees	295.00	280.49
Family farm households-service contracts and seasonal employees		368.48
Legal entities and entrepreneurs-service contracts and seasonal employees		84.88

Source: The Republic Statistical Office

11302 people are hired on the rural estates annually, 48% out of whom are the heads of the households. 0.21% is permanently employed, while 2.6% are legal representatives and entrepreneurs.

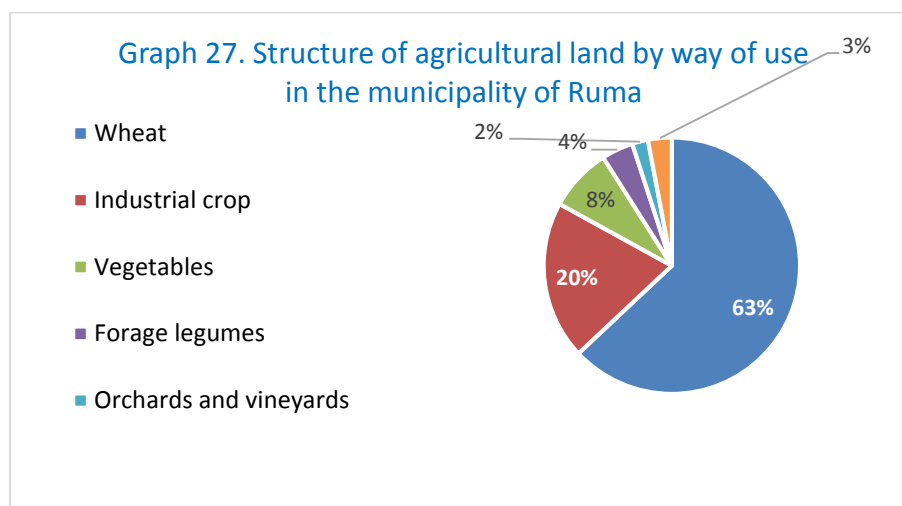


Table 48. Number and size of farms by the type of production

	Total	
	Size, ha	No of farms
The number of farms and the size of the land under different crops by the type of production		
Ruma		
Total		
Wheat and hulled wheat	11,062.96	2,565
Rye	3.54	6
Barley	577.96	526

The Municipality of Ruma

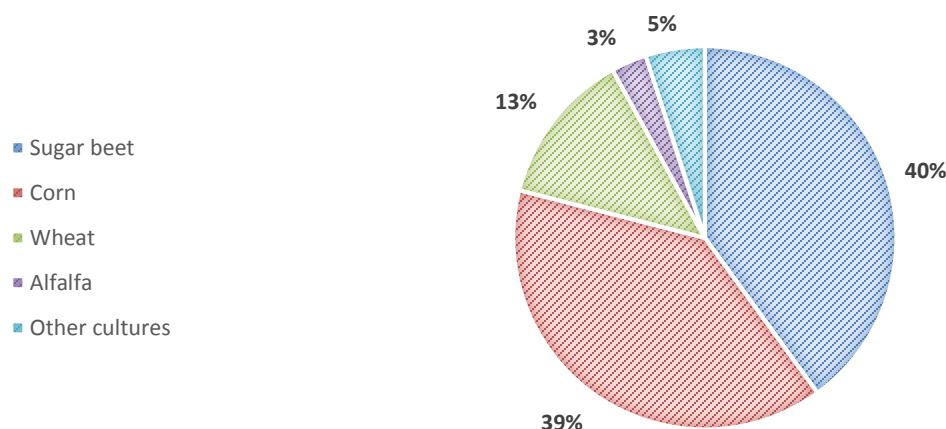
Oats	8.97	8
Corn for grain	16,650.76	3,366
Other grain products	235.55	169
Wheat total	28,539.74	3,856
Peas for dry grain	1.94	4
Beans	17.05	56
Other legumes	0.04	1
Legumes total	19.03	58
Potato	31.70	71
Sugar beet	1,614.66	39
Tobacco	479.36	66
Hop	0.00	0
Rapeseeds	282.18	3
Squash	0.00	0
Sunflower	1,421.53	324
Soya	4,063.04	837
Other crops for oil production	0.00	0
Plants for textile fiber production	0.00	0
Medicinal and aromatic plants	0.00	0
Other industrial crops	1.34	1
Industrial crops total	6,247.45	1,137
Tomato	31.45	137
Cabbage and kale	31.63	99
Pepper	41.51	130
Onion	48.41	114
Garlic	1.29	27
Cauliflower	8.44	35
Carrot	8.20	27
Pea for green bean	3.96	27
Other fresh vegetables	104.77	238
Melons (melons and watermelons)	895.66	507
Strawberries	6.58	20
Vegetables, melons and strawberries total	1,181.90	836
Flowers and ornamental plants	0.90	13
Mixture of grass	32.05	13
Corn for silage	12.95	5
Clover	309.32	311
Alfalfa	466.19	413
Other forage legumes	6.32	8
Other plants that are harvested green	2.76	4
Fodder beet	0.00	0

The Municipality of Ruma

Other root crops and herbaceous forage	0.40	1
Industrial crops total	829.99	734
Seeds and seedlings for sale	1,228.12	3
Other crops on arable land and plots	0.00	0
Fallows	230.57	66
Arable land and plots	39,924.06	4,312
Standing crops	548.09	1,004
Used agricultural land (UAL)	41,335.57	5,425

Source: The Republic Statistical Office

GRAPH 28. PRODUCTION OF FARMING CROPS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA



The majority of farms 3,856 in the municipality of Ruma cultivate wheat, with the size of 28,539.74 hectares, which accounts for about 69% of the total utilized agricultural land, the largest area out of which is under corn and it is 16,650.76 hectares in 3,366 households, wheat and hulled wheat amount to 11,062.96 on 2,565 farms. Industrial plants are grown on 6,247.45 hectares, which represents 15% on 1,137 farms, while soya beans are grown in 837 households and accounts for 10% of the used agricultural land. 96% of the utilized agricultural land is organized in arable land and plots.

Out of the farming crops in the municipality of Ruma, the highest total yield is obtained with production of sugar beet (40%) and corn (39%), followed by production of wheat (13%), alfalfa (3%), etc.

The average yield of apples is significantly lower in the municipality of Ruma compared to the average of the Srem district and the Republic of Serbia. On the other hand, the average yield of plum is significantly higher in the Ruma municipality. The average yield of grapes is approximately equal to the average yield at the national level.

Table 49. Farms and livestock by type of production in the municipality of Ruma, 2011

	Total	
	number of livestock	number of farms
Number of farms and livestock by the type of production		
Ruma		
Total		
Livestock	20,308	4,470
Milking cows	1,207	448
Other cows	29	10
Cows	5,024	663
Bulls	1	1
Sows	5,305	1,856
Pigs	61,310	3,681
Sheep	4,962	448
Goats	1,783	549
Horses	262	114
Donkeys	15	11
Broiler chickens	145,936	1,185
Chickens	42,798	2,481
Poultry	224,758	3,800
Rabbits	325	85
Ostriches	0	0

Source: The Republic Statistical Office

The majority of households 4,470 breed livestock units and it amounts to 20,308, while the most numerous poultry is 224,758 which is kept in 3,800 households and 61,310 pigs in 3,681 households.

Compared to the average of the Republic of Serbia: the average number of livestock per 100 ha of arable land is slightly lower, the average number of sheep per 100 ha of agricultural land is significantly lower, while the average number of pigs per 100 ha of arable land is significantly higher in the municipality of Ruma.

6.1.4 Forestry

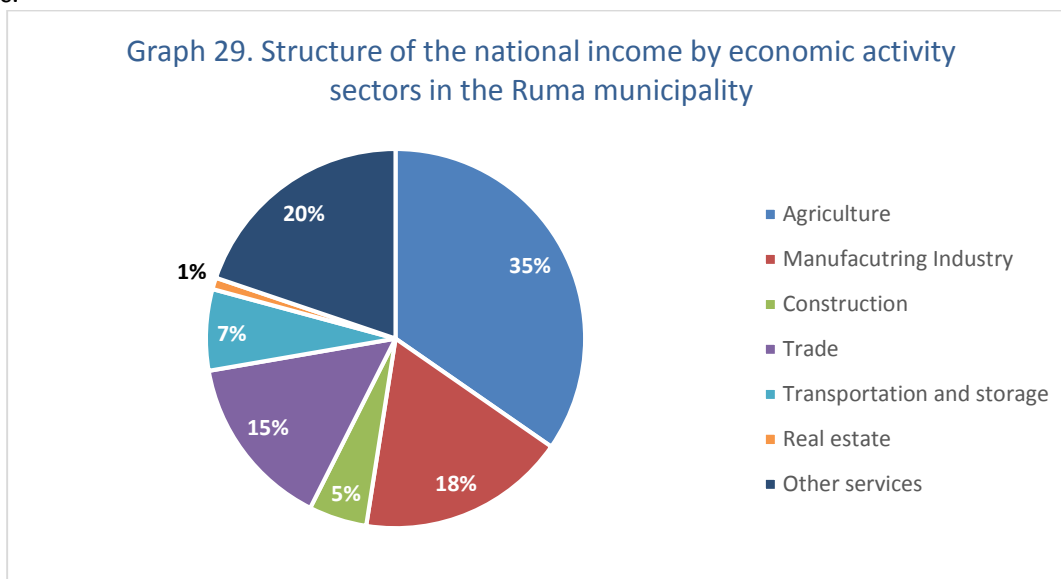
The municipality of Ruma has a significant share of the territory that is covered in forests (13%), which ranks it as one of the densely wooded municipalities in the Republic of Serbia, especially compared to the municipalities in the territory of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

6.1.5 Companies by number of employees

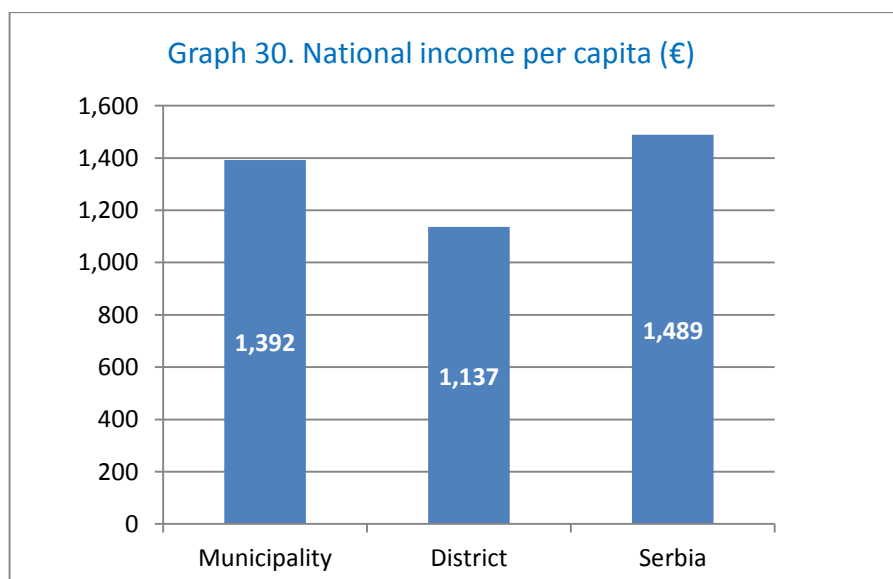
The majority of enterprises in the municipality of Ruma have 1-10 employees (46.2%). Big enterprises that employ over 1,000 workers are not present in this municipality.

6.1.6 Macroeconomic indicators

The largest part of the national income of the Ruma municipality is earned in the agricultural sector (34%), followed by the manufacturing sector (18%), trade (15%), transportation and storage (7%), construction (5%), etc.

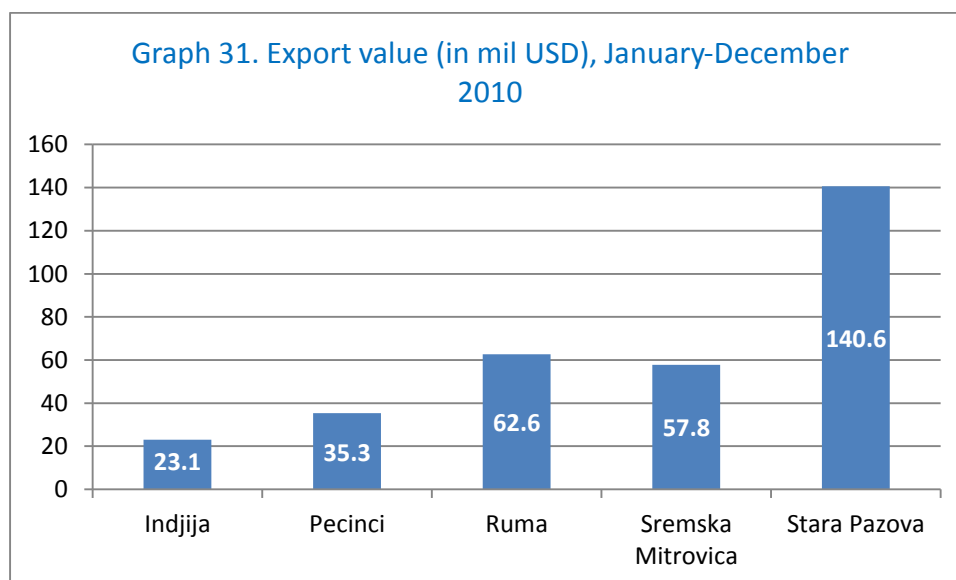
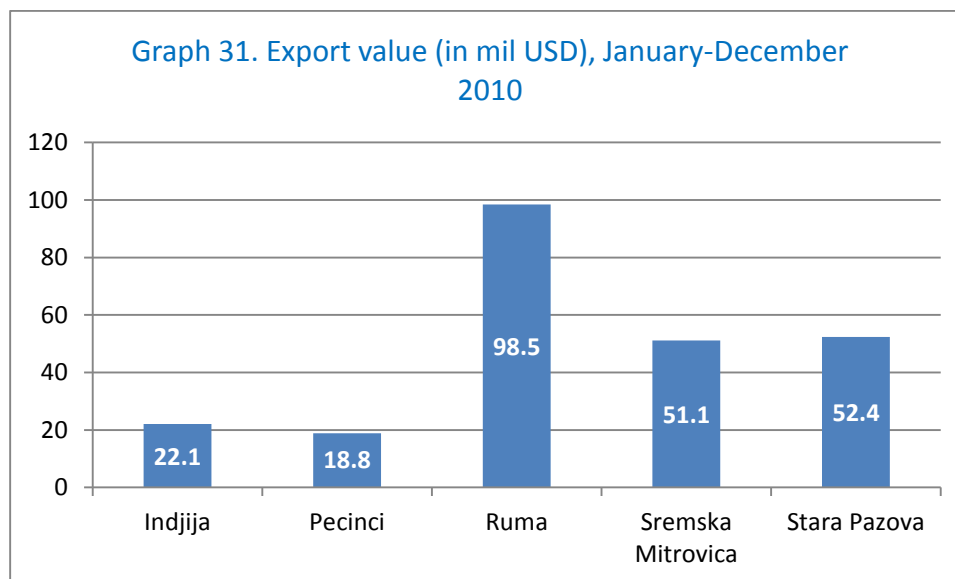


National income per capita earned in 2005 (the last year in which The Republic Statistical Office measured this macroeconomic indicator) in the municipality of Ruma was higher than the average for the Srem District, but slightly lower compared to the national average.

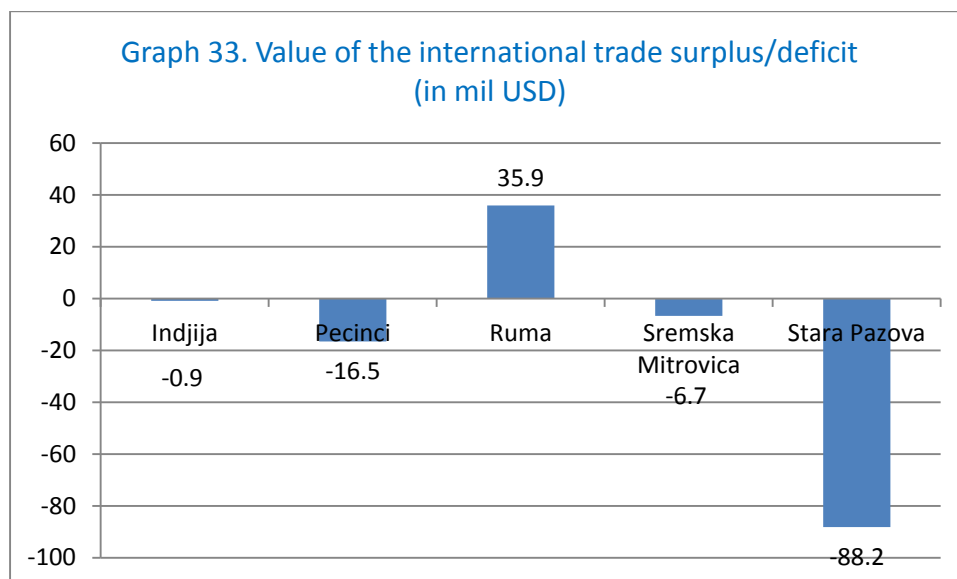


6.1.7 Export structure

The municipality of Ruma has a significantly higher export than the other municipalities of the Srem District.



The municipality of Ruma is one of the few municipalities in the Republic of Serbia which regularly produces a surplus trading goods and services with other countries.



6.1.8 Export structure by destination

The municipality of Ruma was the largest exporter in Srem five years ago with the share percentage in export of 27.8 %, primarily because of the company “Mitas” which deals with exporting pneumatic tires to the world market.

In 2014 the municipality of Ruma, judging by the export compared to the other municipalities of the Srem District, is fourth in the export share with 16.99%, behind Sremska Mitrovica (30.76 %), Indjija (20.19) and Stara Pazova (18.47%).

6.2 Public finance

6.2.1 Revenue of the municipal budget

In the structure of revenue in the budget of Ruma, current income of 87% is dominant which is typical for other municipalities in Serbia as well.

Table 50. Revenue structure of the municipal budget, 2013

	Amount in dinars (RSD)	Amount in euros (€)
Total revenue	RSD 1,506,208,928.02	€ 13,138,357.79
Total revenue per capita	RSD 27,781.74	€ 241.78
Current revenues	RSD 1,304,674,274.24	€ 11,380,411.50

Revenue from the sale of non-financial assets	-	-
Proceeds from borrowing and sale of financial assets	RSD 201,534,653.78	€ 1,757,946.28

Source: The Municipal Administration of Ruma, 2014

6.2.2 Expenditures of the municipal budget

In the structure of the expenditures in the budget of the municipality of Ruma current expenditures are dominant (77% for 2014) and to a greater extent than it is typical for most other municipalities in the Republic of Serbia.

Table 51. Expenditure structure of the municipal budget, 2013

	Amount in dinars (RSD)	Amount in euros (€)
Total expenditures	RSD 1,408,520,708.21	€ 12,286,243.08
Current expenditures	RSD 1,086,560,463.40	€ 9,477,848.57
Total expenditures per capita	RSD 19,995.96	€ 174.42
Expenditures on non-financial assets	RSD 313,082,844.81	€ 2,730,958.74
Expenditures for repayment of the principal and procurement of the intangible assets	RSD 8,877,400.00	€ 77,435.78

Source: The Municipal Administration of Ruma, 2014

6.3 Public enterprises and institutions

Public companies

Public Company "GAS-RUMA"

The public company for natural gas distribution "GAS-RUMA" in Ruma was established based on the Decision of the City Council of the municipality of Ruma NO.01-50/94 dated 25th November, 1994 ("Official Gazette of the municipality of Srem" No.15/94) with the aim of providing a continuous and uninterrupted supply of natural gas to the consumers in terms of quantity and quality, and in accordance with the Law and General Provisions on the delivery of natural gas, energy balance and the signed contract. Its foundation aims at providing and developing a network of transmission and distribution pipeline on the territory of the municipalities of Ruma and Irig.

Public Company "GAS-RUMA" was established from the Fund for Construction Land as an entity in charge for gasification in Ruma. Gasification, as a significant investment in the infrastructure, was started in Ruma in the early 90s in the previous century. Public Company "GAS-RUMA" in Ruma became operational on 1st January, 1995.

The company is registered with the Register of Companies by the Statement of the Serbian Business Registers Agency BD 13487/2005 from 18th May, 2005.

In order to synchronise functioning and doing business of a public company, founding and general acts in accordance with Law on Public Enterprises, the company has allined its business and also verified it and published the data through the SBRA.

The main activity of the public company "GAS-RUMA" is the distribution of fuel gas via gas pipeline marked with the code 35.22. and includes:

- Natural gas distribution
- Distribution system management
- Distribution system maintenance and
- Public supply of natural gas.

Another important activity of the public company "GAS-RUMA", which basically stems from the core activity, is the development and construction of the pipeline over the total distribution area where the activity of gas distribution is carried out. Other activities represent the design and construction of the domestic gas installations, gas equipment, service and fitting of gas appliances.

The public company "GAS-RUMA" has three licenses for the following energy activities: natural gas distribution, natural gas distribution system management and public supply of natural gas.

The total length of the constructed pipeline on the day of 31st December, 2013 is 514,290 m, 100,592m of which is steel pipeline and 413.698 m is transmission pipeline, which have 7,728 gas connections fitted and 7,583 standard and group connections, 100 individual connections for transmission pipeline 45 individual connections for distribution pipeline.

On the day of 31st December, 2013 in all the settlements of the municipalities of Ruma and Irig where the distribution and transmission pipeline was built, the gas was used by 6,976 consumers. The existing distributive gas network has the capacity to allow the connections for at least 6,000 consumers more.

In the municipality of Ruma the gasification of all settlements has been completed.

In May 2000, the company obtained the Certificate of the introduced quality system according to the standard ISO 9001:2008 following a positive evaluation by an authorised institution RWTUV from Germany.

PUBLIC COMPANY MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA

The public company "Municipal Development Agency of the municipality of Ruma" (further in the text: Public Company) was registered with the Register of Companies at the Serbian Business Registers Agency based on the Statement No.: 1567/2005 dated 14th February, 2005, Registration Number: 08639787, TIN: 101339066. The public company is a legal successor of the Public Company for Construction Land and Roads of Ruma, and since 1st January, 2004 it has been an indirect beneficiary of the Budget of the municipality of Ruma. The public company was founded and operates for an indefinite period of time, with the purpose of:

1. Providing permanent performance of activities of general interest and meeting the needs of service users,
2. The development and improvement of activities of general interest,
3. Earning profit,
4. Gain other legally determined benefits.

The main activity of the public company is:

-42.99 Construction of other non-listed facilities

Apart from the previously-mentioned main activity, the public company performs other activities as well, such as the following:

- 41.20 Construction of residential and non-residential buildings
- 42.11 Construction of roads and highways
- 43.11 Demolition
- 43.12 Preparation of construction sites
- 43.21 Electrical wiring installation
- 71.12 Engineering activities and technical consultancy
- 81.30 Environmental and maintenance services
- 84.13 Organizing business and contribution to a more successful business in the field of economy

In addition to these activities the public company performs the following activities as well:

- preparing proposals for long-term and medium-term action and development plans related to managing of the construction land, protection and road construction as well as the annual business plan,
- performing investment and operational and technical activities of supervision during the construction of investment objects of the communal system, objects from the plan of the building land management and maintenance, protection and development of the municipal and unclassified roads and other public facilities,
- performing duties in maintaining, using and improving municipal and unclassified roads, keeping record of the state on the municipal and unclassified roads, constructing and maintaining sidewalks, bicycle and pedestrian tracks stops for public, local and intercity passenger transport, maintaining and improving of traffic signal system, cleaning the snow and ice from the public roads and traffic areas and performing other activities regarding the roads which the Republic of Serbia entrusts the Municipality,
- taking part in coordinating plans and programs of public utility companies regarding building land management, monitoring, directing and coordinating the implementation of the programme of preparation and equipping of the building land,
- performing professional tasks regarding the implementation process of alienation and leasing of the construction land as well as the acquisition of the construction land,
- performing professional tasks regarding preparing the documentation for initiation and conduct of the expropriation procedure, administrative transfer of land-use rights and property rights for the real estate that is publically owned and taking over the construction land from the previous owners,
- performing all the professional, administrative and technical activities regarding public procurement procedures for carrying out works on public buildings of general interest,
- providing spatial-urban documentation with the aim of implementing the program for construction land management and providing technical documentation regarding land development, supervising effective functioning and development regarding construction land (cadastral records with the evidence of land and property ownership as well as the level of the development of infrastructure systems),
- preparing studies and analysis on the economic justification of the construction land development, and
- preparing contracts on performing activities in the domain of the public company.

Public Company WATER SUPPLY COMPANY - RUMA

The public company "Water Supply Company" Ruma was founded by the City Council of Ruma with the priority activity of water production and supply of drinking water to the citizens and businesses in the territory of the municipality of Ruma as well as collecting, transporting and cleaning wastewater. The company has existed since 1971, and since 2001 has carried the name of the Public Company "Water Supply Company" - Ruma.

The public company "Water Supply Company" Ruma manages and maintains the water supply system of the two municipalities: Ruma and Irig, also known as Regional Water Supply "Eastern Srem". Around 60,000 inhabitants are supplied with water from the Regional Water Supply "Eastern Srem", i.e. the following settlements in the municipalities of Ruma and Irig: Ruma, Voganj, Stejanovci, Pavlovci, Zarkovac, Mali Radinci, Putinci, Donji Petrovci, Budjanovci, Kraljevci, Irig, Vrdnik, Rivica as well as the weekend zones in Irig and Vrdnik together with the hospital on Iriski Venac (the summit of Fruska Gora mountain), hotels, TV Tower and hydrometeorological station "Kraljeve stolice". Water is transported from the altitude of 81 m above sea level (water treatment plant "Fiserov salas") to the altitude of 520 m above sea level (hydrometeorological station "Kraljeve stolice") over seven altitude zones and the same number of pumping stations.

The company operates as a single entity within which there are:

I Work Unit – Common services consisting of:

- Sector of general affairs
- Sector of financing and accounting
- Sector of commercial transactions, transportation, procurement and storage

II Work Unit – Technical services which include the

- sector of development and technical preparation

III Work Unit – Production and distribution of water

IV Work Unit – Maintenance and construction

V Work Unit – Sewage and wastewater transport and treatment

The company has 148 employees out of whom there is:

- 1 employee with a Master's degree
- 21 with a university degree
- 4 with a college degree
- 122 others

Between 5,000,000 m³ and 6,000,000 m³ of water is produced and supplied to the consumers annually, 30% out of which is delivered to the municipality of Irig. In 2013, compared to the water consumption registered, the loss of water is 44.55%. The reasons for the water loss are: old water pipes and hidden leakage on pipes and vents, leakage due to faults on water pipes, rinsing water pipes, washing filters in the water company, illegal connections.

The total number of connections to the water pipes in the municipality of Ruma in 2013 was 14,984 while in the municipality of Irig the number was 4,719 for a total of 19,703 connections.

Nowadays the water supply system consists of the following facilities:

Spring "Sava I"	Q= 180 l/s
Spring "Fiserov salas"	Q= 60-70 l/s
Water treatment plant	Q= 250 l/s

Reservoirs:

Consumers	V= 2710 m ³
In Water plant	V= 1000 m ³

The Municipality of Ruma

In Irig	V= 800 m ³
In Vrđnik	V= 320 m ³
Raw water pipeline	Ø600 - 5.900 m
Main pipeline	Ø500 and Ø350 - 11.840 m
Water supply network around the town and populated areas – total length	L ~ 460 km

Water supply of the town of Ruma and 9 settlements in the territory of the municipality of Ruma (D. Petrovci, Putinci, Zarkovac, Mali Radinci, Voganj, Pavlovci, Stejanovci, Kraljevci and Budjanovci) is obtained from two water sources “Fiserov salas” and “Sava I” at Jarak.

The local springs managed by the public company “Water Supply” Ruma are:

- Well for water supply of Grabovci- Vitojevci municipalities
- Well for water supply of Dobrinci municipality
- Well for water supply of Nikinci municipality

In addition to the above mentioned, the public company “Water Supply Company” manages the water well in the settlement Putinci and the water well in front of the settlement Mali Radinci, both of which are connected to the Regional water supply system.

The settlements Klenak, Platicevo and Hrtkovci have their own springs managed by the Local community.

Public Company “KOMUNALAC”

The public company “Komunalac” in Ruma is a legal successor of the working organization for designing, urban planning and construction, utilities and housing services “Rumaplan” which was founded by the City Council of Ruma on 10th December, 1965. At that time it existed as a basic organization of associated labor “Public Services and Utilities” within a working organization. In 1973 it operated as a basic organization of associated labor “Construction” under the working organization “Rumaplan”, and then in 1975 it transformed into the public utility company “Borkovac” which existed until 20th December, 1979. On the day of 9th January, 1980 the working organization “Komunalac” was founded – a public utility company of unlimited liability. The public company “Komunalac” in Ruma with unlimited liability was founded on 19th December, 1989 as a public company. Since 31st December, 1997 the company has been operating under the name of the Public company “Komunalac” in Ruma.

The public company “Komunalac” in Ruma is by its status a public company founded with the purpose of delivering public services and utilities of public interest to all the citizens and the economy with the aim of performing the following activities:

1. **Municipal waste management** – collection of municipal waste, its transport, treatment and safe disposal including managing, maintaining, repairing and closing landfills, as well as the selection and maintenance of secondary raw materials, their storage and treatment;
2. **Maintaining cleanliness in areas of public use** – washing of asphalt, concrete, paved and other surfaces of public use, collecting and transporting of waste from these areas, maintenance and emptying litter bins in areas for public purposes, as well as the maintenance of drinking fountains, water wells, fountains, swimming pools, beaches and toilets;
3. **Managing cemeteries and funeral services** – maintenance of cemeteries and its facilities which are part of the cemetery (mortuary, chapel and crematorium), burial or cremation, maintenance of passive cemeteries and tombstones, as well as transportation of the remains of a deceased from the place of death to the morgue at the cemetery or to the crematorium;

4. **Managing public car parks** – creating and maintaining the conditions for the use of public transport areas and the specific areas intended for vehicle parking, as well as the removal and relocation of parked vehicles setting the devices which prevent driving a vehicle to the order of the competent authority;
5. **Managing markets and managing fairs** – equipping, maintaining and organising activities in closed and open spaces which are intended for trade in agrifood and other products;
6. **Maintaining public green areas** – landscaping, current and preventive maintenance and recovery of the green recreational areas and pruning trees and cutting hedges;
7. **Chimney sweeping services** – cleaning and control of the chimney pipes and liners and equipment as well as ventilation ducts and equipment;
8. **Activity of animal hygiene** – capture, management, veterinary care and housing of stray and lost animals (dogs and cats) in animal shelters, killing terminally ill or injured lost animals, control and reduction of the population of stray dogs and cats, safe disposal of animal corpses from the areas of public use to the facilities for collection, processing or destruction of animal waste, the implementation of control measures and reduction of pest, rodent and insect population by implementing the measures of disinfection, pest and rodent control in the places of public use.

In addition to these basic activities that are of vital importance to life and to performing economic activities in the settlements, the public company “Komunalac” in Ruma also performs the activities the value of which can be achieved in the market in the conditions of free competition.

Such activities are: designing and maintenance of green areas, collection and processing of secondary raw materials, nursery production of ornamental trees and shrubs and production and sale of flowers, sale of funeral equipment and mortuary supplies, stone carving activity.

The company is organized in the following way:

1. Technical operation sector within which there are work units and departments
Work units:
 - a) Operating unit “Cleanliness”
Within the work unit “Cistoca” there is a department for garbage collection as well as a department for recycling and disposal and treatment of garbage
 - b) Operating unit “Cemetery”
 - b) Operating unit “Greenery”Services:
 - a) Services of markets and fairs
 - b) Parking service
 - b) Zoo hygiene service
 - r) Chimney sweeping service
 - d) Technical service
2. Sector of financial, accounting and bookkeeping operations
3. Sector of the commercial business
4. Sector of the general and legal affairs

The work units listed in the organizational structure of the company are managed by the managers of the work units and heads or department managers appointed by the CEO of the company.

The main mission, the task of the public company Komunalac in Ruma is to continuously perform utility services for which it was established in the municipality of Ruma, to improve the quality of life, protect the environment and take care of the service user and employee protection with courtesy, fairness and respect of the differences bearing in mind the quality for all service users.

All employees of the public company “Komunalac” in Ruma are required to provide quality services to the users in an efficient, accurate and friendly manner. The most important thing is that every interaction between the employees and the customers is positive.

When providing utility services, the public company "Komunalac" in Ruma will respect the following standards:

- Respecting the standard of service quality,
- kindness,
- professionalism,
- objective, truthful and timely information,
- effective handling of complaints,
- user training,
- awareness of the fact that every worker is "the ambassador" of the enterprise,
- respecting the adopted Code of Conduct.

The vision of the public company "Komunalac" in Ruma is a set of long-term commitment in terms of:

- improving the quality and increasing the volume of existing utility services and introducing the new ones;
- environmental protection;
- applying modern technologies and technical achievements;
- training and development of its own staff as well as service users;
- modernizing communication with all service users;
- achieving economic prices for services;
- adoption and certification of quality system and standards;
- initiatives and participation in the development of environmental projects at the municipal level;
- ranking the company among the leading utility companies when it comes to the reputation and the quality of work;
- Modernization of the working process by introducing new means of work;
- Training for providing quality service in the field of service delivery in the sector of the appropriate activity in the territory of the municipality;
- Creating the identity of the company through proper education, training and professional development of the staff.

Public Company "HOUSING COMPANY"

The public company "Housing Company" was founded by the City Council of Ruma for the purpose of energy producing activities to supply and distribute hot water and steam. In addition to this activity the public enterprise "Housing Company" of Ruma performs tasks related to the sector of collective housing, registering certain parts of the building, as well as other similar task in this field.

The production system includes 1 steam and 15 hot water boilers. The capacity for total steam and hot water production for the purpose of district heating amounts to 26.9 MW. The distribution system supplies 1990 apartments which is 20% of the households in the town, i.e. 111,700 m², and apart from that the company supplies cultural, sporting, economic and commercial facilities the total of which is 210, i.e. 22,800 m².

Regarding the collective housing activities it performs the tasks in accordance with the agreement signed with 14 tenant assemblies.

Approximately 1,990 apartments and 210 shops are connected to the system of central heating. As energy fuel, a fuel oil (mazut) (around 78%) and natural gas (around 22%) are used.

The company has a total number of nine boiler houses and 44 substations, 40 out of which are warm water substations (direct heating) and 4 heat exchanger substations (indirect heating). According to the type of energy fuel which the fuel boilers use, the public company "Housing Company" has:

- 11 fuel oil boilers
- 4 natural gas boilers
- 1 combi boiler which uses both natural gas and fuel oil.

The total length of the distribution network is 15,509m, 11,759 m of which is the length of the warm water distribution network, while 3,750 m is the length of the hot water distribution network. 1,990 apartments are connected to the distribution system, i.e. 20% of the town households and 210 office space units.

Area for heating:

- Total area for heating 134,500 m²
- Living spaces 111,700 m²
- Commercial property 22,800 m².

Public Company “PLAN”

The urban public company “Plan” in the municipalities of Ruma and Pecinci (hereinafter UPC “Plan”) continuously performs tasks within the range of activities for which it was registered by applying the laws and regulations and first and foremost by applying the Law on Planning and Construction.

The company is organized in order to permanently perform professional and technical tasks of spatial and urban planning for the municipalities of Ruma and Pecinci. The tasks from the range of these activities are relevant to the work of the local self-government and they consist of monitoring and analyzing changes in space, forming a database i.e. information about the area, previously carried out studies and analysis required for producing urban plans, spatial and urban plans for spatial organization and planning of the settlements with the purpose of adding to the existing and creating the new urban values, preserving the natural and man-made values as well as coordination of construction and spatial planning.

UPC “Plan”, for the purposes of the municipalities of Ruma and Pecinci, performs tasks of planning regulations by creating urban conditions which represent the basis for issuing the rules and regulations for construction of the facilities, performs technical inspections of the constructed buildings which are privately owned, provides professional assistance to the bodies of the Local self-government and Planning boards.

For the purpose of a legal entity or a natural person, urban projects of allotment and re-allotment are developed, geodetic surveys are carried out and marking, with the aim of creating construction lots, landscaping and determining the conditions for the construction of complex buildings, is performed, units and floor plans are designed for the purpose of registration of the condominium property on separate parts of the building, etc.. On the basis of the authorization obtained by the Republic Geodetic Authority, UPC “Plan” performs geodetic activities for its own purposes – creates updated geodetic bases for the development of spatial and urban plans, and performs other geodetic activities for legal entities and individuals at their request.

Staff structure: UPC “Plan” has 19 employees with the following qualifications:

- 11 with a university degree (4 graduate engineers of architecture, 1 graduate engineer of construction, 1 graduate landscape architect, 1 electrical engineering graduate, 1 graduate economist, 2 LLBs, 1 with BA in tourism and hospitality),
- 3 with tertiary education (2 geodets, IT technician),
- 5 with completed secondary education (1 construction technician, 1 with high school education, 1 associate in mathematics, 1 electrical technician for automatic control, 1 textile technician).

The company has the adequate office space and equipment for quality work on the development urban planning documentation and other documents.

Public Institutions

Public Company “SOCIAL WELFARE CENTER”

“Social Welfare Center” in Ruma was founded in 1962 with the aim of meeting the needs of the citizens of Ruma in the field of social and family legal protection, in accordance with the Law on social security and family economic well-being, the Family law as well as other applicable legal regulations. In addition to this, the Center also provides the services which are in accordance with the extended rights decision in the area of social protection, issued by the City Council of Ruma. The activities of the Center are aimed at prevention and resolving problems of individuals, families and social groups in accordance with the law.

- ✓ In the area of social protection (determining the right of the family to the economic well-being,
- ✓ The right for cash compensation for help and care of other person, placement in an institution for social welfare or with a foster family, skilled trade training.
- ✓ In the area of family legal protection (custody, adoption, advisory work and prevention in resolving disturbed family relations, juvenile delinquency, domestic violence, gender equality, a developed system of foster care for children without parents and children with special needs and their placement with foster families, etc.)
- ✓ In the field of analytical research (monitoring and analytical study of the social needs and problems).

In addition to this, The Center also provides the services of the elderly care and care of the people with disabilities through Home Care Assistance. The previously-mentioned activities are done by 26 workers three out of which are nurses and one is a home care nurse who perform activities regarding home care and assistance. The professional organization operates on the principle of team polyvalent social work.

The organizational structure of the center consists of professional groups and teams:

- Protection team for adults and the elderly
- Protection team for children and the youth
- Team for planning, reporting, analytical and preventive activities
- Protection team for children without parental care, children with mental and physical development disorders as well as children and the youth with behavioral disorders
- Protection team for children from families with disturbed family relations, minors who enter into marriage and other categories of children and youth
- Protection team for financially unsecured persons
- Protection team for adults and seniors

The Center in its work applies methods of professional social work, humane relationship towards people, voluntary work of the people who are willing to help wholeheartedly to the individuals as well as families in need. The Center is always open for those who seek help, support, a kind word, as happy people rarely come by to the Centre. The Center attracts only those who can do little, but need a lot.

ELDERLY HOME “SREM”

The Elderly Home “Srem” in Ruma provides services of housing, nutrition, social work, health care, cultural services, entertainment, recreational, occupational and other services and all that based on the needs, abilities and interests of the beneficiaries. Premises and equipment: the Elderly Home “Srem” in Ruma, away from the city center, is situated on a quiet two- hectare park area, enriched with many amenities such as a rose garden, a fountain, promenade for its beneficiaries regardless of the degree of their mobility.

The capacity of the facility is 285 beneficiaries, who are situated in three buildings. The building “B” provides a lower standard of housing. In the same building there is a part for a clinic and a stationary part, where different dependent categories of beneficiaries are situated. The building “C” accommodates semi-dependent and dependent category of beneficiaries, while the building “A” possesses the capacity of high standard, i.e. single and double rooms, studios

and apartments, which provide the required quality according to the given standards. The facilities are intended for the accommodation of beneficiaries, common spaces such as halls, dining rooms, space for working therapy and a library with over thousand books, a home cinema and a large number of films and filmed files of the life and activities of this institution. The exhibition area is for handicrafts of the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries can also benefit from a hair salon.

Within the Elderly Home “Srem” there is a chapel of St. Basil of Ostrog, where the beneficiaries can satisfy their religious needs. History of the institution: the Elderly Home “Srem” was open and started working on 6th June, 1976. Before the foundation of this institution, the activities that had been performed at the time to satisfy the needs of the senior citizens of the municipality of Ruma were created and implemented through the institutional protection.

After the building “B” was opened in 1976, in the period between 1979 and October 1988, the building “C” was constructed, an aid station was added to the building “B” and the building “A”, i.e. the facility that belongs to the high standard category, was completed.

The activities of the institution:

- Social protection of adults
- Permanent housing and providing accommodation to mentally stable independent beneficiaries, who are capable of to satisfy their basic needs independantly
- Permanent housing of the mentally stable semi-independent beneficiaries who are capable of satisfying their needs with the help of others
- Permanent housing of the dependent beneficiaries who are mentally sane (bedridden) and the disabled beneficiaries (conditionally moving, bedridden) and the beneficiaries in the ICU
- Providing nutrition to the beneficiaries
- Prooviding care to the beneficiaries
- Organizing work and occupational therapy
- Providing barber services, hairdressing and beauty care, pedicure and similar services
- Laundry, ironing, sewing household lining, clothes and bed linen of the beneficiaries
- Organizing cultural entertainment, recreational and other activities for beneficiaries
- Organizing and providing services of social work and other services, depending on the needs, abilities and interests of the beneficiaries
- Inpatient health care
- Organizing and providing health care by providing diagnosis, treatment, care, ambulance transport and other forms of medical help
- Medical rehabilitation
- Improvement and compensation of the existing injuries by applying physiotherapy

Services:

1. Social work services

The Department of Social Wefare Center within the institution has the greatest importance and it provides social work services, psychological diagnosis and treatment, work and occupational therapy for the beneficiaries, working not only with individuals but with groups and therapeutic communities as well in the field of psychology and social psychology. This department has a function of a faster adaptation of the user to the conditions, reviewing and providing their daily needs in a variety of activities and entertainment that take place during the whole year.

2. Health and hygiene services

The Elderly Home “Srem” in Ruma has 18 nurses, 2 physiotherapists, 2 doctors, and we also hire 3 consultants: a physiatrist, a neuropsychiatrist and a dentistThe organization of providing services ins not present in all three buildings. All three objects have clinics, and the building “B” also has a dental clinic. In the courtyard area and in the vicinity of the building “B” there is a room for rehabilitation of the beneficiaries. A special attention is paid to the providing health care services and maintaining superior hygiene. The whole health service is networked, and all the

health workers have undergone a computer training course. The equipment that we have in our possession and which is intended for providing health services fully meets the needs of the beneficiaries.

The Center has a total of 97 employees. All the departments in the institution, i.e. the department of social welfare, the department of health and hygiene, the department for the nutrition of beneficiaries, accounting and financial department, as well as the department for general, common, legal and technical issues function as a whole and due to their synchronised organization they provide all the necessary conditions for the life of a beneficiary in such an institution.

The investments made in 2008:

- reconstruction, i.e. replacement of joinery
- refurbishing the roof of the building "B" from the funds of the Ministry
- because of the prevention and fire protection, the funds are obtained from the Provincial Secretariat for social policy and demography – this investment is in progress, so that the whole building will be covered with fire alarms
- the replacement of flooring on the ground floor and the first floor of the building "A" was made as well as in the medical part of the building "B"
- the car fleet has been upgraded, so that two passenger cars "Opel Astra" have been bought

The necessary investments:

The most urgent investments for maintenance and functioning of accommodation and other facilities are:

- adaptation and extension of the kitchen
- complete reconstruction of the sanitary block in the building "B"
- introducing signalling in the beneficiaries' rooms
- replacement of flooring in the infirmary and the floor of the building "B"
- construction of the external video surveillance and automation of the entrance gates
- installation of solar water heating system for sanitary use and reconstruction of water heating pipes
- paving the entrance road and the plateau in front of the facility
- installation of the equipment for reducing energy costs
- construction of a building for an occupational therapy (installing a sundial, building aviaries for ornamental poultry and the construction of a greenhouse)
- investment in the organization and standardization of work process ISO 9001
- construction of a new unit of 1,643m² with 50 beds for mobile persons diagnosed with dementia

Tourist Organization

The Tourist Organization of the Municipality of Ruma (TOOR) was established on 15th of February, 2011 with the headquarters in Ruma, in the main street, number 172. With the aim of evaluation, conservation, protection and promotion of the values of tourism in the territory of the municipality, the Tourist Organization performs the following activities:

- Creating programs for the development of tourism in the municipality
- Improving the general conditions for attracting tourist and their visit to the municipality
- Impact on improving the quality of tourism and complementary facilities thus creating an attractive tourist destination
- Directing and coordinating initiatives and activities of business entities and other organizations regarding creating and placement of the tourism products
- Initiating and organizing activities in order to improve the quality of services in tourism, the development of cultural tourism and protection and improvement of the environment
- Organizing and participating in the organization of events in the municipality
- Preparing informative and promotional material and souvenirs
- Performing other activities in accordance with the Law on Tourism and the Statute.

The Tourist Organization of the Municipality of Ruma cooperates with other tourist organizations of the towns and municipalities in the country and abroad, participates in fairs and scientific, professional, cultural, sporting and other events promoting the tourism potentials of the municipality.

In the work plan of the Tourist organization of the municipality of Ruma for 2011, apart from the regular activities such as providing information, promotion, event planning and participation in fairs, it is planned that the special attention should be given to monitoring and implementation of the projects for the development of tourism. The projects are aimed at creating attractive tourist products the benefits of which will bring about a long-term competitive advantage not only on the national but also on the international market in tourism.

6.4 Financial Institutions

In the municipality of Ruma there are eleven affiliate offices of both domestic and foreign banks and one insurance company.

Table 52. Banks that operate in the municipality of Ruma, 2014

Bank Name	No. of Affiliate Office
AGROBANK AD BELGRADE	1
AIK BANK –AD NIS	1
ALPHA BAN SERBIA AD	1
CONTINENTAL BANK AD	1
EUROBANK EFG STEDIONICA AD BELGRADE	1
COMMERCIAL BANK AD BELGRADE	1
MERIDIAN BANK CA	1
NLB BANK AD BELGRADE	1
RAIFFEISEN BANK AD	1
VOJVODJANSKA BANK AD	1
BANCA INTESA	2
SOCIETE GENERALE	1
POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK A.D.	1

Table 53 . Insurance companies in the municipality of Ruma, 2014

Insurance Company	No. of Affiliate Office
DUNAV INSURANCE COMPANY A.D.O.	1
DDOR NOVI SAD A.D.O.	1
GENERALI INSURANCE A.D.O.	1
WIENER STÄDTISCHE A.D.O.	1
TAKOVO INSURANCE A.D.O.	1
UNIQA INSURANCE	1

Source: The Municipal Administration of Ruma

6.5 Investments

There are several factors which rank Ruma at a very high position on the map of Serbia when we talk about potentials for foreign and domestic investment. First of all, the big cities Belgrade and Novi Sad are in the vicinity. The airport *Nikola Tesla* is located only 35km away from the town of Ruma, whereas the E-70 highway and railroad (Corridor 10) are located on the outskirts of the town.

Corridor 10 connects Ruma with Croatia, Slovenia and the whole Western Europe but it also connects it with Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece and the eastern part. In addition to the E-70 highway, the route of the state first-class road M-21, Novi Sad – Sabac, passes through the municipality of Ruma.

Table 54. Investments in the private sector, the municipality of Ruma, 2014

Company Name	Country	Activity	Year of investment	Type of investment
Menina	Slovenia	Milling and wood processing	2002	Greenfield
Dag Co	Serbia	Footwear manufacturing	2005	Greenfield
Sigma A3	Serbia	Production, processing and packaging of frozen fruit and vegetables	2006	Brownfield
Andric Company	Serbia	Production of illuminated advertising	2008	Greenfield
ICM electronics	Serbia	Robotics	2008	Greenfield
Rumekon	Serbia	Metal products manufacturing	2009	Greenfield
Orago Termo-T	Slovenia	Milling and wood processing	2009	Greenfield
Sagal	Serbia	Production of tomatoes, vegetables, import and export of fruit and vegetables	2009	Greenfield
Mitas	Czech Republic	Production of tires, retreading of rubber tires	2008	Privatization
Cablex-S Group	Slovenia	Production of other electronic and electric wires and cables	2011	Brownfield
Europarketi	Serbia	Manufacturing other products made of wood, cork, straw and wicker	2010	Brownfield
Frigo Zika Soko	Serbia	Production of thermal and cooling devices	2011	Greenfield
Iteko Partners	Italy	Re-use of sorted materials	2011	Privatization
Angler	Serbia	Manufacturing other products made of wood, cork, straw and wicker	2011	Greenfield
Mlinotest-S	Serbia	Production of macaroni, noodles and similar farinaceous products	2011	Brownfield
Albon Plc	Great Britain	Manufacturing engines and turbines, except the ones intended for aircrafts and vehicle	2012	Greenfield
Adriana.Tex	Croatia	Manufacturing of other outdoor wear	2012	Greenfield
Insert	Serbia	Footwear manufacturing	2012	Greenfield
Capital Group	Serbia	Production of other clothing apparel and accessories	2012	Greenfield

Source: The Municipal Administration of Ruma, 2014

6.6 Industrial zones and industrial parks

The infrastructure network with built high capacity power stations, well-organized water supply, gas substations, gas and sewage system, digital telecommunication station, ranks Ruma as one of the municipalities in the territory of the Republic of Serbia with the possibilities for a comfortable and modern life and work. The work zones represent the basis of the development capacity of our municipality in the territory of which there are approximately 2,000 hectares of available land for potential work zones. The urban plan defines five work zones:

EAST WORK ZONE

This work zone is located in the eastern part of the town and has an excellent access from the main road I B 21 and regional roads II A 120 and II A 126. It covers 40 hectares, 35 out of which are owned by the state and 5 hectares are privately owned. Out of the available infrastructure, the zone is partially equipped with a water supply system sewage sources and internal transport infrastructure. It is intended for the programs of tertiary services such as small businesses, trade and transport activities.

SOUTH WORK ZONE

The south work zone covers about 40 hectares of the construction area. The road access is provided from the regional roads II A 120 and II A 126. It is located in the immediate vicinity of the highway I B 21 Novi Sad - Sabac, and within this zone there is a railway- transportation or industrial track of the railway to the complex "Rumagume", and plans of the detailed regulations provide their subdivisions. The construction of the facilities for the following activities: production, processing, utility services and storage space, is planned in this area. This zone is not equipped with infrastructure.

SOUTHWEST INDUSTRIAL ZONE

The southwest industrial zone covers 37 hectares in the construction zone. The road access is enabled from the regional roads II A 120 and II A 126. The construction of the facilities for the following activities: production, processing, utility services and storage space, is planned in this area. This zone is not equipped with infrastructure.

WEST WORK ZONE

Work zone "West" covers about 20 hectares of the construction area. The road access to the zone is enabled through the regional roads II A 120 and II A 126. The backbone of the transportation infrastructure is Industrijska Street, and the plan is to build the southern industrial roads parallel to the international railway which is used for carrying international freight. The plan is to develop these zones to the programs of secondary activities such as production, processing and storage of goods and materials.

WORK ZONE IN THE AREA

This work zone is located outside the boundaries of the construction region – in the peripheral area. It boards the construction zone on the north side, the main traffic artery I B 21 in the east, the highway I A 3 (E-70) in the south, while the border in the west is the town of Ruma itself. The zone covers 450 hectares of land and the plan is that the facilities for production and activities that are with a higher demand in terms of space, transport and infrastructure are located in this area, and the work processes of which are in accordance with environmental regulations in order to protect the environment. The zone is equipped with a partially planned infrastructure: water supply, sewage of waste water, high voltage cable line, roads, gas network.

Table 55. Location for investors in the municipality of Ruma, 2014

No	Name of the location	Area (m2)		Ownership (%)		Available utility infrastructure
		total	available	private	public	
1	East work zone	40		87.5	12.5	Water supply, sewage and internal transport infrastructure
2	South industrial zone	40	30	100	0	Rail-transport, i.e. industrial truck
3	Southwest industrial zone	37	37	majority		Infrastructure not equipped
4	West work zone	20	20	81.4	18.6	Infrastructure not equipped
5	Work zone in the area	453.15	450			Infrastructure partially equipped, water supply, sewage, roads, gas network, high voltage line

Source: The Municipal Administration of Ruma, 2014

7. Labour force

7.1 Number and structure of the labour force

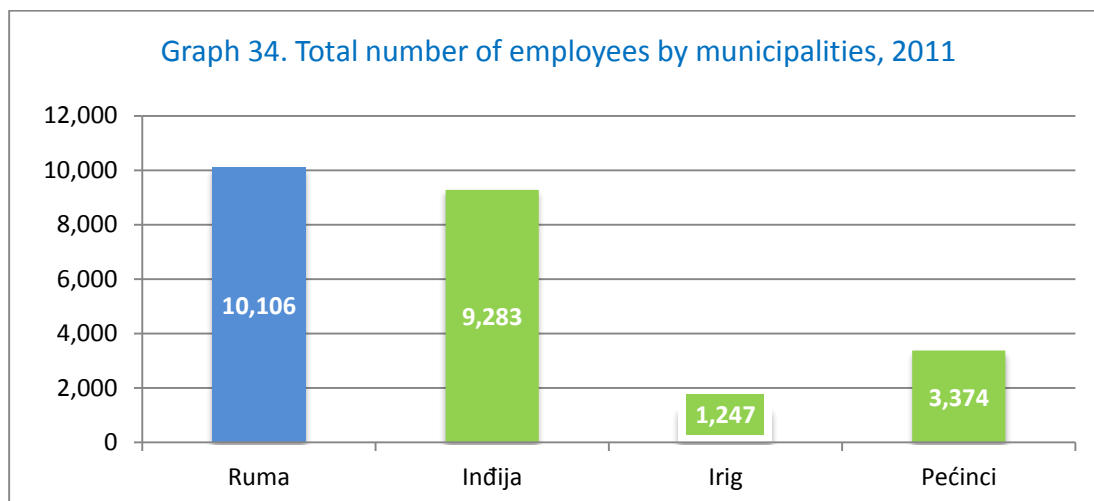
According to the gender structure in the municipality of Ruma, the majority of the employees are men (58.9%), while 41.1% of the employees –women. Around 75.60 % of the employees in Ruma work in companies, institutions, cooperatives and organizations, whereas about 24.4% of them are entrepreneurs, the self-employed and their employees, which is above the average for the Srem District and the surrounding municipalities.

According to the number of employees per 1,000 people, the municipality of Indjija leads with 194 employees per 1,000 people compared to the average for the Srem District (182 employees per 1,000 people) and in the municipality of Ruma (183).

Table 56. Number and structure of the employees in the municipality of Ruma, 2011

	Employees		Employees in legal entities	Entrepreneurs	No of employees per 1,000 people	
	Total	Share of women (%)			Total	Share of legal entities
Srem District	58,348	44.9	43,487	14,861	182	136
Indjija	9,283	46.0	5,763	3,520	194	121
Irig	1,247	44.8	887	360	112	80
Pecinci	3,374	45.0	2,370	1,004	157	111
RUma	10,106	41.1	7,640	2,466	183	138

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011



7.2 Employment by sectors

The largest numbers of employees in legal entities (28.5%) work in the manufacturing sector, and the smallest number in the real estate business (about 14 of employees).

Table 57. Structure and number of employees in companies, institutions, cooperatives and organizations, by sectors, 2011

MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA		
A.	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	372
B.	Mining	0
C.	Manufacturing	2,179
D.	Supply of electricity, gas and steam	249
E.	Water supply and waste water management, waste water treatment process	289
F.	Construction	753
G.	Wholesale and retail and automotive repairs	917
H.	Transportation and storage	964
I.	Accommodation and food services	16

J.	Information and communication	98
K.	Financial brokerage and insurance services	78
L.	Retail estate sale and rental	14
M.	Professional, scientific, innovative and technical activities	125
N.	Administrative and support service activities	19
O.	Public administration and social security	293
P.	Education	856
Q.	Health care and social protection	609
R.	Art, entertainment and recreation	55
S.	Other community services	24
	Total	7,640

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011

7.3 Average income

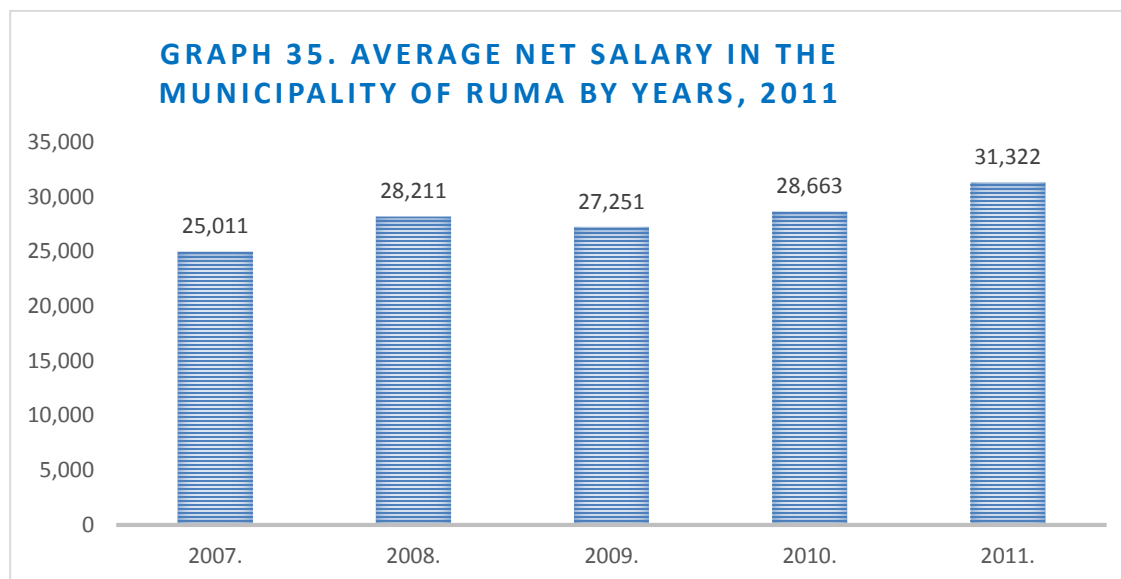
The average gross and net earnings in the municipality of Ruma are lower than the average for the Srem district and even lower compared to the national average.

In the municipality of Ruma the average income without taxes and contributions by the employee in the period from January to December 2007 – 2011 has a positive trend. The amount of a net salary at the end of 2011 is by 25% higher compared to the year 2007.

Table 58. Comparative summary of the average net salary per employee by years, 2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Ruma Municipality	25,011	28,211	27,251	28,663	31,322
Srem District	26,318	31,216	28,123	29,442	32,029
Republic of Serbia	27,759	32,746	31,734	34,142	37,976

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011,
*without taxes and contributions from January to December in RSD



*

**Without taxes and contributions from January to December in RSD*

Table 59. Comparative summary of the gross salary per employee by year, 2014

	2007	2010	2014*
<i>*calculation refers to the month of October 2014 (in RSD)</i>			
Ruma Municipality	34,845	39,744	52,269
Srem District	36,798	40,853	54,316
Republic of Serbia	38,744	47,450	61,963

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011,2014

7.4 Income by sector¹

The highest net income in the municipality of Ruma is obtained in the Financial sector (€717),³ followed by the manufacturing and supply of electricity, gas and water (€444), public administration (€393), construction (€378), health care (€359), agriculture (€348), etc. on the other hand, the lowest income is made in the trade sector (€166) and real estate business (€180).

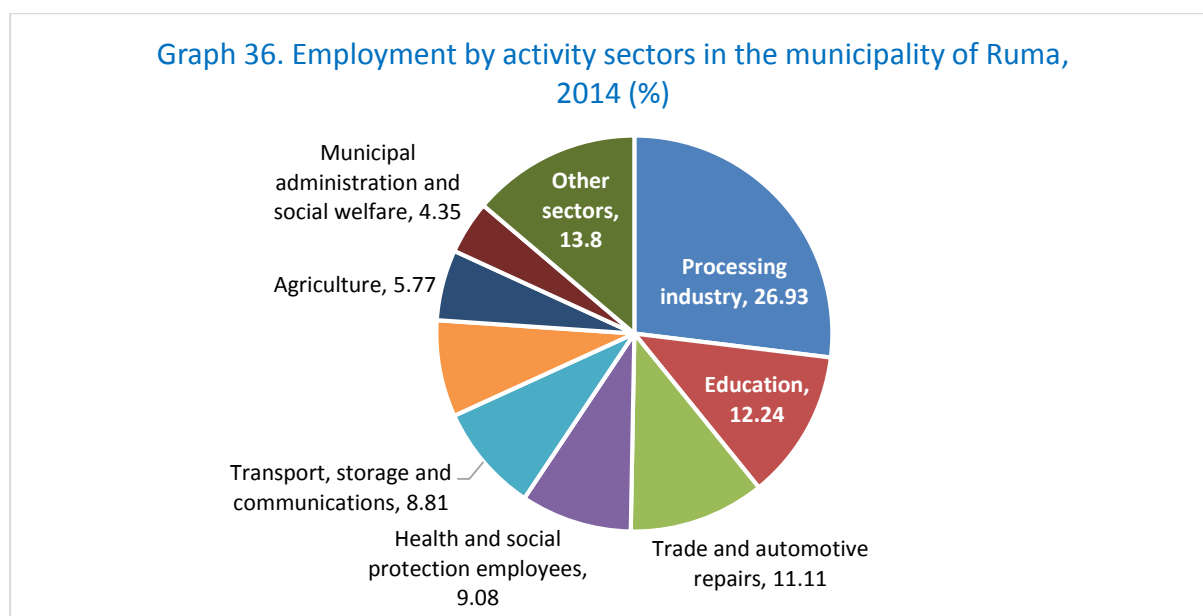
¹The Republic Statistical Office does not possess the latest data, part 7.4 taken from 2007

7.5 Employment²

According to the data of the Republic Statistical Office in the municipality of Ruma on 31st March, 2013, there were 9,346 people employed:

- ❖ **Employees in commercial companies, enterprises and institutions: 7,173**
- ❖ **Entrepreneurs and their employees: 2,173.**

The majority of the employees work in the manufacturing industry 26.93%, followed by education 12.24%, followed by trade, automotive repairs 11.11%, health care and social workers 9.09%, transport and storage and communication 8.81%, construction 7.89%, agriculture 5.77%, public administration and social security 4.35%. And 13.8% work in other sectors.



Compared to the year 2011 when there were 10,086 people employed, 740 persons (i.e. 7.84 %) is employed in 2013 which is fewer.

According to the data of the Tax Administration Office, **1,234** of small, medium and large companies operate in the municipality of Ruma. The importance of small and medium-sized enterprises is reflected in the fact that they survive easily in the times of crisis, as they adapt to the new changes and business conditions very fast.

According to the Serbian Business Register Agency there are 416 enterprises in the municipality of Ruma.

In this number of companies the small enterprises account for 93.99%, followed by the medium enterprises with 4.81%, and the large enterprises with 1.20%. The commercial enterprises with the largest number of employees are: "Mitas" (563 employees), Sreput" (391 employees), „DAG-CO“ " (290

² Source : Local Employment Action Plan of Ruma, 2014

employees), "Insert" (250 employees), "Adriana Tex" (211 employees), "Kerring Group" (120 employees), "Cablex S" (112 employees), "Frigo Zika Soko Ruma" (111 employees), "Andrijasevic" (110 employees), "Maris -mebl" (71 employees). In 2013 new investments were realized by the following commercial enterprises: "Capital group" (hat production), "Insert"(shoe business), "Adriana Tex"(textile industry- sewing of swimwear), "Kerring Group"(leather business), "Cablex S"(production of cable sets for household appliances), "Frigo Zika Soko Ruma" (production of refrigerators), "Albon"(production of engines for Ford cars), "Mitas"(rubber industry).

Informal employment³

Work in the grey market is characterized by low wages and low productivity, low level of safety at work, poor working conditions, non-payment of basic health and social security.

The labor market in the informal economy in 2013 recorded no major changes compared to the year 2012, except that it increased slightly, and there were great predispositions for the expansion of the grey economy due to the high taxes and social security contributions.

Work in the informal economy, which is most prevalent among young people, decreases with the age and acquiring work experience, and it is connected with educational level, so the less educated are more likely to accept in the informal economy.

7.6 Unemployment⁴

Table 60. Structure of the unemployed and job seekers by gender, December 2011

	Total	First time job seekers		Without qualifications		Women		Per 100 people
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	
Ruma	5,924	2,100	35.4	2,466	41.6	3,014	50.9	107

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2011

³Source : Local Employment Action Plan of Ruma, 2014

⁴Source : Local Employment Action Plan of Ruma, 2014

8. Public Resources

8.1 Traffic infrastructure

Ruma is a cultural and economical centre of the municipality with the total area of 582.06 km², which is above the average values for the municipalities in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina so that it is ranked 14th on the list out of 45 municipalities according to its area. The area of the municipality of Ruma is completely equipped with the transport infrastructure. The most important transport system in the municipality of Ruma is: Belgrade-Zagreb highway, Sabac-Noví Sad main road as well as Belgrade-Zagreb railway. These communications link Ruma with the major urban, industrial and consumer centers (Belgrade - 60 km, Novi Sad - 36 km, Sabac - 35 km). The road network in the municipality is relatively well developed. All the settlements are connected to the municipal center via roads.

8.1.1 Road transport

Ruma is characterized by a favorable geographical position which is accentuated by the presence of corridor E-70 which intersects the northern part of the municipality, as well as the proximity of the part of the highway E-70 through which the municipality is enabled to be actively involved in the primary road network.

The motor way I B 21 Novi Sad-Irig-Ruma- Нови Сад - Ириг - Рума – Sabac intersects the municipality in the direction north-south. Regional roads II A 120 (R 103) direction Sremska Mitrovica - Ruma – Pecinci, II A 127 Putinci – Stara Pazova and II A 126 RUma - Putinci – Indjija - Slankamen, II B 314 Ervedik -Bingula-Calma- Mandjelos- V. Radinci – Ruma as well as the large number of local roads connect this area with the rest of the district.

Table 61. Road network length, 2014

		Municipality (km)	Share percentage of the roads of the same category in the Srem district (%)	Srem District (km)
Road length - total		205	17.49	1,172
Modern road network		169	16.55	1,021
Magistral	total	39	16.32	239
	modern road network	39	16.32	239
Regional	total	47	12.63	372
	modern road network	47	13,31	353
Local	total	119	21.21	561
	modern road network	83	19.35	429

Source: Department for Construction, Ruma, 2014

8.1.2 Rail transport and infrastructure

Rail traffic is present through two international railway lines: Vienna – Budapest- Belgrade –Athens and Belgrade –Zagreb – Vienna that intersect the municipality.

Table 62. Turnover of goods and passengers in rail transport, 2005

	<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Share of the municipality in the total turnover in the district (%)</i>	<i>Srem District</i>
No of railway stations	7	35.00	20
No of passengers	128,915	22.55	571,687
No of packages	67,230	28.10	239,252

Source: Profile of the municipality of Ruma, 2009

8.1.3 Air traffic

When it comes to air transport, due to the proximity and close connection to the highway, the international airport “Nikola Tesla” in the vicinity of Belgrade can be used.

8.1.4 Water traffic

The southern and western part of the border of the municipality is formed by an international waterway – the Sava River with the ports in Sremska Mitrovica and Sabac.

8.2 Utility Infrastructure

8.2.1. Water supply

In order to solve the problem of water supply, the town of Ruma built a water supply network in 1971 in town, as well as a water source on the location of the picnic area “Borkovac” north of the urban area where seven water wells were built. Very soon it became evident that the spring “Borkovac” had a limited capacity and that in order to find lasting solutions we should turn to the area near the Sava River, i.e. the Sava and Drina alluvium.

As a temporary solution, a water source “Fiserov salas” was built in 1977 with the capacity of 50 l/s and the main pipeline of Ø 500 from the water source to the entrance of the town of Ruma (the length of which is 6100m). Up to now 12 research and exploitation of water wells have been built at the water source. All the water wells are dug out using the direct drilling method, with an average depth of 130-140 m. Their initial capacity was 16l/s but it decreased over time, so that the average water supply from this water well is 60l/s of water on a daily basis (out of 7 wells that are still operational). The water from this water source, due to its quality and without being previously treated with chlorine, is distributed to consumers.

The table lists, in a chronological order, the dates of inclusion of certain water wells in regular use:

Table 63: Dates of the inclusion of water wells in regular use, 2014

Well	Date of inclusion	Current capacity (l/s)	Cadastral lot, cadastre municipality Jarak
B-1, B-3, B-4	26/08/1977	only B1 operational	259/3, 252/2
B-2	10/04/1978	12	259/2
B-5	06/08/1980	12	267/2
B-6	30/09/1981	12	76/5
B-7	30/07/1983	not operational	290/1
B-9	08/05/1984	not operational	252/2
B-8	14/06/1984	not operational	261/1
B-10	22/06/1984	12	252/2
B-11	December 1984	12	76/4
B-12	May 2009	16	252/2

Source: Public Company Water Supply, Ruma, 2014

* wells: B-3, B-4, B-7, B-8 and B-9 are not operational

On 9th September, 1981 the Agreement on the Design Solutions for the Regional Water Supply “Eastern Srem” was signed between the Self-managing Community of Interest for basic water regulation in Ruma and the Institute for Construction in The Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. This document includes the borders of Ruma, Irig, Indjija, Stara Pazova and Pecinci.

The project of the regional water supply has been implemented only partially due to the lack of initial funds of the municipalities involved in the project, but it represents a perspective for the future as the advantage of the regional water supply is reflected in the possibility of providing enough water for a longer period of time.

The second source, within the concept of the Regional water supply – the water source “Sava I” was built on the eastern side of the road M-21 Novi Sad – Sabac in the forest of Dobrec. The source has existed since 1984 and its opening was preceded by a detailed feasibility study works performed by the Institute for the development of Water Resources “Jaroslav Cerni” in Belgrade. The digging of the water well was planned in two stages, the first of the water wells from the series is 500m away from the village Jarak, and the whole series of water wells located in the forest of Dobrec, between the road Jarak-Hrtkovci and the Sava River. All water wells were built using the reversed method with the average depth of 50m. The initial capacity of the water well was about 45l/s, however, during the time that capacity decreased, so that today we get 180l/s from this water well (out of 8 operational wells, the last was built and equipped in 2006). Building of 14 water wells has been planned in the study works at this water source.

Table 64. Years of putting the water wells in regular use, their capacity, and the number of the cadastral plot, 2014

Water Well	Date of inclusion	Current capacity (l/s)	Cadastral plot in the cadastral municipality Jarak
JB-1	1985	not operational	1331/3
JB -2	1985	30	2659/1

JB -3	1988	20	2659/1
JB -4	1989	32	2659/1
JB -5	1989	30	2659/1
JB -6	1996	35-40	2659/1
JB -7	1996	35-40	2659/1
JB -8	2003	35-40	2659/1
JB -9	2006	45	2659/1

Source: Public Company Water Supply, Ruma

On the location of the water source “Fiserov salas”, the water treatment plant was built in 1985 with the capacity of 250-300 l/a: aeration, filtration, disinfection with the necessary equipment for drinking water supply to the municipalities of Ruma and Irig as well as TS (10/0,4 kW, 2x630 kW). In the same year the pipeline of Ø600 and with the length of 5900m was built to transport raw water from the water source Sava I to the water plant “Fiserov salas”.

For both water sources the Study on the reserves of the slightly mineralized ground water was done and the Certificate of the reserves was issued by the Provincial Secretariat for energy and mineral resources from Novi Sad. Also, the project of zones and areas of the sanitary protection was done for both water sources and based on that the Ordinance on the establishments of sanitary protection zones at the water sources Sava I near Jarak and “Fiserov salas” was issued by the Ministry of Health in Belgrade.

Assessment of the situation

The current system has been meeting the needs for water of their consumers with a certain effort in the last few years, although the industry functions with reduced capacity. There are several problems:

- Residents in the upper (northern) parts of the town experience problems with low pressures (settlement “Detelina” and Lamele) – mostly the fourth and the fifth floors, the houses near Irig road, the settlements east of Ruma (Mali Radinci, Zarkovac, Putinci, Donji Petrovci), especially in the hours of peak demand
- The settlements Irig and Vrdnik are sent a limited amount of water due to the problems with a) the needs in these parts are larger and tend to go even higher
- The reservoir in “Borkova” is filled during the night, but rarely reaches its maximum
- Insufficient diameter of the pipeline of Ø500mm from the water factory to the C.S. “Borkovac” in Ruma

The technical condition of the system has deteriorated in recent years due to the fact that the existing asbestos network is very old (30 years old), and that at that period the sewage network of Ruma was built and certain streets were reconstructed which lead to the subsidence of the soil and more frequent pipeline breaking. Also, the capacity of the water well at the water source in Jarak is decreasing (the first well was built 30 years ago), the narrow „opening“ of the system represents the main pipeline of Ø500 from “Fiserov salas” to Ruma the diameter of which is not sufficient to provide enough water for all the consumers.

Some of the major problems are: unresolved property issues on the location of “Fiserov salas”, the town of Sremska Mitrovica, the cadastral municipality Jarak, the user of the plots the Ministry of agriculture, water management and forestry and on the location at the spring “Sava I”, the town of Sremska Mitrovica and the cadastral municipality Jarak, the user of the plot Vojvodina sume – Forestry land Sremska Mitrovica, with issuing location/construction permit for building new wells.

The funds that are being provided are small and insufficient for the improvement of the conditions of water supply, especially in summer months, when the lack of water is evident. Without additional investments in the water supply system a further development of the population and industry in the territory of the Ruma municipality is not possible. When issuing technical requirements of connecting, the needs of the potential consumers' will be thoroughly analyzed, especially the ones who will have to build reservoirs in order to provide continuous water supply, i.e. the issue of the technical water supply will be resolved from some other source (well).

Needs and opportunities for the development of the water supply system, priorities

- ✓ Drilling, equipping and connecting of the two new wells at the springs "Sava I" and "Fiserov salas"
- ✓ Solving property relations on the location of the spring , i.e. the purchase of the land at the water source
- ✓ Construction of the main pipeline of Ø500 from the water plant "Fiserov salas" to the C.S. "Borkovac" in Ruma
- ✓ Solving the problem of water supply to the settlements in the eastern part of the municipality of Ruma (eastern subsystem).
- ✓ Solving the problem of water supply to the settlements in the southern part of the municipality of Ruma (southern subsystem).

8.2.2. Sewage system

The system of sewage network of of the town of Ruma is separately built and consists of:

- The main collectors (Eastern, Western and Central) made of asbestos pipes with the total length of 17km of Ø200-Ø600
- Secondary street sewage network made of PVC of the total length of 86km of Ø200-Ø250
- Waste water treatment equipment

The plant for waste water treatment with the capacity of 40,000 ES was built and became operational 30 years ago (1983) in the town of Ruma. With the increase in population and the stagnation of the economy, the funds for the maintenance of the plant were less and less allocated, which led to the fact that the plant stopped its work completely in the last ten years. Now the economy is slowly stabilizing, and the town of Ruma has completed a program of expanding the town's sewage network (100% of the town's coverage). The unit for the waste water treatment was put in an awkward position because the existing technical equipment outdated in time and was completely ruined. The basic concept of the waste water treatment is based on anaerobic process with waste-activated sludge for water, and the extended aeration with additional chemical stabilization and a forced sludge dehydration is intended for this sludge treatment.

In 1998, i.e. 2000, the Preliminary and Final Designs for the reconstruction and expansion of the equipment for waste water treatment were done with the capacities extended to 80.000ES; however, this project was not implemented due to the lack of financial funds. As this is a big investment and difficult to get funding for, it was decided in 2006 to begin with the revitalization of the part of the equipment within the existing technology and the degree of the development of facilities on the Unit for the wastewater treatment of the town of Ruma. A part of new equipment has been purchased and the work on prevention has been determined by the contract: a lattice conveyor, a worm pump and a sand filter.

During 2008 the improvement of the equipment was started (construction works) according to the project of Improvement (designed in 2008 by the project office "Pro-ing" from Novi Sad) as something that comes

before the reconstruction and extension. The works on improvement include the improvement of the following facilities and equipment: aeration basins, dividing buildings, a medium canal for sludge recirculation, secondary sedimentation tanks, a drainage canal of the treated water, pumping stations for sludge recirculation, pumps for skimming off excess sludge, compressor station foundation and laboratory equipment.

The final solution is to assess the current state of the equipment for wastewater treatment as well as the needs of the population of the town of Ruma through the feasibility and viability study which will represent the basis for the implementation of the project on putting into operation the equipment for the waste water treatment of Ruma. Industries the waste water of which does not meet the quality standards of the waste water defined with The regulation regarding waste water disposal into the public sewage system, i.e. with the Municipal decision on the removal and purification of the waste water of Ruma, INVESTORS are required to build their equipment for waste water treatment on their location in order to increase the quality to the level required for joining the public sewage network.

8.2.3. District Heating

1990 apartments are connected to the distribution system which accounts for 20% of households in the town, i.e. 111,700 m², and in addition to that the company provides heating to the cultural, sporting, economical and commercial facilities, the total of which is 210, i.e. 22,800 m². Around 1,990 apartments and 210 shops are connected to the central heating system. The energy used is fuel oil (around 78%) and natural gas (around 22%).

The total length of the distribution network is 15,509 m, out of which 11,759 m is the length of the warm water network, while the hot water network is 3,750 m. 1990 apartments are connected to the distribution system which accounts for 20% of households in the town and 210 units of the commercial space.

Heated area:

- Total heated area 134,500 m²
- Living space 111,700 m²
- Commercial space 22,800 m².

8.2.3 Electric power infrastructure

There are overhead and underground utility lines in the municipality of Ruma, and they have different operating voltages: 35 kW, 20 kW, 10 kW and 0.4 kW.

Regarding the supply of the electrical power, it is distributed to the major consumers who have measurement at high voltage, the major consumers who have a complete measurement group at low voltage, then for the purpose of public lighting, household and other consumers.

There are 34 major consumers in the territory of the municipality who on average spend around 38,000MWh annually. There are 273 major consumers in total who have measurement groups at low voltage level and they spend 20,200MWh annually. There are 2,137 minor consumers in which we include commercial units, shops, and institutions and so on, and they spend about 15,000 MWh. There are 151 consumers of the public lighting and they use around 3,500 MWh for those purposes. Households comprise the largest group of 20,431 and they spend about 107,000 MWh. In the territory of the municipality there

are 280 power stations in total, 196 out of which are owned by the power company, while 84 power stations are owned by a consumer.

8.3 Health Protection and Social Welfare

Since 1526 Srem was part of the Ottoman Empire for almost 200 years. From this period there are no any written documents about a health service in this area. Due to its geographical position Srem was constantly exposed to outbreaks of infectious diseases, the most common of which was plague. The soldiers from Austro-Turkish wars, refugees from Turkey and traders carried this disease. Although Ruma was not affected by the epidemic, "Srem" or "Irig plague" is often mentioned in this part of Srem.

Expansion of the plague that occurred in this region in 1795/96 was stopped and suppressed by good organization of the health service. As a sign of gratitude to God that the outbreak did not spread to Ruma, Ruma citizens built a monument on the left and the right side of the Ruma-Irig road, on the very place where the guards were set to prevent residents from crossing from one settlement to another, the monument is popularly called "the Statues".

The text on the memorial plaque reads: „In grateful remembrance of the town of Ruma unaffected by a contagious disease, which raged in this area in 1795 and 1796, this monument was erected and renovated in 1858 thanks to the generous contribution of Ruma guilds and other parishioners. It was rebuilt in 1941“. Organized medical service dates back to the mid-18th century. In 1749 when Count Marko Pejacevic proclaimed Ruma a trade centre, the organized health service was also established.



The first surgeon and first trained health worker in this area was Ivan Egedi in 1763, while the first municipal midwife was Barbara Rifl. The first pharmacy was established in 1795, and its owner was Ladislav Vagner. Since that time, Ruma has always had trained physicians within the health service.

Continuity in this sector in the municipality is carried on through the Health Center which was established in 1930 and was one of the 24 establishments of the sort in the whole Yugoslavia, and the second in Vojvodina. In late 1976, the Health Center moved into newly-built facilities, where it is situated even today. It is a modern institution which has a laboratory, maternity ward, many specialized services and the emergency department that covers the entire territory of the municipality of Ruma. Ruma citizens care about their senior population as well, and they are the only ones in the Srem District that have built a modern Elderly Home "Srem" with the capacity of 283 beneficiaries with all the amenities necessary for the users of a social institution to feel comfortable and protected.



Health Center RUMA



The construction of the present-day Health Center with the surface of 9,940 m² was completed in 1976 and it was opened in November the same year. The Health Center Ruma as a health care institution as one of the institutions in the primary health protection implement the primary health protection measure in the municipality of Ruma with about 55,000 inhabitants (2011 Census). In order to provide accessible health protection in larger settlements or remote villages, health clinics were organized in Kraljevci, Mali Radinci, Zarkovac, Donji Petrovci, Dobrinci, Voganj, Stejanovci, Pavlovci, Budjanovci, Nikinci, Grabovci and Vitojevci. Health protection stations: Putinci, Hrtkovci, Platicevo, Klenak.

The Health Center performs the health care activities in the following areas: general medicine, women's health protection, children's health protection with outpatient speech therapy; youth counseling; dental care with a dental laboratory; emergency medical care with a medical fleet; home health care and medical care; occupational medicine; sanitary epidemiological protection; physical medicine and rehabilitation; laboratory diagnosis; roentgen and ultrasonography. Clinical pneumophysiological protection, dermatologist, ophthalmologist, neuropsychiatrist, psychologist, general practitioner, otolaryngologist (The Service of specialized and consultative activity that provides services to individuals in the municipality of Irig with about 12,000 inhabitants); medical supplies; administrative service and the service of technical maintenance.



The Health Center Ruma performs its activity with 360 workers, 28 out of which are specialist doctors, 42 general practitioners, 13 dentists, 8 pharmacists, 3 medical assistants, 179 nurses and medical technicians and 80 non-medical staff.

ELDERLY HOME SREM

The Elderly Home "Srem" in Ruma provides services of housing, nutrition, social work, health care, cultural services, entertainment, recreational, occupational and other services and all that based on the needs, abilities and interests of the beneficiaries. Premises and equipment: the Elderly Home "Srem" in Ruma, away from the city center, is situated on a quiet three- hectare park area. It is enriched with many amenities such as promenade for its beneficiaries, , a fountain and a rose garden.

The capacity of the facility is 285 users, who are situated in three buildings. The building "B" provides a lower standard of housing. In the same building there is a part for a clinic and a stationary part, where different dependent categories of beneficiaries are situated. The building "C" accommodates semi-dependent and dependent category of beneficiaries, while the building "A" possesses the capacity of high standard, i.e. single and double rooms, studios and apartments.

The center owns a library, a working therapy area, exhibition space for handicrafts of the beneficiaries, hairdressing salon, physical therapy space and a chapel of St, Basil of Ostrog.

SOCIAL WELFARE CENTER

Social Welfare Center in Ruma was founded in 1962 with the aim of meeting the needs of the citizens of Ruma in the field of social and family legal protection, in accordance with the Law on social security and family economical welfare, the Family law as well as other applicable legal regulations. In addition to this, the Center also provides the services which are in accordance with the extended rights decision in the area of social protection, issued by the City Council of Ruma.

The activities of the Center are aimed at prevention and resolving problems of individuals, families and social groups in accordance with the law.

In the area of social protection the Center is concerned with determining the right of the family to the economical welfare, the right for cash compensation for help and care of other person, placement in an institution for social welfare or with a foster family, skilled trade training.

In the are of family legal protection the Center is concerned with custody, adoption, advisory work and prevention in resolving disturbed family relations, juvenile delinquency, domestic violence, gender equality, a developed system of foster care for children without parents and children with special needs and their placement with foster families, etc. In the field of analytical research the Center monitors and analyses social needs and problems. In addition to this, The Center also provides the services of the elderly care and care of the people with disabilities through Home Care Assistance.

Table 65: Investment in social security, 2014

	Planned	Executed
Budget planned for social welfare	84.191.712,20	72. 165. 545,58

Source: Budget of the municipality of Ruma, 2014

The number of beneficiaries of the Social Welfare Center in 2013 is higher by 727 persons compared to the previous reporting period (index 114).

Table 66. Doctors, dentists and pharmacists employed in the Health Center Ruma, 2014

Doctors, dentists and pharmacists employed in the Health Center Ruma	
Doctors – total	77
General practitioners	42
Residents	7
Consulting physicians	28
Dentists	13
Pharmacists	8

Source: Health Center Ruma, 2014

Table 67. Welfare beneficiaries -minors, 2013

Number of children in the Social Welfare Center by beneficiaries group and age in 2013					
Beneficiaries groups	Age				
	0-2	3-5	6-14	15-17	Total
Children without parental care	3	6	22	19	50
Children as victims of violence and neglect	2	14	28	10	54
Children with behavioral problems	0	2	17	75	94
Children whose parents are arguing about exercising the parental rights	15	18	24	6	63
Socio-economically disadvantaged children	229	199	652	245	1325
Children with disabilities	1	2	13	2	18
Children as victims of trafficking	0	0	0	0	0
Children of foreign nationality - unaccompanied	0	0	0	0	0
Children as returnees/readmission	0	0	0	0	0
Other children	0	0	0	0	0
Total	250	241	756	357	1604

Material support provided by the Center in 2013 included 1404 children (87%) out of the total number of (1604) children registered as service beneficiaries in 2013.

Table 68. Total number of children entitled to the financial assistance

Total number of children entitled to financial support in 2013	
Number of children entitled to the financial assistance	1314
Number of children entitled to care and support by others	29
Number of children entitled to increased care and help by others	35
Number of children entitled to Prevention, Retention and Contingency assistance	26

The majority of the total number of juvenile beneficiaries of welfare in the municipality of Ruma is the persons with the status “threatened by a family situation and they represent 82.6 % out of the total number of the juvenile beneficiaries.

Table 69. Total number of beneficiaries registered with the Social Welfare Center in the valid records in 2013, by gender and age.

Beneficiaries registered with the Social Welfare Center in the valid records in 2013, gender and age						
beneficiaries by age	No of users in the valid records in the reporting period (01/01/2013-31/12/2013)			No of users in the valid records 31/12/2013		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Children (0-17)	877	727	1604	811	687	1498
Youth (18-25)	229	255	484	191	223	414
Adults (26-64)	1495	1553	3048	1410	1471	2881
Seniors (65 and over)	205	451	656	177	393	570
Total:	2805	2986	5792	2589	2774	5363

Table 70. Total number of adult users with the Social Welfare Center in the valid records in 2013, by gender and age

Total number of adult users with the Social Welfare Center in the valid records in 2013, gender and age						
Adult beneficiaries by age	No of adult beneficiaries in the valid records in the reporting period (01/01/2013-31/12/2013)			No of adult beneficiaries in the valid records 31/12/2013		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Youth (18-25)	229	255	484	191	223	414
Adults (26-64)	1495	1553	3048	1410	1471	2881
Seniors (65 and over)	205	451	656	177	393	570
Total:	1929	2259	4188	1778	2087	3865

Table 71. Number of adult beneficiaries of the Social Welfare Center by beneficiary groups 2013

Number of adult beneficiaries of the Social Welfare Center by beneficiaries groups and age 2013				
Beneficiary group	Youth	Adults	Seniors	Total
Neglected persons and persons in risk of neglect	2	4	43	49
Persons with disabilities	28	217	198	443
Persons with socially unacceptable behavior	1	14	6	21
Persons with disturbed family relations	50	64	52	166
Persons in need of migrant housing and other social care services in the local self-government	6	9	123	138
Economically disadvantaged persons	397	2739	234	3370
Foreign citizens and stateless persons in need of social security	0	0	0	0
Victims of trafficking	0	0	0	0
Others	0	1	0	1
Total:	484	3048	656	4188

8.4 Education

The foundation of the development of each town and every municipality is education. In an effort to create a new generation of educated and professional people, Ruma has a long history of 250. The first elementary school began its work in 1756, when the priest Pantelejmon Hranisavljevic founded "Mala slovenskuja" school as a part of the St. Nicola's church. Ten years later, he founded the first high school in this region so-called Pejacevic high school, and the historical sources mention a mixed school for the Roman Catholic and Orthodox children. The high school was opened in 1912 alongside with the existing vocational schools of trade, apprentice, all-girls school and music school. The tradition of quality education continues in 11 primary schools and lower school of music.

The kindergarten "Poletarac" works in 21 buildings that are situated both in rural and urban areas, in 64 educational groups. 1237 children are in the nursery. Around 70 children are included in the all-day stay.

There are 4 secondary schools in town: high school "Stevan Puzic", vocational secondary school of technics "Milenko Brzak Uca", vocational secondary school of agriculture "Steva Petrovic Brile" and vocational secondary school "Branko Radicevic". The number of educational profiles is 24. The majority of high school students are educated in Novi Sad, Sremska Mitrovica and Belgrade.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

“Zmaj Jova Jovanovic”, Ruma

“Veljko Dugosevic”, Ruma

“Dusan Jerkovic”, Ruma

“Ivo Lola Ribar”, Ruma

Primary music school “Teodor Tosa Andrejevic”, Ruma

“23. Oktobar”, Klenak

“Sesta udarna vojvodjanska brigade”, Grabovci

“Milos Crnjanski”, Hrtkovci

“Nebojsa Jerkovic”, Budjanovci

“Branko Radicevic”, Nikinci

“Milivoje Petkovic – Fecko”, Platicevo

“Dositej Obradovic”, Putinci

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

High school “Stevan Puzic”, Ruma

Vocational secondary school of agriculture „Stevan Petrovic Brile“, Ruma

Vocational secondary school of technics „Milenko Brzak - Uca“, Ruma

Vocational secondary school “Branko Radicevic”, Ruma

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

“Poletarac”

Table 72. Capacities of the educational institutions, 2013

	No of institutions	No of educational profiles	No of students
Preschools	1	/	1237
Elementary schools	12	/	3941
Secondary schools	4	24	1500
Universities	/	/	/

Source: The Municipal Administration Ruma, 2013

Table 73. Number and structure of the basic educational institutions, 2013

		"Veljko Dugosevic"	"Dusan Jerkovic"	"Zmaj Jova Jovanovic"	"Ivo Lola Ribar"	"Dositej Obradovic"	"Miliwoje Petkovic – Fecko"	"Sesta udarna vojvodjanska brigade"	"Nebojsa Jerkovic"	"Branko Radicevic"	"23. Oktobar"	"Milos Crnjanski"	Total
1 st	Classes	5	5	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	27
	Students	81	110	51	39	34	29	10	13	11	19	25	422
	Children with special needs	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
2 nd	Classes	5	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	27
	Students	96	108	78	44	32	27	10	12	9	35	28	479
	Children with special needs	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
3 rd	Classes	5	5	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	29
	Students	95	114	77	38	35	34	11	11	16	31	31	493
	Children with special needs	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
4 th	Classes	5	4	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	28
	Students	96	115	75	52	41	39	10	21	15	28	23	515
	Children with special needs	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6
5 th	Classes	3	5	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	24
	Students	85	112	82	52	31	28	13	18	13	37	21	492
	Children with special needs	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
6 th	Classes	4	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	25
	Students	90	100	86	35	30	28	10	17	17	30	34	477
	Children with special needs	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	8
7 th grade	Classes	4	5	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	25
	Students	110	123	78	39	30	34	12	17	13	35	22	513
	Children with special needs	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
8 th grade	Classes	4	4	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	25
	Students	106	86	80	55	42	31	16	12	15	27	32	502
	Children with special needs	0	0	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Total	Classes	35	36	34	21	20	15	8	8	8	14	11	210
	Students	759	868	607	354	275	250	92	121	109	242	216	3893
	Children with special needs	3	0	12	12	2	0	3	0	3	0	13	48

Source: The Municipal Administration Ruma, 2013

There are 3,942 students in 210 classes in 11 primary schools, 48 out of whom have special needs. Primary school "Dusan Jerkovic" in Ruma has the largest number of students (868), while the school "Sesta udarna vojvodjanska brigade" in Grabovci has the smallest number of students with 92 students in 8 classes.

Table 74. Number and structure of secondary school institutions, 2013

Grade		High school "Stevan Puzic"	VSS "Branko Radicevic"	VSST „Milen ko Brzak - Uca	VSSA „Stevan Petrovic Brile"	Total
1st grade	Classes	4	6	5	3	18
	Students	106	140	86	57	389
	Children with special needs	0	2	0	0	2
2nd grade	Classes	4	7	5	2	18
	Students	102	173	79	31	385
	Children with special needs	0	0	0	0	0
3rd grade	Classes	4	7	6	4	21
	Students	117	156	84	70	427
	Children with special needs	0	1	0	0	1
4th grade	Classes	4	4	3	4	15
	Students	75	109	49	63	296
	Children with special needs	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	Classes	16	24	19	13	72
	Students	400	578	298	221	1497
	Children with special needs	0	3	0	0	3

Source: The Municipal Administration Ruma, 2013

Out of four secondary schools in the territory of Ruma, vocational secondary school "Branko Radicevic" has the largest number of classes (24) and the number of students (578), while vocational secondary school of agriculture „Stevan Petrovic Brile“ has the smallest number of classes (13) and students (221). The total number of classes in all the secondary schools is 72 with 1497 students.

Table 75. Planned funds for education in the budget of the municipality of Ruma, 2014

	Municipality of Ruma	RSD
Education expenditures (total)		746905211.24
Elementary Education expenditures		143428250.62
Elementary Education expenditures per student		36842.60
Secondary education		41 500 000.00
Scholarships		12 900 000.00
Preschool education		152 874 355.00

Source: The Municipal Administration Ruma, 2013

For 2014, the expenditures planned in the budget of the municipality of Ruma were RSD 746,905,211.24; and RSD 152,874,355.00 was intended for preschool education.

9. Environmental Resources

9.1 Air quality

Testing of the air quality in the territory of the municipality of Ruma is done by *the Institute of Public Health* in Sremska Mitrovica.

The analysis which is used is the emission of air pollutant, which measures the level of sulfur dioxide, soot, nitrogen and total sedimentary materials. The samples of the gaseous pollutant are taken with wash bottles (ProEco AT – 801h), by the absorption of the of the components in a suitable solvent, the soot samples are taken by filtering of the known volume of the air through the filter paper; while the total sediment sample is taken with a sedimentator. The analyses are done at one measuring point, on the basis of daily samples, continuously for a period of one month except for the total sedimentary material where the analyses are done on the basis of monthly samples.

The analyses of the air show that there is no exceedance of the limit values of the emissions except for a small number of days a year.

9.2 Soil quality

In the territory of our municipality the *Agricultural Station Ruma Ltd* deals with the samples of the state of fertility of the arable land.

This company collects about 1,000 soil samples annually from the municipalities of Ruma and Irig. 630 samples out of the total number of samples are processed in their own laboratory, after that each sample is given a recommendation for fertilization. The rest of the samples are submitted with all the necessary documentation to *the Institute of Field and Vegetable Crops* in Novi Sad. Based on the agrochemical analysis of the soil samples it can be concluded that the obtained results are within the limits of the long-term average for this area.

In this region, the predominant soil type is limestone chernozem, so even in the agrochemical analyses of the soil more than 70% of samples have pH value of water and potassium chloride typical for alkaline soil. The content of the limestone is also higher. Agrochemical analyses have shown that the content of potassium in this area is rarely below the recommended level, and that the phosphorus content is diverse.

9.3 Water quality

The water quality in the territory of the municipality of Ruma is excellent, as it fully corresponds to the Water safety regulations.

Regular chemical analyses of V-volume are done four times a year, one for each season, and they are done by the Institutes for Health Protection in Belgrade and Novi Sad.

The Institutes for Health Protection in Sremska Mitrovica performs chemical analyses of B-scope once a month, the internal laboratory of the “Fiserov salas” water plant performs chemical analyses daily.

9.4 Solid waste management

According to the Law on Public Utilities and the Statute of the municipality of Ruma, the City Council of Ruma adopted a decision on the maintenance of cleanliness in the municipality of Ruma in 2010, based on which the public enterprise “Komunalac” in Ruma maintains the cleanliness of the town. The public enterprise “Komunalac” performs garbage collection service in the entire territory of the municipality of Ruma (urban and rural settlements).

Garbage is collected in special vehicles of the public company “Komunalac” and disposed at the town landfill where remediation and waste separation is performed on a daily basis. A regional landfill is planned which is located in the territory of the municipality of Indjija, and the Agreement on the solid waste management among the municipalities of Indjija, Ruma, Stara Pazova, Irig, Sid and Sremski Karlovci has already been signed. Also, in 2011 the Local plan for the waste management in the municipality of Ruma was designed.

9. Tourism Resources

The natural beauty of Srem, the proximity of Fruska Gora Mountain and traditional hospitality of Ruma citizens make this area a place not to be missed on the map of Serbia.

In the southern part of Ruma there is a forest complex and hunting ground *Karakusa*, a place famous and attractive to hunting enthusiasts and nature lovers, and there is also Borkovac Lake there with its picnic area.

What must not be left out when we talk about natural beauty and tourist potential is a protected area *Bara Trskovaca*, situated next to the village of Platicevo, in the southern part of Srem. Today Trskovaca is a natural place for reproduction of tench and crucian carp, as well as 72 types of birds of the moor. Boat trips along the canal, a rest at the observation point with the view that stretches all the way to the surrounding forests, a stroll along the trodden paths around the pond itself are only a few activities that this place offers.

Catering and accommodation facilities of Ruma include the hotel “*Park*”, which is situated in the town center and is ranked a four star hotel and the hotel *Borkovac*, as well as several private motels, a number of restaurants that offer Srem culinary magic, while rural tourism is constantly developing and is characterized by ethno house in the village of Jazak, where you can feel the true spirit of this beautiful region.



Bara Trskovaca, Ruma

The Tourist Organization deals with the promotion of the tourist destinations and cultural values of the municipality of Ruma and it was founded in 2011.

The work plan of the Tourist organization of the municipality of Ruma for 2014 intends to pay a special attention to monitoring and implementation of projects for the development of tourism, apart from its regular activities such as providing information, promotion of the events and participation at fairs. The projects are aimed at creating attractive tourism products the competitive advantages of which will enable the town to compete not only on the national but also international market of tourism.

A variety of natural and anthropogenic tourism resources in the municipality of Ruma allow the development of different types of tourism: cultural tourism, event tourism, sports and recreational tourism, sailing tourism, camping tourism, hunting tourism, fishing tourism, rural tourism, transit tourism, etc.

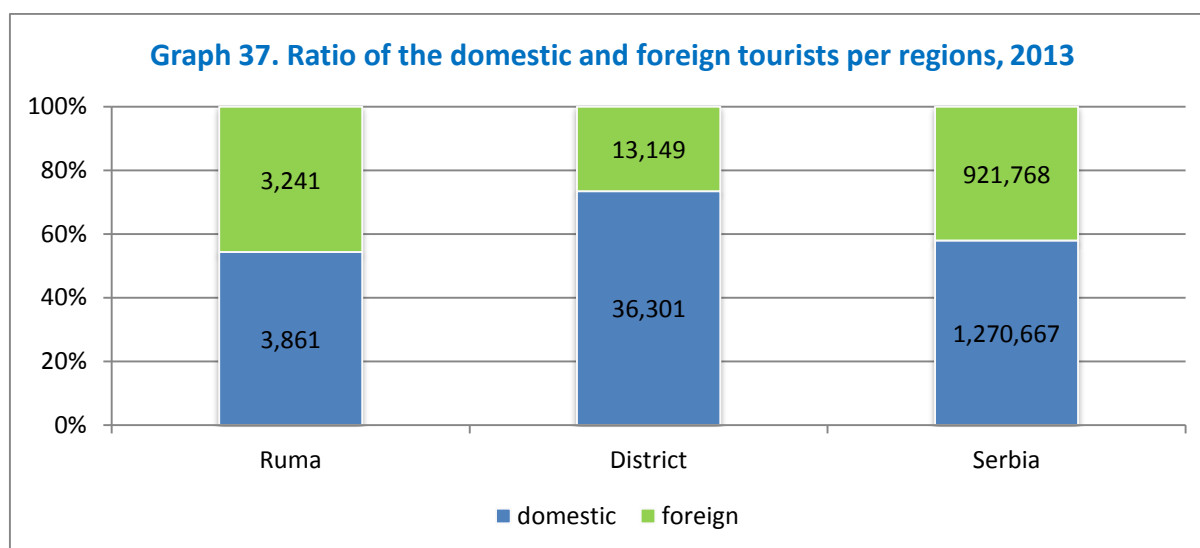
10.1 Number of visitors

The average number of overnight stays per tourist is significantly lower compared to the average for the Srem District, but also significantly lower for the national average.

Table 76. Number and structure of tourists and overnight stays, 2013

		Municipality of Ruma	Srem Distict	Serbia
Tourists	total	7,102	49,450	2,192,435
	domestic	3,861	36,301	1,270,667
	foreign	3,241	13,149	921,768
Overnight stays	total	16,141	159,528	6,567,460
	domestic	8,584	129,065	4,579,067
	foreign	7,557	30,463	1,988,393
Average number of overnight stays	total	2.27	3.23	3
	domestic	2.22	3.56	3.6
	foreign	2.33	2.32	2.16

Source: Tourist Organization of the municipality of Ruma



10.2 Accommodation capacity

Table 77. Accommodation capacity, 2013

Destination	Category (number of stars)	Number of lodgings	Number of beds	Capacities used (%)
Hotel "Park", Ruma Рума	4*	1	150	/
Hotel "Borkovac" Ruma	2*	1	28	/
"Vila Hit" Ruma	Overnight stay, suits and rooms	1	45	/
Restaurant "Vulin" Ruma	Restaurant with accommodation	1	16	/
National house "Tami konak", Platicevo	Restaurant with accommodation	1	28	/
Motel "Uzalac", high way E - 70	Motel	1	150	/
Restaurant "Krajina", Voganj	Restaurant with overnight stay accommodation	1	8	/
Total	/	7	425	/

Source: Tourist Organization of the municipality of Ruma

Park Hotel



Located at the foot of the mountain Fruska Gora, only 30 minutes away from the Belgrade airport, but still close to the natural beauty of the spa *Vrdnik*, hunting grounds *Karakusa*, a nature reserve *Zasavica* and a picnic area *Borkovac*.

The Park Hotel is a high quality hotel with four stars. It was built according to the highest technological and environmental standards. It provides a pleasant atmosphere, maximum comfort and friendly staff. The hotel has 65 rooms and 8 junior suites, two restaurants, two modern conference rooms, one meeting room and a wellness center.

The Park Hotel is ideal for seminars, conferences and team building activities and the first choice for business people visiting Srem. Recently it has become a very popular destination for pleasant weekends for all those who would like to enjoy the comfort of a hotel and the natural beauty and attractions of the region.

Great opportunities for sport and recreation, as well as the proximity of the Sports Center, which has a large hall for indoor sports (basketball, volleyball, handball, five-a-side football, etc.), as well as a bowling alley and a gym, make the Park hotel ideal for the preparation of sports teams.

Borkovac Hotel



The hotel is located 50 km away from Belgrade and only 35km away from Novi Sad, in the picnic area of *Borkovac* in Ruma – 3km away from the town centre of Ruma.

Due to the fact that it is surrounded by nature and secluded from the town noise, the hotel *Borkovac* is ideal for business people who spend their working day in the town and would like to spend their afternoon break in peace on the slopes of Fruska Gora.

The restaurant also has ten double rooms and ten single rooms, with the total capacity of 28 rooms. The rooms are air-conditioned, and the guests can also use the available Wi-Fi connection.

11. Quality of Life

11.1 Public facilities and recreational programs

11.1.1 Public facilities (sports grounds, sports halls, recreational centers, stadiums)



The Sports Center Ruma

Judging by the enthusiasm and affection for sports and sporting competitions, the citizens of Ruma do not lag behind the other citizens of Serbia. In addition to numerous football pitches, basketball courts, volleyball and handball courts, the sports proud of the town is definitely the Sports Center of Ruma with a hall the capacity of which is 2,500 visitors. In this attractive and multi-purpose facility which meets the stringent international requirements, competitions in various sports disciplines are held, and apart from the aforementioned hall, this sports offer includes an automatic bowling alley with six lanes, a gym with a fitness room, a sauna, a judo hall and other facilities.

SPORTS CENTER



The Sports Center Ruma

The sports center *Ruma* is an attractive sports facility. It covers a total area of about 4,500 square meters, which is modern, well-equipped and functional. The sports center meets the international requirements regarding indoor sports and is suitable for all kinds of competitions in different sports disciplines: basketball, handball, volleyball, five-a-side football, martial arts, bowling. The sports center can host concerts, musical events, conferences symposiums and presentations ...

The sports center has:

- a large hall (the capacity of 2,500 spectators);
- a bowling alley (6 bowling lanes and the capacity of 150 spectators);
- a gym with a separate cardio room;
- a judo room;
- 3 rooms for fitness, Pilates and martial arts;
- a cafe (the capacity of 150 seats);
- a room for table tennis;
- Ancillary rooms (8 locker rooms, two rooms for delegates, a press center);
- Amenities (sporting equipment and material for group and martial arts, sound, lighting, ventilation).

11.1.2 Recreational programs, sports activities and preschool activities



*Bowling alley in the Sports Center
Ruma*

Many sporting events take place in the municipality of Ruma and a large number of sports associations and clubs from various sports disciplines are active here. The list of the sports clubs is as follows:

0. Sports Federation Ruma, Ruma

1. Sports club for all "Most", Ruma
2. Municipal Football Association "Ruma – Irig"
3. Municipal Handball Association Ruma
4. Athletic Club "Ruma", Ruma
5. Town Football Club "Sloven", Ruma
6. Football Club "Fruska Gora", Ruma,
7. Football Club "Donji Petrovci", Donji Petrovci
8. Football Club "Napredak", Zarkovac
9. Football Club "Partizan", Vitojevci
10. Football Club "Mladost", Budjanovci
11. Football Club "Mladost", Pavlovci
12. Football Club "Hrtkovci", Hrtkovci
13. Football Club „PSK Putinci“, Putinci
14. Football Club "Fruskogorac", Mali Radinci
15. Football Club "Jedinstvo", Platicevo
16. Football Club "Borac", Stejanovci
17. Football Club "Granicar", Grabovci
18. Football Club "Borac", Klenak
19. Football Club "Polet", Nikinci
20. Football Club "Sloga", Voganj
21. Football Club "1. Maj - AGRORUMA", Ruma
22. Football Club „OFK Kraljevci“, Kraljevci
23. Football Club "Mladost", Pavlovci
24. Football Club "Jedinstvo", Ruma
25. Football Club "Sremac", Dobrinci
26. Football Club "Sunce", Ruma
27. Taekwondo club "Zmaj", Ruma
28. Taekwondo club "Srem", Ruma
29. Kick boxing club "Ru 09", Ruma
30. Kick boxing club "MS Panteri", Ruma
31. Boxing club "Sloven", Ruma

32. Savate boxing club "Ruma", Ruma
33. Boxing club "Zlatni gong"
34. Aikido club "Srce Srema", Ruma
35. Real aikido club "Vitezi rumski"
36. Judo club "Ruma", Ruma
37. Judo club "Sloven", Ruma
38. Karate club "Ruma", Ruma
39. Karate club "Sloven", Ruma
40. Martial arts club "Koloseum", Ruma
41. Sports club "Ruma", Ruma
42. Sports club "Fit-forma", Ruma
43. Sports club "Cara"
44. Rhythmic gymnastics club "Rumita"
45. Paintball club "Mevdza", Klenak
46. Sports and Recreation Association "Arena"
47. Cycling club "Agresive", Ruma
48. Pilates club "LADU zone"
49. Fitness club "Fitness pover"
50. Fitness club "Ironfit", Ruma
51. Bodybuilding club "Fleh Ru"
52. American football club "Ruma Guardians", Ruma
53. Five-a-side football club of Ruma
54. Five-a-side football club "Arena RU"
55. Five-a-side football club "Viking"
56. Basketball club "Ru-kos", Ruma
57. Basketball club "Ruma", Ruma
58. Youth basketball club "Mladost014" Platicevo
59. Women's volleyball club "Ruma 92", Ruma
60. Volleyball club "Sloven", Ruma
61. Volleyball club "Klenak", Klenak
62. Women's volleyball club "Ruma", Ruma
63. Handball club "Veterani 022", Ruma
64. Handball club "Klenak 09", Klenak
65. Handball club "Putinci", Putinci
66. Handball club "Ruma", Ruma
67. Handball club "Hrtkovci", Hrtkovci
68. Handball club "DIS", Ruma
69. Tennis club, "West Gem", Ruma
70. Tennis club "Budjanovci", Budjanovci
71. Table tennis club "Ruma", Ruma
72. Bocce club "Dalmatinac", Ruma
73. Men's bowling club "Sloven", Ruma
74. Women's bowling club "Srem", Ruma
75. Aero club "Fruskogorski zmaj", Ruma
76. Ski mountaineering association "Borkovac", Ruma
77. Auto-moto club, "Milic", Ruma
78. Motorcycle club "Nevidljivi", Budjanovci
79. Chess club "Brile", Ruma

80. Chess club "Borac", Klenaka
81. Chess club "Sloga", Hrtkovci
82. Chess club "Putinci"
83. Chess club "Sloven", Ruma
84. Sport fishermen association "Saran"
85. Sport fishermen association "Crvenperka"
86. Kennel club "Ruma"
87. Equestrian club "Becar", Ruma
88. Small animal protection association
89. Physical education teachers' association of the municipality of Ruma
90. Swimming and water polo club "Srem", Ruma
91. Town swimming club "Soven", Ruma

11.2 Churches and temples

Throughout the history, in the present days and in the future of this region churches and other religious buildings play an important role as eternal and faithful guardians of the tradition and spirit of the people settled in this territory. As a symbol of a century long presence and survival in these lands there are 15 monasteries of the Serbian Orthodox Church on Fruska Gora Mountain. Each of them has its story of love towards God and people: Jazak, Novo Hopovo, Staro Hopovo, Grgeteg, Mala Remeta, Beocin, Besenevo, Krusedol, Rakovac, Velika Remeta, Divsa, Sisatovac, Petkovnica, Kuvehin, Privina Glava.

There are four churches in the very town of Ruma: St. Nicolas Church, the church of the Ascension of the Lord, the Descending of the Holy Spirit church (Greek Church), the Roman Catholic Church "Holy Cross". St. Nicolas Church was built in 1758, and the temple "The Ascension of the Lord" in 1761, the iconostasis is the work of the famous painter Stefan Tanecki. The Descending of the Holy Spirit church was built in 1840 and there is a Roman Catholic church in it which was built in 1813 on the site of the previous wooden church.

CHURCH OF ST. NICOLAS



With high probability it can be assumed that Ruma had the church from ancient times, because in 1566, among the people there were rumors about the three priests. The church has certainly been a forerunner of today's St. Nicholas church with the same fame among other churches and villages as well. In 1731 the Ruma priest Stojan Orlovic was mentioned. Two years later one source stated that Ruma had already had its church which was then rebuilt and the parishioners constructed a port around it. In the early 18th century the church was named after St. Nicolas, probably inherited from the ancient times, but it is mentioned in the record as being wooden and with an unfenced graveyard.

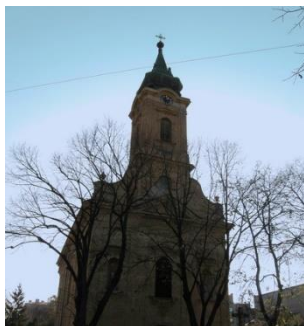
THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION OF THE LORD



The Church of the Ascension

In the first years of New Ruma their orthodox citizens were using the old church of Stara Ruma, and soon it became too small for all of them. So at the same time when the church of St. Nicolas was built out of the solid material and was finished in 1758, they started building one more church in New Ruma for the needs of orthodox citizens of Ruma. There were some problems in the beginning, because for the new church they picked old and deserted orthodox graveyard, and the settlement's judge thought that it was too close to the Catholic Church. Even the Empress Maria Theresa got involved; who made the decision that they should built another orthodox church, or the church of Ascension church at the place where it is today. The church was built in 1861. The iconostasis was the work of the famous painter Stefan Tenecki.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS



Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross

At the end of the XVIII century there was the Roman –Catholic church in Ruma, on the place where it is today, but made of wood, and too small to accept all the believers. It was without the bell-tower and decorations, simple and modest, so it was more like barn then the church. Near it, there was the house of the priest, smaller than those of the pheasants, made of bricks and cane. That is why in 1813. there was built the new church The Rising of the Holy Christ, which can accept up to 2000 believers, and near it there was built the priest castle. The church is one nave classical building, spread in the direction of north-south. Presentation of the Rising of the Holy Christ on the main altar was made by Vinsens Dojcer. The Holy Mother Imakulata and St. Ivan Nepomuk are the works of the unknown authors, While the painting of St. Vendalin was done by Konstantin Pantelic, and the Annunciation was painted by the Hungarian painter Peskija.

CHURCH OF THE DESCENT OF THE HOLY SPIRIT (ALL SAINTS CHURCH OR GREEK CHURCH)

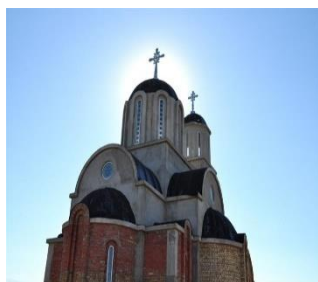


Greek Church

The third Orthodox Church in Ruma, the All Saints Church, was mentioned at the end of the 18th century, but it was built of the soft wood planks, "dilapidated and prone to falling apart". It is not known where it was exactly located, but it was certainly not at the location of the present church in the town center. Namely, in the 80s of the 18th century, a large number of the Orthodox traders bought their houses in the centre of the town. The majority of them were of Greek or Tzintzar descent – of Orthodox religion. The aforementioned old church, as well as two new ones, was quite far from their homes, so it was hard to get to it especially in winter, as they complained to the Metropolitan; moreover, during the service their homes stayed empty and were often broken into. The Metropolitan and Srem County gave a permission to build the third new church in the center of Ruma, but then problems arose,

although the construction material was almost provided. First, the Austro-Turkish war, and then the plague, administrative obstacles... Then there were complaints that the church would be too close to the Catholic Church and that the church was not being built by the Serbs but by a small number of Greek merchants. For these reasons the petition of the 114 reputable Ruma citizens followed, including Atanasije Stojkovic, a PhD in physics at that time, Jovan Pantelic, a painter, and many others. This whole situation delayed the construction of the third Orthodox church in Ruma. Actually, it was finished only in the mid-nineteenth century. The church was renovated in 1905, when it was consecrated as well. From then on it bears the name the Church of the Descent of the Holy Spirit. There is an iconostasis there the project of which was done by a Viennese architect Herman Bole and it was painted by a famous painter Uros Predic.

ALL SERBIAN SAINTS CHURCH



All Serbian Saints Church

The land for the church was consecrated in 2004, and the foundation was laid in 2007. Among the priests who served until the present day, there was venerable father Dragoljub Jankovic, during whose tenure in Ruma the location was obtained, the land was consecrated and much had been done by the fall of 2010, when he moved to Krcedin due to his work.

11.3 Local community centers

11.3.1 Libraries

The history of libraries and reading rooms in Ruma

The history of libraries and reading rooms in Ruma started and developed simultaneously with the emergence and development of handicrafts and trade in our town. The expansion of these economic activities had created a need for the development of education, and all that created a need for a faster streaming of books which were at the time the only educational and informational media.

*With the development of crafts and formation of the guild-like esnaf associations, but also with other forms of social organizing and gathering citizens in national, religious and political organizations, the first institutionalized reading rooms were formed, which were the gathering places of the citizens within esnaf and national associations in Ruma. So, in the second half of the 19th century and especially at the beginning of the 20th century numerous esnaf reading rooms and reading rooms of the national associations were formed. **The first Serbian reading room in Ruma started its work in 1861.** At that time printing largely started to be developed. Many magazines and newspapers were printed, including the first illustrated expert beekeeping magazine “Srpska pcela” from 1899, the newspaper “Zastava” and “Radikal”, the first books were also printed.*

The first public library whose services were available to all the citizens was established only after the Second World War in 1949. At first it was run by enthusiast volunteers, mainly teachers, who were most responsible for its foundation, and later the municipal government took over the founding rights and the care of its management and functioning. It changed the name from the National reading room and library into the Library “Slobodan Bajic – Paja”.

Since its foundation, the Town library Atanasije Stojkovic in Ruma, as the oldest cultural institution in this area, had worked as an independent institution, so that it would become an integral part of the Cultural Center only for a short period of time. In 1991 the City Council of Ruma established the library again as an independent institution under the name of Town Library. In 2011, the library added the name of the famous Serbian scientist and educator Atanasije Stojkovic to its name and became the Town library Atanasije Stojkovic. It received many important social and professional awards for its work: the Award of the education and culture council of the NR of Serbia (1954), the Charter of the Cultural and Educational community of Serbia (1986) and the Dositej Obradovic award of the librarian association of Srem (1988).

The Town library Atanasije Stojkovic is known today for its professional and technical capacities and it represents an institution which successfully fosters the traditional cultural values and follows the latest trends in the librarianship. Since 2007 it has been a full member of COBISS.SR, and since July 2010 it has actually been included in COBISS/OPAC system and it provides the users with all the services through its own service.

The town library is located in the former home of the Hennings and occupies the area of 560 m² and consists of four sections:

- Section for adults
- Section for children
- Science section
- Collection of regional works

The library has two reading rooms, one for children and one for adults, with 32 seats and an internet reading room with seven computers which are available to the users. The library also has an electronic database and the equipment for digitization, which is intended for scanning and digitization of the most valuable books from the collection of regional works in order to become available to every reader in electronic format. The town library has over 80,000 books, the majority of which are in the adult section. Very valuable books are also found in the science section which has about 15,000 books. One of the most important projects in the next two years will be the redecoration of the attic space, which would provide the additional 300 m² for new books.

The town library started work in 1861 when the First Serbian reading room was established.

Apart from the town library, today all schools have their own libraries with a certain amount of books.

SPECIALISED LIBRARY OF THE HERITAGE MUSEUM

The library of the Heritage Museum in Ruma is one of the specialized libraries and includes 3,700 units. Those are mostly technical publications on archeology, ethnology, history and art history. In addition to this it also has a



Heritage Museum, Ruma

collection of old and rare books, a heritage book collection, important encyclopedic and bibliographical units, monographs, exhibition catalogues, collections, legacies and guides.

Although it is not open to everyone, the library helps the students, scientific and cultural workers who need publications in the field it covers. The library curator is Snezana Jankovic.

11.3.2 Parks

In addition to the picnic area *Borkovac* which is rich in trees and walkways, Ruma also has several well-maintained parks, which are primarily equipped with various facilities for children.

The park that stands out among the parks is the one that has recently got the name *Parkic Brodic*. This



BRODIĆ PARKIĆ (LARGE PARK)

space is equipped with modern street furniture and a marvelous boat which occupies the central position in the area intended for children to play. The park is under 24-hour surveillance.

In the central city zone there is also a park, which has modern and urban street furniture and a wireless internet connection. Close to the primary schools “Dusan Jerkovic” and “Veljko Dugosevic”, and a preschool facility „Poletarac“, there is a park which has basketball courts.

11.3.3 Cultural Centers

The Cultural Center of Ruma, founded by the Municipality of Ruma as an institution in 1985 with the decision of the City Council of Ruma with the purpose of performing activities in the field of culture which helps the citizens exercise their rights, i.e. meets the needs of the citizens and achieves other interest in the area of culture determined by the Law.

In this contemporary and modern building which has the area capacity of 3,600 m², the following technical resources are placed:

- Great Hall: the capacity of 700 seats + 50 standing places, stage area of 400m² with twenty flies, lighting system of 30 kW, curtains, circular stage and an opening for an orchestra;
- Small Hall: the capacity of 262 seats
- Conference Hall: the capacity of 80 seats
- Big Hall: the capacity of 80 seats and 300 standing places
- Bar Hall: the capacity of 150-200 standing places



Building of the Cultural Center

The Cultural Center currently employs 24 workers. The activities performed by the Cultural Center are as follows:

Performing arts; Other artistic activities within the performing arts; Artistic creativity; Work of the artistic institutions; Art education; Organizing meetings and fairs; Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and intangible goods; Other professional, scientific and technical activities; Activities of the advertising agencies; Renting or leasing a property and their management; Production of cinematographic works, audio-visual products and television programs; Distribution of cinematographic works; Other publishing activity; Publication of books; Services of preparing and serving drinks; Restaurants and mobile food service activities; Retail sale of books in specialized shops; Retail sale of newspaper and stationary in specialized stores.

Particularly noteworthy is the organization and implementation of the famous festivals: the Festival of Music Societies of Vojvodina and the Festival of Tambura Orchestras. These festivals are the top of the amateur musical activity.

The Cultural Center traditionally participates in the implementation of the international theatre festival *“Trema fest”* in cooperation with the Ruma town theatre. The institution Cultural Center is financed from the budget of the City Council of Ruma; the budget of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina; the budget of the Republic of Serbia; the revenue that is achieved by performing activities; income derived from the provision of services to customers and selling production the market; gifts, bequest and donations and other income earned in accordance with the Law.

The list of cultural institutions in Ruma:

1. THE CULTURAL CENTER RUMA
2. THE HERITAGE MUSEUM RUMA
3. THE TOWN LIBRARY
4. THE ENSAMBLE OF FOLKLORE DANCES AND SONGS “BRANKO RADICEVIC”
5. CROATIAN CULTURE AND EDUCATION SOCIETY “MATIJA GUBEC”
6. THE TAMBURA ORCHESTRA OF RUMA “PLAVI CUPERAK”

11.3.4 Theatres

The town theatre was founded in 1994 with the aim to act through creative activities in the field of culture. It cherished a classical approach to the theatre but only to make a shift in the encounter with contemporary trends, and especially after the foundation of Trem fest in 1998, and it expanded its activity to all the fields of the civil initiatives.

It brings together, in 6 sections, over 100 members, it cooperates and works on the education of its artistic directors, it has initiated several workshops, and working with the target groups it covers the topics which are of wider significance for the local community. The town theatre of Ruma fosters various forms of theatrical expressions, works on the energizing of the positive civic actions, plans to establish a volunteer center, and works on networking and partnership on regional projects.

The theatre brings together the interested individuals and authors around the project and promotes their work. It actively participates in various humanitarian activities important for the local community and the region. As part of the project “Theatre in the service of education” in the fight against addictive diseases and AIDS, besides the workshop it has, it also educates with the play “VIRUS”. Every year in the month of March the town theatre of Ruma organizes a festival of authorial projects “TREMA FEST” – a theatrical

revue of the European multicultural activity, with the support of the Provincial Secretariat for Culture of the municipality of Ruma and the Cultural Center of Ruma.

11.3.5 Museums



The Heritage Museum Ruma

The collection of the historical treasure of the people who lived and still live in these areas can be found in the Heritage Museum in Ruma. The museum holdings include more than 10,000 artifacts within the archaeological, ethnological, historical and art department. There is also the legacy of a painter Milivoje Nikolajevic and a memorial collection of Dr Roman Soretic. As a regional museum, apart from Ruma, it also covers the territory of the municipalities of Pecinci, Indjija and Stara Pazova.

The Heritage Museum Ruma was founded in 1962 as a local museum collection. A decade later, in 1972, it changes its name in the Museum in Ruma, while in 1979 it was given its present-day name – the Heritage Museum Ruma.

The building of the Regional Museum in Ruma is under state protection as immovable cultural heritage of great importance. The building of today's museum was built in 1772 with the financial help of Baron Marko Pejacevic, as his endowment and for the purpose of a Lower Gymnasium. The building today represents a unique example of "frontier architecture" in our town, and as such it represents a unity with the Roman Catholic Church and the rectory.

Based on its primary orientation it falls into the category of native museums of a complex type which is composed archaeological, ethnological, and historical and art department. Within these departments there are 10,500 items organized into different collections. In the museum there is also a specialized closed-type library which includes around 4,000 books. The current plan is to establish a documentation department. The museum has 500 m² of the exhibition space with two permanent exhibitions:

- On the ground floor there are archeological, ethnological and ethnological exhibitions (up to now only one part of the historical exhibition has been finished in the hall of the museum)
- The art exhibition is placed on the first floor and it consists of the legacies (a painter and printmaker Milivoje Nikolajevic and a painter – aquarellist Dr Roman Soretic). In the facilities where these legacies are, during the year artistic and other thematic exhibitions are held.

As one of the cultural institutions in the town, the museum has hosted cultural events which are not related to museum activities (fashion shows, concerts, poetry evenings ...). The museum is visited by thousands of visitors owing to its numerous exhibitions and other events, and in this way it fully plays the most important role in our community.

In addition to printing informative catalogues that accompany every museum exhibition, the museum has appeared as a publisher of a series of individual publications with historiographic character over the past decade. It also publishes the annual publication of the museum "The Collection of the Heritage Museum", which first appeared in 1997.

The museum is the organizer of the art colony "Borkovac" which has been organized since 1986 and represents one of the oldest art colonies in Serbia.

The territorial jurisdiction of the museum in the field of research, protection and promotion of movable cultural property includes the municipalities of Ruma, Indjija, Stara Pazova and Pecinci.

The Archaeological Department of the Regional Museum Ruma

Curator: Slobodan Velimirovic

The archaeological department consists of the catalogued collections:

- Prehistoric
- Ancient
- Medieval
- Plans and maps
- Weapons
- Jewellery

The archaeological department has more than a thousand catalogued items and several thousands of study material. The majority of the items consist of pottery from the prehistoric period. The study material is divided into:

- Prehistoric
- Ancient
- Medieval
- Gifts and various items that are being processed.

The Ethnological Department of the Regional Museum

Curator: Arsenovic Jelena

The ethnological department consists of the following collections:

- Furniture
- Agriculture
- Textiles
- Crafts

The ethnological department began its work in 2003, when the processing and classification of the existing items in the museum fund was finished and when a certain number of new items was collected. The ethnological department currently has about five hundred items. Most of the exhibits from the ethnological collection has been digitized and transferred to the compact discs. So far the department has organized two exhibitions of the material from its own fund (Old Crafts in 1982 and Weaving and Embroidery – now and then in 2005), as well as a number of ethnological exhibitions in cooperation with other institutions.

The History Department of the Regional Museum Ruma

Curator: Djordje Boskovic

The history department consists of the following collections:

- Posters
- Periodicals
- Photographs
- Maps and plans
- Documents
- Old and rare books
- Weapons and equipment
- Various items
- Study collection

The department has several thousand catalogued museum exhibits, most of which are various documents photographs, posters, periodicals... A large part of the collection of the history department is digitized and transferred to compact discs. The department also has Study Collection which, among other things, includes:

- The legacy of Bogdan Rajakovac
- Archive of the Chess Club
- Archive of the Mountaineering Association "Borkovac"
- Photographs of the recent date of different events and other town happenings
- Photocopied material (archival documents, photographs, periodicals...)
- Posters from the period between 1960 – 1990
- Various trading and banking books
- From time to time the history department organizes exhibitions of the material from its collections:
- Ruma – First Century (1996)
- Tradesman
- Flight school in Ruma

The Art Department of the Regional Museum Ruma / The Gallery of the Regional Museum Ruma

Curator: Dragomir Jankovic

The art department includes the following collections:

- Memorial collection of Milivoje Nikolajevic
- Memorial collection of Roman Dr Soretic
- Collection of the Colony "Borkovac"
- Collection of the Gallery of the Regional Museum Ruma
- Memorial collection of Branislav Makes
- Memorial collection of Milan Lajesic
- Memorial collection of Fedor Fedja Soretic

The department has over 700 catalogued exhibits most of which are entered in the Central Registry. In the areas of the memorial collections of Nikolajevic and Soretic, which function as gallery space, an average of ten to fifteen exhibitions is held annually. The department organizes a variety of regular artistic events:

- Art colony Borkovac
- Limpa
- Selection of Contemporary Serbian Sculpture

11.4 Cultural activities (cultural events, festivals, parades, concerts)

In Ruma a great attention is paid to the culture, and the cultural workers gathered in the Cultural Center, the Heritage Museum and the Town library are the ones who are in charge of that.

One of the most important cultural institutions is certainly the Cultural Center, which has a large (theater and cinema) hall with the capacity of 700 seats and a small hall with the capacity of 262 seats, a conference room, a night club, a big hall and other facilities.

Their place under the auspices of the Cultural Center have found the following amateur, cultural and artistic societies: the Town mixed choir "Branimir Markovic", the Town theater of Ruma, The Town Tambura Orchestra "Branko Radicevic", the Ensemble of folklore dances and songs "Branko Radicevic", Vocal and instrumental folk ensemble "Vrelo", etc.

The Cultural Center of Ruma successfully organizes amateur music, theater festival and other events. The most important event was definitely the one in the last week of March – *Trema fest*, a theatrical revue of the European multicultural activity which has traditionally been held for nine years in the organization of the Town theater, Festival of Music Societies of Vojvodina, Festival of Serbian Tambura Orchestras.

The Regional Museum Ruma is the organizer of the art colony *Borkovac*, one of the oldest events of its kind in the country.

Currently the only cultural product that broke the barriers of the political situation and the bad image of the town is certainly the ethnic group "Vrelo".

FESTIVAL OF MUSIC SOCIETIES OF VOJVODINA (FMSV)

The Festival of Music Societies of Vojvodina, as the largest event of the amateur music creativity in Vojvodina, was established in 1964. The founders of the festival are the Federation of Music Societies of Vojvodina and the Cultural and Educational Community of Ruma. The festival is funded by the Provincial Secretariat for Culture and the Municipality of Ruma. The organizers of FMSV are the municipality of Ruma, the Department for Culture of Vojvodina and the Cultural Center of Ruma. The 45th FMSV was organized and implemented in June 2008 at the Cultural Center of Ruma. The festival has for many years had a well-established patter according to which it lasted for 4 days and had 4 different concert nights.

The first festival evening was reserved for large tambourine orchestras. The second festival evening the best orchestras of classical music (chamber orchestra, brass orchetra, accordion orchestras, guitar...) had their performance. The third evening was reserved for the best choirs, and the final night of the festival the best folk ensembles performed. The festival was usually announced by one of the brass bands, and opened by the municipal, provincial and central government officials, representatives of the Provincial Secretariat for Culture, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia and famous cultural figures. Through forty dozen municipal and zonal festivals with the participation of approximately 70,000 amateurs, each year the best ensembles for FMSV were selected which represents all the richness and diversity of musical creativity in Vojvodina. Around 1,500 to 2,000 members of different music societies typically came to all four festival nights. When Ruma became too small for amateurs, in 1996 it was decided that it should not be burdened any more. At that point the festival of folk tradition was moved to Vrsac, and the festival of zouth choirs was moved to Zrenjanin. Due to the already-mentioned events and a major financial crisis in 1996, FMSV received biennial character. Every second year in the first week of June the best ensembles of folklore dance and song and the orchestras of solemn music have their performances. The

number of festival days is also reduced as well as the number of participants; however, the importance or FMSV as a superior event of the musical amateurism of Vojvodina has still remained present, waiting for the better days to come in the hope that the worst times are over.

FESTIVAL OF TAMBURA ORCHESTRAS OF SERBIA (FTOS)

Since 1989 the night of the great tamburitza orchestras at the Festival of the Musical Societies of Vojvodina grew into the Festival of Tamburitza Orchestras of Serbia and that year the first FTOS was held.

As of 2008, 19 festivals of the best tamburitza orchestras have been organized and conducted in the Republic of Serbia. FTOS is held in the second half of May each year, over two festival nights in the great hall of the Cultural Center with the participation of the total of 10 to 12 big tamburitza orchestras. FTOS is financed by: the Ruma municipality, the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia and the Provincial Secretariat for Education and Culture. The founders of the festival are: the Association of Music Societies of Vojvodina, Cultural and Educational Community of the municipality of Ruma and the Cultural Center of Ruma. The organizers of the FTOS are the Amateur Association of Serbia and the Cultural Center of Ruma, and the technical realization of the festival has been entrusted to the Cultural Center of Ruma.

CULTURAL SUMMER OF RUMA

The cultural summer of Ruma is an event which is organized by the auspices of the municipality of Ruma and the department of social activities and implemented by the professional cultural institutions – the Cultural Center, the Town Library and the Museum every year. Within the cultural summer, depending on the specific approved funding, from 20th June to 31st August a number of different programs is realized. The Cultural Center as an institution is one of the organizers and the executors of the mentioned event during which it implements: theater, film, and music and art program.

11.5 Youth

According to the 2011 Census the recorded number of young people between the age of 15 to 30 who live in the territory of the municipality of Ruma is 10,047. One of the common problems of small towns in Serbia, including the municipality of Ruma, is the brain drain, i.e. the migration of young people to larger cities with a desire for further professional development through creating opportunities to realize themselves professionally as they did not have the opportunity to do so in the municipality of Ruma.

A big step forward is the recognition of the importance of youth involvement in the community life, and the municipality of Ruma has already made that move by forming the office for youth and by adoption of the strategic documents in that area. In the next period, the emphasis is placed on the education of young people and assistance in setting up their own business, motivation to actively search for employment opportunities – looking for, applying and implementing specific projects of youth activism in the field, then creation of the appropriate cultural and artistic content for quality use of leisure time, as well as renting certain space for different trainings, seminars, youth gatherings with the purpose of exchanging ideas – all this with the idea to encourage youth activism.

11.6 Civil Sector

The municipality of Ruma has a large number of organizations that operate within the key areas of the community development and thus participate in improving the living conditions of the local environment. Active and motivated association representatives, a significant degree of volunteerism, implemented

projects that have proven to be sustainable have influenced the fact that the individual associations stand out as leaders.

Active associations are ready to unite and cooperate with each other in order to be recognized as important actors in the development at the local level. The identified factors of the development of the civil sector in the municipality of Ruma are as follows: the Pensioners association, the Association Puz – Putinci, the Association of citizens for the revival of Ruma, *Vorky team*, the Youth Council of Ruma, ... and many others.

11.6 Entertainment and Services

11.6.1 Restaurants

RESTAURANT VULIN

The restaurant *Vulin* is located in Ruma, at Vladimira Nazora Street, No 86d. It is part of the company “Vulin komerc”, which is owned by Dragan Vulina. It consists of two connected rooms, one of which has 8- seats while the capacity of the second room is up to 200 seats. This restaurant primarily offers traditional food but many international specialties are also prepared. As part of this restaurant there is a section of the motel with four suites: one equipped with a luxurious Jacuzzi, a suite with two single beds and two suites with double beds. Upstairs there are six double rooms. All the suites are air-conditioned, have a mini bar, cable TV and a complete hotel cosmetics.

RESTAURANT BORKOVAC

The restaurant Borkovac at Orloviceva Street NN is owned by Dusan Dragisic. The restaurant consists of a closed part with the area of 150 m² and a garden of 200m². The total capacity of the hall and the garden is 250 people. This is a restaurant which offers traditional food, located in the beautiful setting of a pine forest in the famous picnic area Borkovac in Ruma. Owing to our friendly and professional staff, the restaurant of the Borkovac Hotel is an ideal place for banquets, weddings, seminars and various other celebrations. The restaurant also has ten rooms which are mostly double with the total accommodation capacity of 24 people. The rooms are air-conditioned, and the guests can use the wireless internet connection.

RESTAURANT KONOBA

The restaurant Konoba is located at Sremska Street No 58 and is owned by Kljajic Lazar. This is primarily a sea food restaurant where you can order fresh water and marine fish species as well as specialties such as snails and frog legs. Apart from this, traditional dishes of national cuisine can be ordered as well. The restaurant consists of the garden with 80 seats and the hall which can accommodate 70 people.

RESTAURANT TRN

The restaurant *Trn* is located in Pinkijeva Street No 3. This is a restaurant with a traditional Srem cuisine which includes the specialties such as ham bone, kormaa, tripes. The capacity of the restaurant is 40 seats and is owned by Dragan Vidakovic.

11.6.2 Cinemas

In the municipality of Ruma there is only one cinema with 262 seats.

Table 78 Number of cinemas, cinema seats, screens and visitors, 2011

	Municipality of Ruma	Srem District	Serbia
Number of cinemas	1	4	124
Number of seats in cinemas	262	1,225	50,853
Number of screens (cinema shows)	387	803	75,524
Number of visitors	8,297	19,409	2,376,329
Utilization of cinema rooms (%)	8	10	1
Average ticket price	200	183	285
Number of visitor to the cinema per 100 people	16	6	35

Source: The Republic Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

11.6.3 Shopping Areas and Retail Centers

The shopping area is located in the heart of the town. The biggest shopping center is a building that bears the name “Atrijum”. In this shopping center there is a large number of shops with a vast choice: boutiques, shoe shops, hairdresser’s, travel agencies, architectural design offices, medical clinics, and so on. In Ruma there is also a shopping center Kastania which includes several coffee shops besides the above-mentioned facilities.

12. Strategic Documents in Relation to Local Economic Development

In December 2014 the municipality of Ruma did a revision of the Sustainable Development Strategic Plan for the period of 2010-2020. This document represents the direction of the development of the municipality and with its vision Ruma defined what it should be like in 2020. The Sustainable Development Strategic Plan of Ruma allows the citizens of the municipality to be planning the future of their community themselves and to participate in the project.

The strategic planning for future development is a very important factor because it shows the responsibility of the local government towards the citizens and requires responsible behavior of each individual. To effectively solve the accumulated problems a clear vision of the community development is required. It should serve as a guideline for the future.

The effectiveness of the local community development involves the planning process which will combine the activities of the citizens, the local authorities, business and other relevant subjects and it will direct them towards the implementation of the identified objectives of the faster development of the municipality. During the preparation of this document the Committee for the strategic planning of Ruma had in mind those documents that are strategic in content and refer to the policy of the global development of the Republic of Serbia i.e. the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

We would like Ruma to be a better place to live and this is the reason why we have decided that all the citizens should have a better quality of life.

VISION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA 2020

Ruma is the regional center of the Srem District, an equally developed municipality that provides its citizens with a high quality of life.

- High quality social protection and health care, the conditions for education that has a role in the further improvement of the status of the citizens, adequate cultural and tourist facilities and a high level of security stem from a stable economy and organized and modernized local self-government to provide services to citizens.
- Our municipality has a good utility service system, and it is also a distribution center for the region and a leader in the organic food production with the necessary capacities for its processing and placement on the market.
- We are a regional center for education and additional training of the labour force in order to offer to all the investors an adequate, skilled and qualified labour force, as well as equipped industrial sites with favorable conditions.
- Modernized local self-government is dedicated to providing and satisfying the needs of both citizens and companies, whose opinions and suggestions are taken into account in the decision-making process.

KEY AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT

In December 2014, after more than 10 meetings and participation of more than 100 people in designing the Sustainable Development Strategic Plan and taking into consideration of all the above assumptions and orientations, the **key areas**, which need to address the major issues of the development, are determined:

1. **Economy**
2. **Protection of Environment**
3. **Social Affaires**
4. **Local self-governmet**

REVISION OF
THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY PLAN
2010-2020



THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY PLAN
2015 – 2020

INTRODUCTION

Strategic planning represents one of the available instruments of the local self-government to exert its primary function which is to ensure development and constant improvement of its economic and institutional environment to attract investments and strengthen local economy, develop partnership relations with the private sector and establish network with other cities and municipalities to achieve common objectives and improve financial capacity.

Without strategic planning, it is very hard nowadays to imagine an efficient and successful development of local community for it is, in fact, an instrument to shape future and define priorities, measures, means and methods of attaining those goals.

The Municipal Assembly of Ruma adopted “Sustainable Development Strategy Plan of the Municipality of Ruma 2010-2020” in 2009. Due to the new social-economic situation and after 5 years of implementation of the Strategy and projects, the municipal authorities and departments have decided to undertake the revision of the Strategy to adapt the actual objectives, programs and projects to the new situation.

The Revision of the Sustainable Development Strategy Plan of the Municipality of Ruma 2010-2020 was funded by the Provincial Secretariat for Local Self-Government and Interregional Cooperation of AP Vojvodina and after the public procurement completed, the contract with the company Development Consulting Group (DCG) from Belgrade to prepare and conduct the entire process of the strategy Revision was signed.

On the basis of the adopted methodology, the coordination of the Strategy revision was assigned to the expert working groups consisting of the representatives of the Municipal Administration, municipal companies and institutions experts, republican public companies and institutions experts, educational institutions and civil sector representatives, as well as the representatives of business and agriculture sector, etc.

The primary task of the working groups was to make an analysis of the available resources, give recommendations for future development of the municipality within each specific sector, define objectives, programs and propose projects and measures for the development of the municipality of Ruma.

Though the planning process and development of the Strategy Plan were initiated by the local self-government, its implementation is based on the “bottom-up” principle that foresees defining priorities through consultative process at all levels of authorities and all sectors of society. In accordance with the priority sector defined by the project assignment, 4 working groups were established in the sectors of economy, social sector, environment protection and local self-government. In relation to the project assignment and on the basis of social-economic analysis (profile of the community), the SWOT analysis was done which defines the specific sector objectives, specific objectives, programs and projects to be implemented.

Strategic planning represents a continual process of defining objectives of the local community and the methods of accomplishing them by means of participation and partnership of all concerned parties. Thus,

the ownership of the process and the document itself becoming the result of the very process are accomplished, as well as the consensus and distribution of responsibilities for establishing objectives and choices of the ways of their accomplishment. By clearly defining priorities and directions of the development, a clear framework for future infrastructure investments is set up together with the assumptions that the development is driven by the real needs of the community and not by the donors.

Partnership and participation are characterized by the joint work on the strategy which guarantees engagement of bigger resources, greater knowledge and increases trust in the process in which all relevant actors participate and cooperate voluntarily, thus ensuring the transparency in the work of the local self-government bodies.

Adoption of the Strategy Plan by the Municipal Assembly clearly gives the sign to donors and investors that the consensus on development priorities at the local level has been reached. Such a developed plan strengthens the negotiation position of the municipality and helps investors and donors adapt their plans and agenda to the already defined and budgeted needs of the municipality, instead of plans and projects exclusively representing the offer of the donors.

Bad macroeconomic environment, as well as the decrease in investors' interest in investing in the Republic of Serbia led to an increase in competition among local self-governments to attract investors since it is logical that the investors will choose cities and municipalities with clearly defined objectives, stable institutions, competitive labour force, low local tax fees, etc. The first step in strengthening competitive position of the municipality is to have the Strategy Plan adopted.

Why is strategic planning important?

Law on Local Self-Government states that "Local self-government units shall cooperate and associate for the purpose of achieving common goals, plans and development programs.." (Article 13) and "Municipalities through its bodies and in accordance with the Constitution and Law shall: 1) adopt development programs;...9) adopt programs and implement projects of local economic development and ensure improvement of general framework of economy within the local self-government unit;(Article 20) and "The Assembly of the Municipality in accordance with the law shall:4) adopt a program and plan for municipal development and certain activities;(Article 32)

Beside its being legally binding, the principal reason for the preparation and adoption of a strategic plan is the necessity to ensure the syhchronization and coordination of planning activities at all different levels of the city in order to improve the local economical development.Thus, the conditions for the overall preparation of development project of highest priority are ensured (development of necessary documentation,adjustment of planning documents, resolving property and legal issues), as well as the prospects of getting additional funds. Also, it is very significant to emphasize the fact that it is not possible to apply for funds in most of the grant programs unless the document on objectives and priorities of the local community has been adopted.

Therefore, the principal goal in strategic planning is to adopt the plan which supports the vision and values of the community. Additionally, it is imperative that the solid partnership is established at the local level by means of joint identification, evaluation and activation of development opportunities and goals through joint activities and project implementation. As the concept of development requires solid knowledge and

competence, the aim of this process is to build capacities of the local human resources through permanent educations and trainings. An optimal distribution of the budget should be regulated in compliance with the municipal development priorities so that the goal of the strategic planning is also to initiate the practice of long-term local budget planning to ensure timely allocation of funds from the budget to manage municipal priorities. Law on Budget System foresees that during the process of the budget draft, the funds are distributed on a long-term basis to ensure an optimal allocation flow of budget funds to manage municipal priorities. Thus, the development planning objectives are linked to the activities and funds necessary for their implementation and main directions in the development of the municipality are established which will further contribute to the optimal allocation of limited resources.

Strategic, legal and institutional framework in local development planning

Since 2005 till present day, the Government of the Republic of Serbia has adopted several strategic documents stating national objectives, priorities and measures determining the framework for consideration and planning of the local development.

Sustainable Development Strategy Plan of the Municipality of Ruma has been harmonized with the national strategic documents listed below:

- ✓ Poverty Reduction Strategy in Serbia
- ✓ Strategy on EU Accession of Serbia
- ✓ National Strategy on Employment
- ✓ Strategy on Economy Development
- ✓ National Program of Protection of Environment
- ✓ Development Strategy of SME in Serbia
- ✓ National Strategy of Waste Disposal
- ✓ Strategy on Public Administration Reforms
- ✓ Strategy of Regional Development

The ruling law on defining the framefork for local self-government functioning is the Law on Local Self-Government. Besides, there are other laws significant for the functioning of the local self-government such as Law on Funding Local Self-Government, Law on Budget System, Law on Planning and Construction, Law on Regional Development, Law on Territorial Organization of the Republic of Serbia, Law on Local Elections, Law on Public Property, etc. In most parts, these laws are in accordance with European legislative which increases the responsibilities of municipalities and cities and ensures financial incentives necessary for promotion of local economical development and attraction of capital, investments and new projects.

Jurisdiction of cities and municipalities

When planning local development, one must take into consideration the jurisdiction of the local self-government. They themselves have no possibility to influence macroeconomical environment, but have instruments to influence the following sectors:

- Creation of local development and improvement of economy framework
- Public Finance Policy
- Spatial and Urban Planning and Policy on Land
- Infrastructure Equipment of the locations for attracting investments

- Communal Policy
- Foundation of institutions and organizations
- Human Resources

So, the most important jurisdiction competences of local self-government include planning of development, urban planning, public utilities (water supply, heating systems, city and intercity transport, maintenance of waste and cleaning, maintenance of public property, etc.), arrangement and utilization of construction and agricultural land, ownership of renting business facilities, development and improvement of tourism, handicraft, catering, trade, craftsmanship, construction and maintenance of local roads, environment protection, education, culture, health and social care, children care, sport and physical education, minority protection and natural disaster protection.

The most significant competences of cities and municipalities are spatial and urban planning, arrangement and utilization of construction and agricultural land, communal issues, business facilities management, adoption of programs and action plans in the area of environment improvement and local infrastructure management. Improvement of business environment and creation of conditions for development of small and medium size enterprises are competences of particular significance.

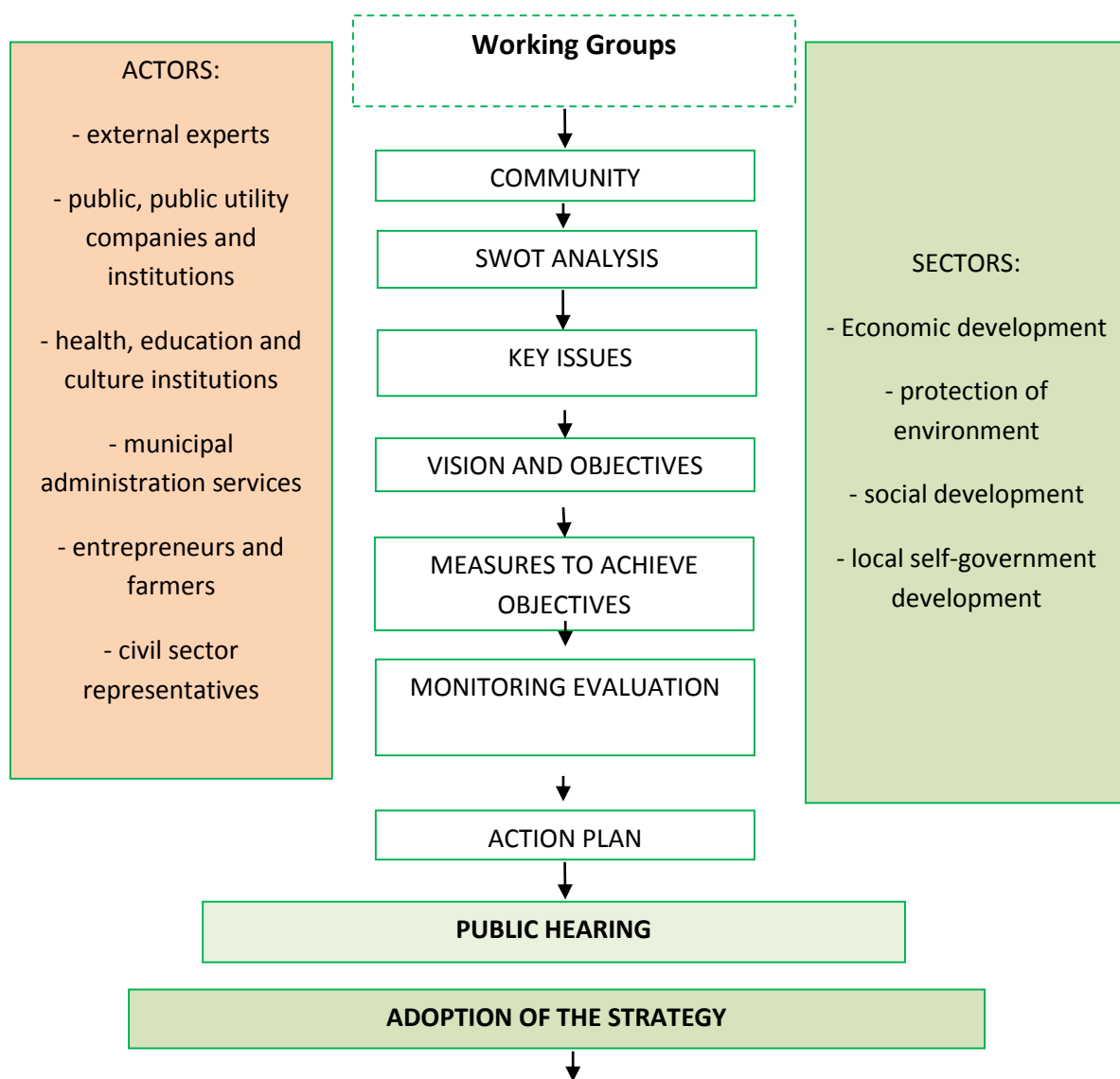
Public finances are powerful but very complex instrument in development policy. Most typical is the fact that the increase in public administration revenue calls for an increase in collection of funds from the citizens and business sector. Making decision on how big share of funds and who should be charged in order to attain an optimal social impact represent big challenges in the sector of public finances. Financial management implies consultation with those who are directly influenced by such policy (economy and budget beneficiaries). Strategic planning of the development of the city has a very significant role in the implementation of such a policy.

There are great problems and limitations regarding spatial planning, municipal building land and communal policy that should be taken into consideration when planning development. The main problem the cities and municipalities have encountered so far was the fact that they could not own property they had been utilizing, which further limited them in good management of the property and legal safety of all concerned parties, thus depreciating the value of the local self-government property. The Municipality of Ruma initiated the process of setting up the municipal property database, however, the strategy plan on how to manage that property and municipal building land has not been adopted yet. The actual value of the municipal building land beside its size, location and its infrastructure is determined by the availability of spatial and urban planning document, content of the planning bylaws, local revenues related to building land and administration efficiency.

Sustainable Development Strategy Plan of the Municipality of Ruma

The work on the revision of the Sustainable Development Strategy Plan of the Municipality of Ruma 2010-2020 was initiated in July 2014. In the period from July till December 2014, the project assignment was adopted, the areas of priority were defined and working groups established, after which a serial of working groups meetings was held.

DIAGRAM OF THE PROCES OF THE REVISION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY PLAN OF
THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA



STRUCTURE OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA

Analysis Section	I part	II Strategy	III Operation
Ruma Municipality Profile – social-economical analysis	SWOT analysis	Key issues General and specific objectives Programs, Projects	Action Plan 2014 - 2016

Monitoring and Evaluation of the the Sustainable Development Strategy Plan of the Municipality of Ruma

Monitoring and evaluation phase are usually skipped in the process of the strategy development. However, it is unjustified since the strategy represents a “living” document that should be constantly revised in accordance with the needs of the community and external factors. It requires continual update with new relevant information.

Methods of monitoring and evaluation if carried out properly, may contribute to the quantification of results, analysis of the procedural steps and to the development of methods to improve and harmonize the strategy.

Throughout these phases an overview of the implementation of the strategy can be monitored and it is possible to identify possible mistakes and undertake steps to alleviate or eliminate them.

Successful monitoring and evaluation includes the following activities:

- establishment of the Team for Monitoring the Strategy Implementation made up of the representatives from public administration, public utility companies and institutions with the President of the municipality as the head, as well as all those individuals who have the expertise and necessary qualifications to validate the implemented activities. Therefore, the municipality should propose the members of the Team and besides the afore mentioned, the representatives from the Municipal Assembly, NGO sector and specific institutions should also be included. The progress of the activities on development and finalization of the Strategy document will entirely depend on the team work invested.

- revision of the development objectives and results requires answers to several questions:

- Are data in the Analysis Section of the Strategy still valid or something has changed in the meantime?
- Are the elements in the SWOT analysis still valid?
- Have some of the identified threats been eliminated or some new have immersed?
- Have some new opportunities been opened?
- Have the projects stated in the Action Plan been implemented and at which extent?
- Are the objectives sustainable or they should be changed?
- Have some of the objectives been achieved and can new ones be generated?
- Does the operation structure for the implementation of the projects function well?

- establishment of the reporting system which records work of each individual and institution responsible for the implementation of the Strategy. Such a reporting system ensures that all concerned parties present how much they have succeeded in achieving objectives and tasks stated in this document. The reports on the implementation of the Strategy must contain both quantitative and qualitative data.

- evaluation of the accomplished results compared with the objectives defined in the Strategy and the Action Plan. Evaluation is done sporadically and upon the expiry of the Strategy.

- presentation of the results to the local community – Team for the implementation of the Strategy should inform relevant bodies of the local self-government and community on the progress of achievement of objectives and activities in the Strategy and the Action Plan. Community members should be informed on the status of the activities that each individual may undertake to contribute to the accomplishment of development objectives of the community. It requires the design of a serious program which will provide information to the authorities and community on regular basis.

The evaluation results should be presented by means of different techniques such as press conference, reports, presentation in media, panels, leaflets, etc.

Monitoring and evaluation should be conducted regularly each 6 months. Since there is no common practice in our country to plan the budget on long-term basis, it is recommended that they should be applied when planning the budget for the following year and when the revision of the budget is done, as well as when applying for funds and credits.

For the sake of more successful provision of information, motivation and participation of a great number of citizens in development activities, it is necessary to design the plan of promotion activities and design municipal website of the municipality as well as to regularly update public of all completed and planned achievements. Thus, media support is ensured and information are available to all concerned.

Design of the software containing all information related to the Strategy and projects defined in the Action Plan would contribute to the implementation of the Strategy and simplify information about particular project. Design of such software should be priority to the municipality since it represents a significant support to the successful implementation of all planned activities.

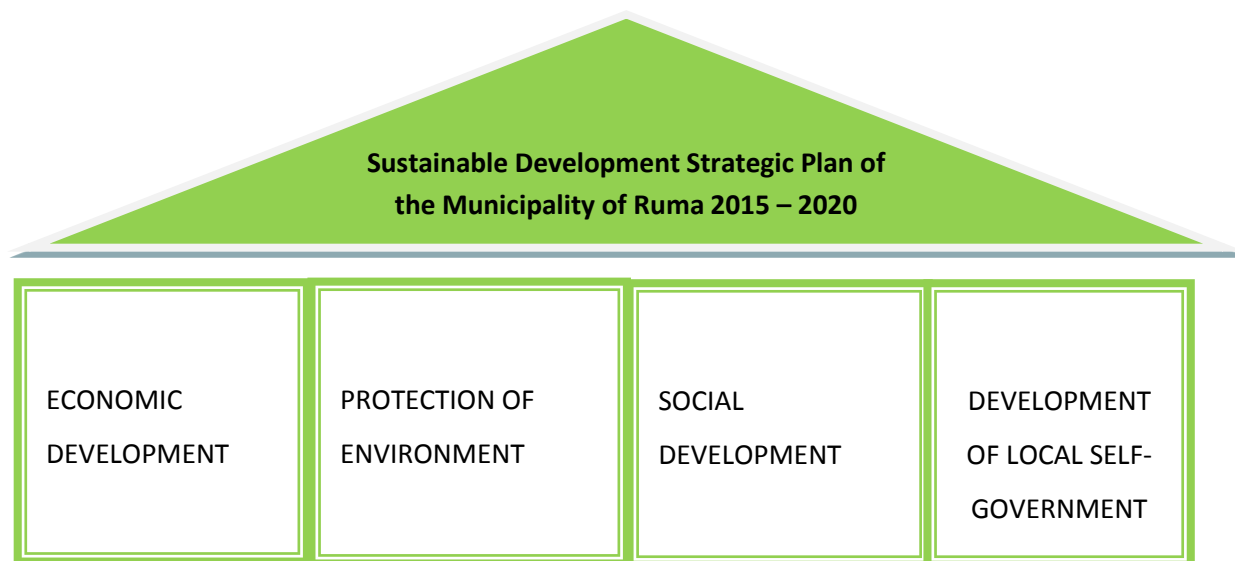
VISION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA BY 2020

Ruma is a regional center of Srem, a municipality with well balanced growth that ensures high standard of life to its citizens and:

- High quality social and health protection, solid conditions for education to further improve the citizens' status, adequate cultural and tourist attractions and high level of security, stable economy and organized and modernized local self-government to render services to citizens.
- Our municipality has well-developed communal infrastructure, it is a distributive regional center and leader in production of organic food with necessary capacities for processing and market placement.
- We represent the regional center for education and additional qualification of necessary human resources to be able to offer adequate and skilled human resources and well equipped industrial facilities at competitive prices.
- Modernized local self-government is dedicated to rendering services and meeting the needs of citizens and local economy, taking into consideration their opinions and suggestions in the process of decision making.

The profile of the community serves as the basis for setting up four strategic priorities defining the objectives that further generate program and project proposals and action plan.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The municipality of Ruma has a good geostrategic position, in the vicinity of Mt. Fruska Gora in the middle of Srem, inbetween two rivers, the Sava and the Danube. It borders municipalities of Sremska Mitrovica, Sabac, Irig, Indjija, Stara Pazova and Pecinci. It has territory of 582 km² and 54,339 inhabitants as per Census 2001. There are several factors that make Ruma rank at the top position on the map of Serbia which offer good potentials to national and foreign investments. Firstly, the vicinity of big centers of Belgrade and Novi Sad. The international aeroport "Nikola Tesla " is only 35km away from Ruma, whereas the highway E-70 and the railway (Corridor 10) are situated in the outskirts of the city. The Corridor 10 connects Ruma and Croatia, Slovenia and Europe on one side and Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece and further to the east on the other side. Also, there is a national highway of first priority M-21, Novi Sad-Sabac passing through Ruma. Although, it has good potentials due to its position and labour force, Ruma has not achieved investments in the foreseen extent and unemployment is above the average in Serbia (38.05%). The first steps in the process of attracting investments have been taken within the possibility of expanding economical capacities and 7 free locations / industrial zones have been defined for the construction of various facilities which are partly equipped with necessary infrastructure and communal facilities - east industrial zone, south industrial zone, south-west industrial zone, west industrial zone, industrial zone, „Румска петља“, South 2 и South 3.

However, it must be stressed that the unsuccessful privatization, changes in the ownership models, decrease in agricultural production and ongoing restructuring resulted in job loss of many people on the entire territory of the municipality of Ruma.

Regarding economic activities, it is worth mentioning that the economy of Ruma today relies on small and medium size enterprises, whereas small i.e. family companies will be the focus point of the future economy development. Incentives for the development of family companies dealing in final processing of produce and association and branding of local products represents the key to the development of small enterprises and decrease in unemployment in the municipality. Therefore, it is necessary to provide information to potential entrepreneurs and training to the households interested in sources of funding, products

placement, market identification, etc. Municipal Administration through the Office for Local Economic Development represents key partner in the in the implementation and development of this type of entrepreneurship.

Though the development of SME and its successs directly depend on the available financial resources and financial incentives , local self-government can contribute to its further development through the establishment of the local budget fund for SME sector. Besides, they should need also the access to information, intensive cooperation with the local self-government, less bureaucracy, public-private partnerships, investments in new technologies and access to new markets.

In order to resolve problems of entrepreneurs and businessmen and to set the economy development in good direction, the Council for Economy should be established as a counseling body to the Mayor of the municipality with the aim to monitor the implementation of the Project, participation of entrepreneurs and businessmen in decision making on local issues and in the drafting of the joint strategy of economy development.

Economical activities in rural areas of the municipality are traditionally connected to agriculture, thanks to the tradition and climate. The advantages of the municipality of Ruma are good geographic position and big territory of fertile agricultural land of highest quality (74% of the territory). All sorts of agricultural production are represented in this area. Ruma has few thermal springs that could contribute to the promotion of health tourism and spa center as tourist attractions. Production of healthy food and construction of Green houses are also possible option. There are several industrial capacities for processing fruit and vegetable, slaughterhouses, drying plants, silos, etc. The main priority of the municipality of Ruma is to become economical, competitive and organized in a modern way. That is to say, improvement of its existing capacities for agricultural production, market orientation with greater competitiveness and modern methods of work, adoption of new products, marketing and promotion.

Having in mind that Serbia has opted strategically to join EU and sees its opportunity in production and export of agricultural produce and wholesome food, education of farmers and creating conditions for obtaining required certificates (ISO, HACCP, EUROGAP) must be defined as the strategic priority.

Beside new investments, development of existing SMEs, opening of new family companies and development of agriculture, development of tourism represents another potential chance for the development of the municipality of Ruma. When we discuss about tourism, it should be stressed that it has a very favourable geographical position between Novi Sad and Belgrade which represent the two biggest tourist attraction centres, natural resources, waterways suitable for fishing and carp farms, good environment for hunting and rich historical heritage (monasteries, churches, cultural and historical monuments), good conditions for rural tourism, great number of tourist, cultural and sports manifestations, archeological sites "Basijana" and "Gomoglava", etc.

Additionally, there are industrial and working zones in the countryside, rich natural resources, association of entrepreneurs, solid size of land for production of cattle food and farming, great potential for food industry (agriculture, fruit and vegetable production), institutions for the development of agriculture-professional institutions and agriculture high school, Local Action Group, Association of farmers of the municipality of Ruma, Association of producers of organic food (Vitas), a great number of registered village households (3 000), numerous educated young people who live in the villages, etc.

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
1. Attracting investments and development incentives ✓ Vacant grounds for development of big industrial zones ✓ Excellent geo-strategic position- crossroad of road, railway and air transport ✓ Vicinity of the river Sava ✓ Vicinity of the international airport Nikola Tesla (Belgrade) ✓ Municipal investment incentives for investors ✓ Good infrastructure of industrial zones in Ruma ✓ Industrial zone in the village of Putinci ✓ Communal infrastructure in existing industrial zones ✓ Successful privatization of certain companies - Mitas Tyres ✓ Rich natural resources ✓ Successful (completed) greenfield investments 2. Support to the development of entrepreneurship and local economic sector ✓ Well-developed infrastructure and network ✓ Positive private initiative and entrepreneurial spirit in SME sector ✓ More than 1,500 entrepreneurs ✓ Available supporting institutions to local economy – Regional Chamber of Commerce, Regional Development Agency, Association of employers of Ruma ✓ Available financial and nonfinancial support in cooperation with the National Employment Bureau ✓ Association of entrepreneurs is functional ✓ 4 high schools available	1. Attracting investments and development incentives ✓ Labour force has no significant experience in production ✓ Absence of public-private partnerships ✓ Obsolete industrial equipment ✓ Unsuccessful privatization of big industrial plants in Ruma ✓ Inadequate existing industrial facilities ✓ Lack of communal infrastructure in the industrial zone of Putinci ✓ Poor promotion of the municipality of Ruma as an investment destination 2. Support to the development of entrepreneurship and local economic sector ✓ Only 13 % of the land area is forested ✓ Education system is not in compliance with the economy trends ✓ Low technical and technological capacities of the companies ✓ Absence of municipal Fund for the development of economy and agriculture ✓ Low level of competitiveness of local economy ✓ Small number of qualified resources in sectors of IT and entrepreneurship ✓ Shortage of financial incentives for SME and agriculture ✓ Insufficient cooperation between local self-government and local economy ✓ Lack of human resources with specific job profiles ✓ High rate of closing down business in the first couple of years of functioning ✓ Insufficient cooperation of businessmen in a joint market offer ✓ Absence of Business Incubator Center ✓ Insufficient cooperation of legal entities, lack of capacities for final phase in production, etc.

✓ Developed trade on the entire territory of the municipality	✓ Lack of small size processing capacities - High local communal taxes ✓ Suitable program for job requalification of human resources
3. Agriculture and rural development ✓ Capacities for agriculture development (74 % of agricultural land); ✓ Considerable piece of land free for production of cattle food and animal husbandry ✓ Available institutions for support to agriculture development – professional services, high agricultural school, Local Action Group, Association of farmers of the municipality of Ruma, Association of producers of organic food (Vitas) ✓ Big number of registered farm households (3, 000) ✓ Great resource for the development of food production industry (crop, fruit and vegetable growing) ✓ Big number of educated young people live in the village	3. Agriculture and rural development ✓ Insufficient infrastructure in rural area (roads, water and sewage network, etc.) ✓ Agricultural land is split into small allotments ✓ Small percentage of irrigation capacities and utilization of available water resources ✓ Poor natural disasters protection ✓ Bad age structure of the rural households ✓ Unsolved ownership claims to agricultural land ✓ Disorganization of farmers – cooperatives, associations, etc. ✓ Underdeveloped food industry ✓ Insufficient production of organic food ✓ Insufficient ecological protection ✓ Absence of municipal Fund for the development of agriculture ✓ Big unemployment rate of young people in rural area ✓ Absence of the Center for Rural Development ✓ Disconnection of the institutions in agriculture sector (republican, provincial, municipal, NGO) ✓ Big number of illegal construction of farm facilities (stables, warehouses, ancillary facilities) ✓ Inadequate treatment of chemical waste (packaging) ✓ Insufficient utilization of renewable energy resources ✓ Lack of personal protection against chemical agents
4. Development of Tourism ✓ Good geographic position – situated in the secondary tourist territory of the two biggest tourist centers in Serbia (Belgrade and Novi Sad) ✓ Natural resources significant for the development of tourism ✓ Surface water is good for fishing, carp farming and associated tourist events ✓ Favourable environment for the development of hunting and fishing tourism ✓ Rich cultural heritage (monasteries, churches, cultural and historical monuments) ✓ Good conditions for the development of rural tourism ✓ Available facilities for the development of sport, recreational and youth tourism ✓ Partly developed sports infrastructure ✓ Numerous important tourist, cultural and sports manifestations ✓ Well-designed and updated website of the municipality	4. Development of Tourism ✓ Underdeveloped infrastructure in tourist area ✓ Lack of tourist signalization ✓ Absence of tourist market offer ✓ Lack of communal infrastructure in tourist area

✓ Archeological sites of „Besijana“ and „Golmoglava“ ✓ Rich cultural and historica heritage and protected and well preserved cultural and natural resources	✓ Disharmony with the tourist offer in the regiaon ✓ Insufficient use of EU grants ✓ Insufficient accommodation capacities in rural area ✓ Lack of sport, recreational facilities and greenery ✓ Absence of the municipal Tourist Information Center ✓ Insufficient utilization of cultural, historical and natural heritage
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OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
1. Attracting investments and development incentives ✓ Gas main “South Stream” ✓ Construction of geothermal capacities in Budjanovci ✓ International Agreements (EU, CEFTA, Russia, Belorussia, Turkey, Kazakhstana, etc.) ✓ Possibility of establishing free industrial zones and logistic (integral) centers; 2. Support to the development of entrepreneurship and local economic sector ✓ Regional cooperation ✓ Utilization of renewable energy resources ✓ Development of enterprenial skills ✓ Establishment of Council of Businessmen (or similar organization) ✓ Favourable enterprenial environment (Regional Chamber of Commerce, Regional Development Agency); ✓ Establishment of various associations sharing similar interests at a low or high level to improve production, better access to funds and to access the market together ✓ Better inter-connection among similar or different sectors	1. Attracting investments and development incentives ✓ Insufficient interest of local and foreign investors for investing and development of economy in the municipality 2. Support to the development of entrepreneurship and local economic sector ✓ Grey economy ✓ Inadequate investment in human resources ✓ Bad credit arrangements (short-and long-term) ✓ Daily insecurity regarding macro and microeconomical sector ✓ Slow pace in market harmonization ✓ High taxes and contributions 3. Agriculture and rural development ✓ Unsolved status of municipal property ✓ Climate changes ✓ Absence of republican and provincial measures for the return of the young to rural areas ✓ Low birth rate 4. Development of Tourism

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- ✓ **Activation of population to get training and additional knowledge and skills (training for a recognized employer, job market trainings and professional practice at employers)**

3. Agriculture and rural development

- ✓ **Possibility of development of economic activities in rural area**
- ✓ **Access new EU funds for the development of economic activities in rural area**
- ✓ **Potential for the development of processing sector in agriculture**
- ✓ **Protection, regulation and maintenance of agricultural land**

4. Development of Tourism

- ✓ **Optimal use of natural and cultural resources in tourist offer**
 - ✓ **Improved utilization of various natural advantages and better networking on the entire territory**
 - ✓ **Possibility of development of rural tourism together with the promotion of cultural heritage**
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STRATEGIC SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

<i>Specific objective 1.1</i>	Attracting investments and development incentives
<i>Specific objective 1.2</i>	Support to the development of entrepreneurship and local economic sector
<i>Specific objective 1.3</i>	Agriculture and rural development
<i>Specific objective 1.4</i>	Development of Tourism

PROJECTS

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.1 ATTRACTING INVESTMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT INCENTIVES	
PROGRAM 1.1.1.	REVITALIZATION OF "BROWNFIELD" LOCATIONS TO ACHIEVE MAXIMUM UTILIZATION OF AVAILABLE CAPACITIES AND ATTRACT NEW NATIONAL AND FOREIGN INVESTORS
Project 1.1.1.1	Feasibility study for the revitalization of brownfield locations
Project 1.1.1.2	Preparation of the project specification and technical design document and for the reconstruction
PROGRAM 1.1.2.	PROMOTION FOR THE INVESTMENT IN THE MUNICIPALITY RESOURCES
Project 1.1.2.1	Preparation of the exhibition calendar
Project 1.1.2.2	Visits to investment fairs and manifestation in the Republic of Serbia
Project 1.1.2.3	Visits to investment fairs and manifestation abroad
Project 1.1.2.4	Designing and printing new brochure on investments in the municipality of Ruma
Project 1.1.2.5	Preparation and organization of trainings and workshops for the employees in the public administration, public utilities and institutions for planning and implementation of the projects in the sector of local economic development
PROGRAM 1.1.3.	REGULATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND INSTALLMENT OF EQUIPMENT IN THE INDUSTRIAL ZONE RUMSKA PETLJA
Project 1.1.3.1	Construction of secondary gas pipeline in the industrial zone "Rumska petlja"
Project 1.1.3.2	Draft of the feasibility study on the establishment of Free Customs Zone Ruma and Cargo and Transport Center (CTC) in the industrial zone "Rumska petlja"
Project 1.1.3.3	Construction of the traffic, sewage and atmospheric infrastructure network in the industrial zone "Rumska petlja"
Project 1.1.3.4	Project specification and technical design document for the construction of waste water treatment system within the work zone "Rumska petlja"
Project 1.1.3.5	Construction of waste water treatment system within the work zone "Rumska petlja"
Project 1.1.3.6	Draft of the project specification and technical design document for the construction of public street lighting within the work zone "Rumska petlja"

Project 1.1.3.7	Construction of public street lighting within the work zone “Rumska petlja”
Project 1.1.3.8	Construction of the water supply network within the work zone “Rumska petlja”
PROGRAM 1.1.4.	REGULATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND INSTALLMENT OF EQUIPMENT IN OTHER INVESTMENT LOCATIONS
Project 1.1.4.1	Draft of the detailed regulation plan for the work zone in inhabited settlements of Klenak and Putinci
Project 1.1.4.2	Adjustment of the project specification and technical design document for the construction of the infrastructure (traffic, water supply and sewage network) within the work zone blocks: 3-14-1 and 3-14-3
Project 1.1.4.3	Draft of the project specification and technical design document for the construction of traffic, water supply and sewage network, public street lighting and waste water treatment system within the block 3-14-2 in the industrial zone in Ruma
Project 1.1.4.4	Construction of traffic, water supply and sewage network, public street lighting and waste water treatment system within the block 3-14-2 in the industrial zone in Ruma
Project 1.1.4.5	Draft of the project specification and technical design document for the construction of road connection to R-103, work zone “East work zone”
Project 1.1.4.6	Draft of the project specification and technical design document for the construction of traffic infrastructure and public street lighting in the street Nova 6 within the work zone “East work zone”
Project 1.1.4.7	Draft of the project specification and technical design document document for the construction of necessary infrastructure within the work zone „JUG-2“
Project 1.1.4.8	Construction of traffic, water supply and sewage network, public street lighting and waste water treatment system within the block 3-14-2 in the industrial zone in Ruma
Project 1.1.4.9	Construction of the traffic connection to R-103 in work zone “East work zone”
Project 1.1.4.10	Construction of the traffic infrastructure and public street lighting in the street Nova 6 within the work zone “East work zone”
Project 1.1.4.11	Construction of the sewage network in the street Nova 6 within the work zone “East work zone”
Project 1.1.4.12	Construction of the traffic infrastructure at the location “East work zone” – phase 2.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.2 SUPPORT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND LOCAL ECONOMIC SECTOR	
PROGRAM 1.2.1.	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTERPRISES
Project 1.2.1.1	Establishment of municipal budget Fund for the development of entrepreneurship and SME
Project 1.2.1.2	Establishment of the Economic Council of the municipality of Ruma
Project 1.2.1.3	Establishment of the Center for the support of entrepreneurship
PROGRAM 1.2.2.	CAPACITY BUILDING OF HUMAN RESOURCES
Project 1.2.2.1	Establishment of the Training Center for education of the unemployed workers of machine and electronic engineering profile
Project 1.2.2.2	Organization of Job Fairs in cooperation with association of entrepreneurs, Municipal Administration and National Employment Bureau
Project 1.2.2.3	Preparation of programs for professional requalification and additional qualification of human resources
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.3 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
PROGRAM 1.3.1.	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Project 1.3.1.1	Preparation of the program supporting establishment of farmers associations and cooperatives in rural areas
Project 1.3.1.2	Establishment of municipal Fund for rural development
Project 1.3.1.3	Establishment of the Center for rural development with the aim of promotion of regular education of farmers
Project 1.3.1.4	Initiating legalization of farmers' facilities (stables, warehouses, ancillary facilities)
Project 1.3.1.5	Development of the spatial planning document " Principles for the protection, regulation and utilization of agricultural land"
PROGRAM 1.3.2.	MODERNIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION OF STORING AND PROCESSING CAPACITIES

Project 1.3.2.1	Preparation of the program for the support of the development of processing facilities-construction of a mini plant for processing agricultural produce as the direct support to the farmers
Project 1.3.2.2	Preparation of the program for the support of the development cold storage facilities for storing agricultural produce
Project 1.3.2.3	Incentives and support to the development of organic production in rural areas of the municipality
Project 1.3.2.4	Preparation of the program for the support of breeding programs in animal husbandry
Project 1.3.2.5	Preparation of the program for the support of the construction of irrigation and drainage systems with maximum utilization of water resources available
Project 1.3.2.6	Construction of hydrotechnical facilities of secondary degree for irrigation of agricultural land in the municipality of Ruma (canal network, connecting canals, water divide and canal pump stations, water tanks, power plants..)
PROGRAM 1.3.3.	MARKETING AND PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA
Project 1.3.3.1	Selection of a trade mark and branding of agricultural and food products produced on the territory of the municipality Ruma????
Project 1.3.3.2	Visits to investment fairs and manifestation in the Republic of Serbia
Project 1.3.3.3	Visits to investment fairs and manifestation abroad
PROGRAM 1.3.4.	REGULAR EDUCATION AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION OF FARMERS AND PUPILS AT THE HIGH AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL
Project 1.3.4.1	Construction of a mini green house (flowers) at the agricultural school for educational purpose
Project 1.3.4.2	Construction of a mini drying plant at the agricultural school for educational purpose
Project 1.3.4.3	Construction of a mini vinegar production plant at the agricultural school for educational purpose
Project 1.3.4.4	Construction of a cabinet for animal husbandry with ancillary facilities at the agricultural school for educational purpose
Project 1.3.4.5	Education of farmers on improvement of cattle food to improve the produce quality

Project 1.3.4.6	Education of farmers in applying chemicals in production of crop, fruit and vegetable
Project 1.3.4.7	Education of farmers on standards and regulations in the production of health and organic food
Project 1.3.4.8	Education of farmers on EU standards and regulations in agricultural production and production of food
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1.4 DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM	
PROGRAM 1.4.1.	DRAFT OF THE PROJECT SPECIFICATION AND TECHNICAL DESIGN DOCUMENT FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS TO SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM
Project 1.4.1.1	Preparation of the project specification and technical design document and revitalization of old buildings of cultural and historical value
PROGRAM 1.4.2	IMPROVEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES
Project 1.4.2.1	Preparation of the project specification and technical design document and revitalization of the archeological site "Gomoglava"
Project 1.4.2.2	Revitalization of the archeological site "Gomoglava"
Project 1.4.2.3	Preparation of the project specification and technical design document and revitalization of the archeological site "Basijana"
Project 1.4.2.4	Revitalization of the archeological site "Basijana"
Project 1.4.2.5	Preparation of the project specification and technical design document and revitalization of the habitat „"Bara Trskovaca"
Project 1.4.2.6	Revitalization of the habitat „"Bara Trskovaca"
PROGRAM 1.4.3	CONSTRUCTION OF BICYCLE PATHS
Project 1.4.3.1	Development of pre-feasibility study for the construction of bicycle paths – for both tourist and local population
Project 1.4.3.2	Preparation of the project specification and technical design document for the construction of bicycle paths
Project 1.4.3.3	Construction of bicycle paths
PROGRAM 1.4.3.	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM
Project 1.4.3.1	Establishment of the Tourist Information Center (TIC) and a souvenir shop

Project 1.4.3.2	Preparation of the incentives to support the development of rural tourism, old handicrafts and other economic activities in rural areas to improve the tourist offer of the municipality
Project 1.4.3.3	Preparation of a detailed analysis (study) on tourist advantages of the municipality of Ruma and the region of Srem, as well as possibilities for evaluation and identification of specific tourist product
Project 1.4.3.4	Preparation of the Tourism Development Strategy of the municipality of Ruma (2015 – 2025)
PROGRAM 1.4.4.	RECONSTRUCTION OF THE AVAILABLE AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW TOURIST INFRASTRUCTURE
Project 1.4.4.1	Installation and maintenance of tourist signalization
Project 1.4.4.2	Preparation of the program for construction of sports, recreational facilities and green parks
PROGRAM 1.4.5.	PROMOTION OF THE TOURIST DESTINATION
Project 1.4.5.1	Preparation and organization of education for the farmers on the sale and marketing of local produce
Project 1.4.5.2	Promotion of sport fishing and game hunting tourism
Project 1.4.5.3	Preparation and conducting educational programs for service providers in the sector of tourism to improve the quality of the tourist offer

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

Ruma is a cultural and economical center covering the territory of 582,06 km² in the municipality with the same name Ruma and its territory size which is above the average in AP Vojvodina is ranked at the position 14 out of 45 municipalities. Ruma has a good geographic position and is situated at the Corridor E-75 at the crossroad of the north of the municipality and in vicinity of the highway E-70 that connects it to the primary road network. The highway passes across the municipality territory in the north-south direction M-21 Novi Sad-Irig-Ruma-Sabac. There are also regional roads R-103 Sremska Mitrovica-Ruma-Pecinci, R-106 Erdevik-Ruma-Stara Pazova and R-109 Ruma-Putinci-Indjija connect this territory with the surrounding area.

Local railway has two international transport lines, one Vien-Budapest-Belgrade-Athens and the second Belgrad-Zagreb-Vien. It is also possible to use the international airport "Nikola Tesla" in Belgrade, 35km away by highway from Ruma. From the south and west it borders the river Sava with two ports located in Sremska Mitrovica and Sabac. Traffic infrastructure network in the municipality of Ruma is well organized.

In June 2008, a two-way power transformer station 110/20/35 kV was built and both Ruma and surrounding villages got electric energy supply.

Sewage system in Ruma was constructed as a separate one and consists of:

- 1) Main collectors (east, west and central one) made of asbestos-cement pipes in the total length of 17km, diameter 200 - 600.
- 2) Secondary street sewage network made of PVC pipes, in the length of 86km, diameter 200-250.
- 3) Waste water treatment system in Ruma.

Waste water treatment system in Ruma is out of function since 1999. During 2008, a partial overhaul of the system was undertaken and project specification showed analysis and justification for the selection of specific technology for the reconstruction of the existing waste water treatment system.

Sufficient quantity of water is produced and supplied to the inhabitants of Ruma. The Municipality of Ruma solved the problem of water supply by constructing the waterpipe network and water sources – Borkovac, Fiser Salas and Sava 1. The total length of the network maintained by the public utility "Vodovod" is 490km, whereas the total number of water connections is estimated at 20,000. Regional waterwork "Istocni Srem" supplies around 75,000 inhabitants and economic entitites in the municipalities of Ruma and Irig.

PUC "Plan" was established as a professional department for management of specific and technical issues related to spatial and urban planning in the municipalities Ruma and Pecinci. The area of responsibility of the PUC is of great importance to the local self-government functioning and includes monitoring and elaboration of spatial movements, designing of the database, information register on space used respectively, developing of prefeasibility studies and analysis necessary to design urban planning documents for spatial organization of settlements with the aim of amending the available and creating new urban values of preservation of natural and man-made values in compliance with the spatial planning. Economic sector is organized in work zones within and out of the construction site.

East work zone is situated in the eastern part of the town with the access to the highway M21 and regional roads R-106 and R-103. It occupies the construction area of 40 ha. It is planned that the zone is developed

according to the program of tertiary sector (small business, trading, traffic activities). This zone has already been adjusted to its function in compliance with the planning document.

South industrial zone covers 40ha of the construction site. It is connected to the regional roads R-103 and R-106 and highway M21. There is a transport railway section (industrial) within the zone from the railway to the industrial complex Ruma gume. Its sub-zones are elaborated in the detailed planning design. Also, it is planned that certain facilities will be constructed there such as production, processing, various services and warehouses.

Southwest industrial zone occupies 47ha of the construction territory. It is connected to the regional roads R-103 and R-106. It is planned to construct several facilities there such as production, processing, various services and warehouses.

West work zone occupies the area of 20ha of the construction site. It is connected to the regional roads R-103 and R-106. The main road is called Industrial street and it is planned to construct the south industrial traffic zone parallel to the railway. Secondary sector will be developed in this zone such as production, procession and warehouses. Industrial zone Rumska petlja is situated at the crossroad of the highway E-70 and M-21 (Novi Sad-Sabac). The entire area of the zone is the property of the municipality of Ruma. It covers the area of 2,380,000m², which makes up 21,90 % of the entire work zone in K.O Ruma.

Public utility “Komunalac” from Ruma consists of several work units and services: WU Cleaning, WU Cemetary, WU Greenery, Green market and fair service, Parking service and zoo-sanitary service.

Gas supply network PU as a distribution pipeline made of PE of low pressure and steel of medium pressure. The length of PE network is 411,548 m, whereas the steel network is 100,523m long. The gas supply is distributed to the area of the municipality of Ruma, the town of Ruma and settlements of the municipality of Ruma and municipality of Irig. Besides the afore mentioned infrastructure, there are also fire manholes, section taps and control stations to ensure the normal and safe distribution of earth gas along the gas stream PU “Gas-Ruma”. Good infrastructure and network with constructed electric stations with high capacities, good quality water supply, gas substations, gas and sewage network, digital telecommunication enable the municipality of Ruma to be ranked among the top municipalities in Serbia that have comfortable and modern standard of life and work.

Additionally, several comparative advantages of the municipality of Ruma should be mentioned such as protection of environment and available planning documentation for construction of the infrastructure: spatial planning documentation, project specification and technical design documentation for the regional water supply, project design for waste water treatment, project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of water and sewage network in 2 industrial zones – East and West zone, project specification and technical design documentation for sanation of the city dump, gas supply network on the entire territory of the municipality of Ruma, water and sewage network in Ruma and adjacent settlements, public utilities service is rendered in Ruma and rural area, etc.

Providing communal services represents a very significant activity in the functioning of the local self-government. Unfortunately, majority of communal services is carried out in an obsolete manner. There is a lack of development capital and there are no public-private partnerships established. Some of the shortcomings in the system are lack of project specification and technical design documentation for construction/reconstruction of communal infrastructure and increase of energy efficiency in public institutions, poor quality of local roads, obsolete water supply systems (old water wells), insufficient utilization of renewable energy sources, lack of infrastructure for sustainable water management, lack of animal waste disposal, inadequate solid waste disposal, etc.

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
1. Development of spatial, urban planning and technical design documentation ✓ Spatial planning documentation available for the municipality of Ruma ✓ Majority of settlements have spatial planning documentation ✓ Detailed regulation planning documents for industrial zones available ✓ Project specification and technical design documentation for the regional water supply available ✓ Project design for the construction of waste water treatment available ✓ Project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of water and sewage network in 2 industrial zones –East and West available ✓ Project specification and technical design documentation for sanation of the city dump available 2. Development of traffic infrastructure ✓ Vicinity of the highway E75 (Corridor 10) ✓ Good connection with the cities and municipalities in the area ✓ Well distributed road and railway network ✓ Developed network of state road infrastructure of 1 and 2 instance ✓ Project specification and technical design documentation for the construction and reconstruction of traffic infrastructure available ✓ Well regulated tourist signalization ✓ Planning documentation for the construction of public garage in Ruma	1. Development of spatial, urban planning and technical design documentation ✓ Lack of the General Regulation Plan for 6 settlements ✓ Lack of project specification and technical design documentation for the construction and reconstruction of water and sewage network in Ruma and rural areas ✓ Lack of project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of the waste water treatment ✓ Lack of project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of the transfer station ✓ Lack of project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of the recycling plant 2. Development of traffic infrastructure ✓ Bad quality of local roads and infrastructure ✓ Low level of traffic safety ✓ Lack of electricity on the rail tracks, crossroads or roads and railway at the same level ✓ Lack of public garage and parking space in the center of the town ✓ Parking space in residential area are not maintained ✓ Lack of bicycle paths 3. Development of communal infrastructure ✓ Insufficient local funding for construction and maintenance of infrastructure ✓ Obsolete water supply system (old water wells) ✓ PUC Komunalac is not responsible for rural graveyards ✓ Lack of infrastructure for sustainable waste water management

3. Development of communal infrastructure

- ✓ Well developed gas supply network on the entire territory of the municipality of Ruma
- ✓ Project specification and technical design documentation for the gas supply network in the industrial zone Rumska petlja available
- ✓ Well developed water and sewage network in Ruma and other settlements
- ✓ High percentage of available communal infrastructure in urban zones
- ✓ Well developed communal service sector in municipality
- ✓ Organized water supply in rural areas
- ✓ Communal services are available in rural areas
- ✓ Educated and professional staff employed in public and public utility companies
- ✓ PU Waterboard services cover the whole territory of the municipality
- ✓ Gas supply is available in all local units
- ✓ Local plan for waste management
- ✓ Shelter for stray dogs and cats
- ✓ Cadastre map with unorganized waste dumps is available
- ✓ Project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of wind protection panels available

4. Energy efficiency and renewable resources of energy

- ✓ Significant capacities for production of „green“ energy (biomass, solar energy, geo-thermal water)
- ✓ Public administration has a manager responsible for energy issues
- ✓ Defined location for the construction of the heating room using pellet as energy source

- ✓ Insufficient sewage network capacities and not completed technology process for fecal water treatment
- ✓ Unavailable location for the transfer station
- ✓ Unavailable location for the animal disposal
- ✓ Ecological awareness is not developed
- ✓ Lack of primary waste selection
- ✓ Existing city dump is not maintained
- ✓ Inadequate communal waste disposal
- ✓ Lack of proper maintenance of parks

4. Energy efficiency and renewable resources of energy

- ✓ Insufficient utilization of renewable sources of energy (biomass, solar energy, geo-thermal water)
- ✓ Bad energy efficiency in public buildings and blocks of flats
- ✓ Expensive energy for heating is used in certain public buildings
- ✓ Lack of project specification and technical design documentation for the improvement of energy efficient in public buildings, agriculture and industry

5. Waterways management

- ✓ Not maintained waterways – Borkovac, Jelenac, Kudos, Jarcina
- ✓ The canal Veliki Vranj is not maintained
- ✓ Small diameter pipelines and canal network are not maintained

6. Education of the population

- ✓ Population is not educated about protection of environment and energy efficiency

5. Waterways management

6. Education of population

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
✓ Harmonization of local priorities with the national, regional and interregional priorities ✓ Professional and financial assistance of competent ministries and international organizations ✓ Development of infrastructure for accessing EU funds ✓ Process of accession to EU ✓ Concessions and public-private partnerships ✓ Construction of the new highway (M21) Novi Sad-Ruma-Sabac ✓ Rehabilitation of the old section of the highway M21, Novi Sad-Ruma ✓ Construction of the gas supply stream South Stream ✓ Modernization of the railway Belgrade-Sid ✓ Development of the future bicycle corridor across Fruska Gora ✓ Establishment of Free Customs Zone (FCZ)	✓ Political and economical insecurity ✓ Change in the legislative in the sector of planning and construction ✓ Poor and slow communication among, ministries, public administration, public companies and public utilities ✓ Slow progress in accessing EU and no possibility to use relevant grants ✓ Insufficient capacities of the municipal administration, public companies and public utilities staff in project management

STRATEGIC SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Specific objective 2.1	Development of spatial, urban planning and technical design documentation
Specific objective 2.2	Development of traffic infrastructure
Specific objective 2.3	Development of communal infrastructure
Specific objective 2.4	Energy efficiency and renewable resources of energy
Specific objective 2.5	Waterways management
Specific objective 2.6	Education of population

PROJECTS

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.1 DEVELOPMENT OF SPATIAL, URBAN PLANNING AND TECHNICAL DESIGN DOCUMENTATION	
PROGRAM 2.1.1. DEVELOPMENT OF SPATIAL AND URBAN PLANNING DOCUMENTS	
Project 2.1.1.1	Development of the General Regulation Plan of Ruma
Project 2.1.1.2	Development of the General Regulation Plan for 3 settlement – Mali Radinci, Budjanovci and Stejanovci
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.2 DEVELOPMENT OF TRAFFIC INFRASTRUCTURE	
PROGRAM 2.2.1. CONSTRUCTION OF THE PARKING SPACE	
Project 2.2.1.1	Project specification and technical design documentation for the reconstruction of the existing parking lots in Ruma
Project 2.2.1.2	Reconstruction for the existing parking lots in Ruma
Project 2.2.1.3	Development of the pre-feasibility study for the construction of public garage in Ruma
PROGRAM 2.2.2. DEVELOPMENT OF TRAFFIC INFRASTRUCTURE	
Project 2.2.2.1	Establishment of the corridor of the south industrial street (Zeleznicka-V.Nazora-Novogradnja-Industijska)
Project 2.2.2.2	Reconstruction of streets parallel to the main street (east-west direction) to relax the traffic in the central city zone, including public communal infrastructure
Project 2.2.2.3	Adjustment of project specification and technical design documentation for the reconstruction of the street 15. Maj, from the street Vrdnicka till the street Pavlovacka (traffic infrastructure reconstruction)
Project 2.2.2.4	Adjustment of project specification and technical design documentation for the reconstruction of the street Veljko Dugosevic from the street Vrdnicka till the street Fruskogorska (traffic infrastructure and water supply network reconstruction)
Project 2.2.2.5	Adjustment of project specification and technical design documentation for the reconstruction of the street Stanka Paunovic till the street Vladimir Nazor and Filip Klajic (traffic infrastructure and water supply network reconstruction)
Project 2.2.2.6	Adjustment of project specification and technical design documentation for the reconstruction of the street Glavna from the street 2.oktobar till the street Zmaj

	Jova (traffic infrastructure and one section of the water supply network reconstruction)
Project 2.2.2.7	Adjustment of project specification and technical design documentation for the reconstruction of the street Sremska till the street Vuk Karadzic and Vinogradarska street (traffic infrastructure and water supply network reconstruction)
Project 2.2.2.8	Adjustment of project specification and technical design documentation for the reconstruction of the street drainage canal on the road Donji Petrovac-Putinci
Project 2.2.2.9	Development of the General Regulation Plan for the construction of the road Donji Petrovac-Putinci
Project 2.2.2.10	Development of the General Regulation Plan for the construction of the road Donji Petrovac-Dobrinci
Project 2.2.2.11	Development of the General Regulation Plan for the construction of the road Grabovc-Obrez
Project 2.2.2.12	Development of the General Regulation Plan for the construction of the road Pecinci (sugar factory)-Budjanovci with deviation
Project 2.2.2.13	Development of urban planning plan for the project subdivision of land for the blocks 4-17-1; 4-17-2; 4-17-3; 4-16-7; 4-16-8; parts of the blocks 4-16-2; 4-18-1; 4-18-2 in the settlement "Borkovac" in Ruma
Project 2.2.2.14	Development of urban planning plan for the project subdivision of land for the block 3-12-1, part of the block 3-11-2 and part of the block 3-14-2
Project 2.2.2.15	Development of urban planning plan for the project subdivision of land for the block 3-14-2
Project 2.2.2.16	Development of urban planning plan for the project subdivision of land for the block 4-19-7 (north from Lenjin street)
Project 2.2.2.17	Development of urban planning plan for the project subdivision of land for the urban project document "Berak west" in Ruma
Project 2.2.2.18	Development of the main design of the road Nikinci-Donji Tovarnik
Project 2.2.2.19	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the reconstruction of the street 15.maj from the street Kudoska till Vrdnicka street (traffic infrastructure and water supply network)
Project 2.2.2.20	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation of the roundabout junction at the entrances of the city in the direction from Voganj and from Pavlovci

Project 2.2.2.21	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the reconstruction of the street 15. Maj from the street Orlovica till the street 27.oktobar (traffic infrastructure and water supply network)
Project 2.2.2.22	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the reconstruction of the street Stanko Paunovic in Ruma from the street Proleterskatill the Liberation Square (traffic infrastructure and water supply network)
Project 2.2.2.23	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the reconstruction of the traffic infrastructure in the section of the street Mladen Stojanovic in Ruma from the street Nikola Tesla till the street Mladen Stojanovic
Project 2.2.2.24	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of infrastructure in the street Milos Crnjanski in Ruma from Pavlovacka tilii Proviceva street (traffic infrastructure, sewage and water supply network)
Project 2.2.2.25	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of infrastructure in the extention of the street Mosa Pijade in Ruma from Jezerska street and future roundabout junction (traffic infrastructure, sewage and water supply network)
Project 2.2.2.26	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of pedestrian paths, public street lighting, water supply network, low-voltage network and sewage in the street Pavlovacka from the street Milos Crnjanski till northern limit, cadastral lot 9391 K.O.Ruma
Project 2.2.2.27	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the reconstruction of the street Partizanska in Ruma (curb, pedestrian paths, open canal sewage, waste water sewage) from the street Glavna till the end of the street
Project 2.2.2.28	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of a part of infrastructure in PDR for the blocks 4-17-1; 4-17-2; 4-17-3; 4-16-7; 4-16-8; parts of blocks 4-16-2; 4-18-1; 4-18-2 and in the settlement of Borkovac in Ruma
Project 2.2.2.29	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of missing infrastructure in urban project document "Berak west" in Ruma
Project 2.2.2.30	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the reconstruction of duct on the road Donji Petrovci-Putinci
Project 2.2.2.31	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the reconstruction of the bridge for pedestrians in Putinci

Project 2.2.2.32	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation documentation for the reconstruction of duct on the road Hrtkovci- Nikinci
Project 2.2.2.33	Construction of traffic infrastructure, sewage and water supply network in the street Misa Uboje from the street Vladimir Nazor till the street Nikola Tesla in Ruma
Project 2.2.2.34	Construction of traffic infrastructure and sewage network in the street Misa Uboja from the street Aleksa Santic till the west limit of PDR "Berak west" phase 1 in Ruma
Project 2.2.2.35	Termination of construction of the traffic infrastructure in the section of the street 7 vojvodjanska brigade from the street of Prvomajska till Jezerska street – Borkovac 6
Project 2.2.2.36	Reconstruction of the street Veljko Digosevic from the street Vrdnicka till the street Fruskogorska (reconstruction of the traffic infrastructure and water supply network)
Project 2.2.2.37	Reconstruction of the street Stanko Paunovic Veljka from the street Valdimir Nazor till the street Filip Kljajic (reconstruction of the traffic infrastructure and water supply network)
Project 2.2.2.38	Reconstruction of the street Sremska from the street Vuk Karadzic till Vinogradarska street (reconstruction of the traffic infrastructure and water supply network)
Project 2.2.2.39	Construction of traffic infrastructure in the street Mladen Stojanovic from the street Nikola Tesla till the street Aleksa Santic in Ruma
Project 2.2.2.40	Reconstruction on the road duct Donji Petrovci – Putinci
Project 2.2.2.41	Reconstruction of the bridge for pedestrians in Putinci
Project 2.2.2.42	Reconstruction on the road duct Hrtkovci-Nikinci
Project 2.2.2.43	Reconstruction of the street Glavna from the street 27.oktobar till the street Zmaj Jova in Ruma
Project 2.2.2.44	Reconstruction of the street 15.maj in Ruma from the street Kudoska till the street Vrdnicka (traffic infrastructure and water supply network)
Project 2.2.2.45	Reconstruction of the street 15.maj in Ruma from the street Orloviceva till the street 27.oktobar (traffic infrastructure and water supply network)
Project 2.2.2.46	Construction of the infrastructure in the street Milos Crnjanski from the street Pavlovacka till the street Orloviceva (traffic infrastructure, water supply and sewage network)

Project 2.2.2.47	Construction of the infrastructure in the extension of the street Mosa Pijade in Ruma from the street Jezerska including future roundabout junction(traffic infrastructure, water supply and sewage network)
Project 2.2.2.48	Construction of pedestrian paths, public street lighting, water supply network, low voltage network and sewage network) in the street Pavlovacka from the street Milos Crnjanski till the north limit cadastral lot 9391 K.O.Ruma
Project 2.2.2.49	Construction of the road Mali Radinci-Satrinici
Project 2.2.2.50	Reconstruction of the road Hrtkovci-Nikinci
Project 2.2.2.51	Continuation of the construction of traffic infrastructure from Grobljanska till Zeleznicka in Ruma
Project 2.2.2.52	Reconstruction of the street Stanko Paunovic Veljko in Ruma from the street Proleterska till the Liberation Square (traffic infrastructure and water supply network)
Project 2.2.2.53	Construction of the infrastructure (traffic infrastructure and water supply network) in the street of Milos Crnjanski in Ruma from the street Pavlovacka till the street Orloviceva
Project 2.2.2.54	Reconstruction of the street Partizanska in Ruma from the street Glavna till the end of the street (road, pedestrian paths, open canal sewage)
Project 2.2.2.55	Reconstruction of the traffic infrastructure in the streets Ivo Lola Ribar, Partizanska and Nebojsa Jerkovic in Budjanovci
Project 2.2.2.56	Reconstruction of the traffic infrastructure in the streets in Platicevo and Nikinci

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.3 DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNAL INFRASTRUCTURE

PROGRAM 2.3.1.	CONSTRUCTION AND ARRANGING WORKS OF THE WATER SUPPLY
Project 2.3.1.1	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of the main pipeline from the water source till the pump station Borkovac
Project 2.3.1.2	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of the water connection to the main pipeline and the village (south and east sub system)- Dobrinici, Vitojevci, Nikinci, Grabovci, Hrtkovci, Platicevo and Klenak
Project 2.3.1.3	Construction of the main pipeline from the water source till the pump station Borkovac
Project 2.3.1.4	Construction of the new water supply network in Ruma and rural areas
Project 2.3.1.5	Reconstruction of the water supply network in Ruma (replacement of AC pipes)

Project 2.3.1.6	Construction of the water connection to the main pipeline and the village (south and east sub system)- Dobrinci, Vitojevc, Nikinci, Grabovci, Hrtkovci, Platicevo and Klenak
Project 2.3.1.7	Drilling, installment of equipment and connecting of the two new water wells at the water sources of "Sava I" and "Fiser Salas"
Project 2.3.1.8	Drilling, installment of equipment and connecting of the two new water wells at the local water sources
Project 2.3.1.9	Development of the study on ground water reserves for the supply of local water sources
PROGRAM 2.3.2.	CONSTRUCTION AND ARRANGING WORKS OF THE SEWAGE NETWORK
Project 2.3.2.1	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of new sewage and open canal network in Ruma and rural areas- Nikinci, Putinci, Voganj, Hrtkovci, Platicevo, Budjanovci and Dobrinci
Project 2.3.2.2	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the reconstruction of the sewage network in Ruma, street 27.oktobar and Industrijska street
Project 2.3.2.3	Construction of new sewage and open canal network in Ruma and rural areas- Nikinci, Putinci, Voganj, Hrtkovci and Dobrinci
Project 2.3.2.4	Reconstruction of sewage network in Ruma, street 27.oktobar and Industrijska street
Project 2.3.2.5	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the open canal sewage "Borkovac" (streets north and south from the street Lenjinova)
Project 2.3.2.6	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the open canal sewage "Borkovac" (streets Sutjeska, Milisav Dakic and Pavlovacka till the street 15.maj)
Project 2.3.2.7	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the open canal sewage in Ruma
Project 2.3.2.8	Development of the Master Design for for the open canal sewage for the block 4-19-7, Kudos canal
Project 2.3.2.9	Rehabilitation of the open canal sewage in Ruma
Project 2.3.2.10	Adjustment of the project specification and technical design documentation for the reconstruction of the open canal sewage "Borkovac I" (streets north and south from the street Lenjinova)

Project 2.3.2.11	Adjustment of the project specification and technical design documentation for the reconstruction of the open canal sewage "Borkovac II" " (streets Sutjeska, Milisav Dakic and Pavlovacka till the street 15.maj)
PROGRAM 2.3.3.	CONSTRUCTION OF THE WASTE WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM
Project 2.3.3.1	Development of the main design and pre-feasibility study for the construction of the waste water treatment system
Project 2.3.3.2	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation the construction of the waste water treatment system
Project 2.3.3.3	Construction of the main plant for the treatment of waste water in Ruma
Project 2.3.3.4	Extetion of the plant facilities for waste water treatment in all settlements in the municipality of Ruma
PROGRAM 2.3.4.	SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
Project 2.3.4.1	Development of the Detailed Regulation Plan for the transfer station and recycling plant
Project 2.3.4.2	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of transfer station
Project 2.3.4.3	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of recycling plant
Project 2.3.4.4	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of the center for collection of animal waste
Project 2.3.4.5	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the rehabilitationof the existing city dump
Project 2.3.4.6	The construction of transfer station
Project 2.3.4.7	construction of recycling plant
Project 2.3.4.8	Rehabilitation and arranging works of the city dump
Project 2.3.4.9	Rehabilitation and recultivation of the unorganized city dumps
Project 2.3.4.10	Construction of the center for collection of animal waste
Project 2.3.4.11	Establishment of system for collection of solid waste in rural area
PROGRAM 2.3.5.	CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC STREET LIGHTING
Project 2.3.5.1	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the reconstruction of public street lighting in Ruma and rural areas
Project 2.3.5.2	Reconstruction of public street lighting in Ruma and rural areas

Project 2.3.5.3	Construction and reconstruction of public street lighting in one section of the street Jezerska
Project 2.3.5.4	Construction and reconstruction of public street lighting in the street Iriski drum from the direction of Novi Sad
Project 2.3.5.5	Construction and reconstruction of public street lighting in the street Orloviceva-Borkovac
Project 2.3.5.6	Construction and reconstruction of public street lighting along the pedestrian paths Borkovac potok – park and forest Borkovac
Project 2.3.5.7	Construction and reconstruction of public street lighting in the street Industrijska in Ruma
PROGRAM 2.3.6.	RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CEMETARY
Project 2.3.6.1	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the arranging works at the cemetery in Ruma and rural areas
Project 2.3.6.2	Arranging works at the cemetery in Ruma and rural areas
PROGRAM 2.3.7.	CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE GREEN MARKET
Project 2.3.7.1	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the reconstruction of the green market in Ruma (installation of roof)
Project 2.3.7.2	Reconstruction of the green market in Ruma (installation of roof)
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.4 ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES OF ENERGY	
PROGRAM 2.4.1	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT IN PROMOTION OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY
Project 2.4.1.1	Development of the Local action plan for the introduction of energy efficiency measures
Project 2.4.1.2	Development of the study on possibilities of utilization of alternative resources of energy (biomass, solar energy, wind energy, geo-thermal water, etc.)
Project 2.4.1.3	Development of the study “Potentials of biomass in Stara Pazova and in Ruma”
PROGRAM 2.4.2	RECONSTRUCTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE TO ACHIEVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY
Project 2.4.2.1	Development of the project specification and technical design documentation for the increase in energy efficiency in public institutions, agriculture and industry
Project 2.4.2.2	Conversion of energy mode of heating in the public institution to increase energy efficiency – elementary school in Klenik, Grabovci and the city house

Project 2.4.2.3	Conversion of energy mode of heating in the settlements Igraliste –Detelina (Solidarnost) from oil to gas
Project 2.4.2.4	Conversion of energy mode of heating in the settlement Tivol from oil to gas or biomass
Project 2.4.2.5	Conversion of energy mode of heating in the settlement Centar (Sector Centar-North) from oil to gas
Project 2.4.2.6	Conversion of energy mode of heating in the settlement Centar (Sector Centar-South) from oil to gas
Project 2.4.2.7	Reconstruction of the heating room in „Sports Hall“
Project 2.4.2.8	Construction of MPC capacities 1200m ³ /x for the heating room of the Sports Hall
Project 2.4.2.9	Rehabilitation of the heating room in “Robna kuca” (Department store)
Project 2.4.2.10	Rehabilitation of the heating room in “Venac”
Project 2.4.2.11	Rehabilitation of the heating room in “Orloviceva”
Project 2.4.2.12	Rehabilitation and automatization of the heating room in “JNA”
PROGRAM 2.4.3	MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC GREEN PARKS
Project 2.4.3.1	Construction of wind protection panels
Project 2.4.3.2	Development of the cadastre of green areas in the central zone of Ruma
Project 2.4.3.3	Maintenance of parks and green landscapes
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.5 WATERWAYS MANAGEMENT	
PROGRAM 2.5.1	WATERWAYS MANAGEMENT
Project 2.5.1.1	Maintenance and cleaning of brooks and canals on the territory of Ruma
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2.6 EDUCATION OF POPULATION	
PROGRAM 2.6.1	EDUCATION OF POPULATION
Project 2.6.1.1	Education of population on the necessity to protect environment
Project 2.6.1.2	Education programs on energy efficiency measures should be promoted among the citizens

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Social protection system in the municipality of Ruma is well-developed because the institutions of social protection cooperate with local self-government and other institutions and organizations in the system of social protection and other systems aimed at the improvement of the quality of life of the citizens. Professional services, expertise, experience and motivation of the employed, an updated database of the beneficiaries and experience in the development and implementation of the projects contributed to the overall recognition in the region of the municipality of Ruma as an example of good practice in the sector of organization and provision of social protection services. Social Welfare Center and Elderly Home "Srem" in the municipality of Ruma are the leading institutions of social protection at the local level.

Beside regular activities of the Social Welfare Center, in cooperation with the local self-government and other respective institutions, there are other services that are conceived as project activities (daily accommodation, help in the house, personal assistant, counseling services).

Sustainability of these services is at stake once the project terminates so it is necessary to conceive mechanisms for continual funding of such activities. Improvement of the social protection services is needed in the sector of social care of vulnerable population and in ensuring access to soup kitchens and house help in rural areas. Beside the afore mentioned institutions, some other institutions should be included such as municipal organization of the Red Cross, intermunicipal organization of the blind and the weak-sighted, association of dystrophy patients of Srem, association of paraplegic patients, association of pensioners, association of Roma, etc.

In view of social protection reforms, a continual cooperation with the Provincial Institute for Social Protection was established, as well as with the Secretariat for Health, Social Policy and Demography.

The leader in the development of primary health protection in the municipality is the Health Center of Ruma that ensures the access to services of health care both in urban and rural area. Highly educated and experienced management of the Health Center and great experience and expertise of the staff contributed to the strategic development of this institution and entire health protection at the local level. Health Center represents a modern and highly recognized institution actively improving its services for its beneficiaries using limited available resources.

Development Strategy of the Health Center, experience in the drafting and implementation of the projects in prevention sector, well developed information system, transparency of work thanks to the regularly updated website, excellent cooperation with institutions and organizations at the local level, as well as high level of protection of environment contributed to the fact that this institution is recognized as the leader in the region. Excellent cooperation of the beneficiaries and service providers in the sector of health protection resulted in the establishment of few professional teams. Lack of funds was reflected in the functioning of the Counseling center for the family and youth. Insufficient awareness of health protection is seen among the local population which implies the need of information and promotion of preventive medical check ups in the media.

The municipality of Ruma has a long history of education. There are 11 elementary and 4 high schools, as well as the department for Business economy and entrepreneurship and musical school on the territory of the municipality. Pre-school "Poletarac" has 64 groups of children and 21 facilities. Few small and medium size enterprises cooperate well with high school institutions but majority of job profiles does not correspond to the

needs of local economy. High agricultural school is the only educational institution in the region but without any facilities to accommodate students.

Good cooperation among educational institutions, local self-government and other institutions and organizations and qualified and motivated school staff contribute to a high quality realization of professional programs and curriculum. There are various extracurriculum activities organized in schools. School staff has considerable experience in preparation and implementation of projects of small value. However, there is a lack of some organization or institution that could ensure further professional qualification or adequate informal education on the territory of the municipality.

Security of citizens and property is one of the most important factors in the local community. Republican institutions are responsible for ensuring security at the municipal level but good cooperation and coordination with the local bodies and institutions is of utmost significance for the successful functioning of the community.

The principal authority of law enforcement in the municipality is the local Police Department in Ruma which actively cooperates with local key actors in charge of security at various levels. Good surveillance of critical crossroads, crossing points near schools and 6 local units, as well as excellent performance of the Fire Brigade and Police Department have contributed to the improved safety in the recent period.

It should be stressed that the local Police department cooperates well with the educational institutions, not only in securing safety of the school facilities and pupils but also regarding education in the fields of eradication of drug abuse, youth delinquency, peer violence, human trafficking, traffic signalization and regulations, etc. It is foreseen in the future period that a local security Council which will be responsible for the promotion of healthy life styles and eradication of youth delinquency is established. Continual and active cooperation of the Police and local self-government may contribute to better observance of regulations in the catering business (working hours, vicinity of educational institutions) and relevant information in local media may increase awareness of the local population regarding their responsibilities towards security issues.

Municipality of Ruma is characterized by a multi ethnic diversity and rich cultural heritage. Some of the most famous local events and attractions are archeological sites of Gomolova and Basijana, art colony Borkovac, Serbian Tambura Orchestras Festival, Festival of music societies from Vojvodina, Trema Festival, Mister Vorku Festival which contribute to rich social and cultural life and high quality amusement in the municipality of Ruma, together with the local artistic and cultural associations and institutions such as Cultural Center, City Library, Local Museum and numerous amateur cultural-artistic societies.

In the future period, it is planned to improve cooperation and improvement in networking of the cultural institutions and other relevant organizations at the local level where the Cultural Center will have a leading role as a principle institution responsible for creating various events, development and promotion of cultural and artistic activities. Better utilization of the existing facilities in certain institutions will contribute to the creation of better and richer cultural program. The highest priority is to establish the legal and institutional framework for the development of local community through the adoption of a strategic document, the Strategy of cultural development and development of amateurism in the municipality of Ruma.

According to the last Census in 2011, a number of 10,047 young people from 15 to 30 of age living in the municipality of Ruma was registered. One of the burning issues in provincial areas in Serbia and Ruma as well is the "brain drain" is migration of young people towards urban settlements to continue their education and find a satisfactory job they are not able to find in the municipality of Ruma.

A great leap forward is the recognition of the significance of including young people into the social life of the community so that the Municipality of Ruma decided to open the Office for young people and to adopt few strategic documents related to that sector. Second step in the planning process foresees education of the young and assistance in starting up business and motivation for active job search through identification, application and implementation of projects within the sectors of youth activism, culture and art for the improvement their use of free time, as well as ensuring facilities for various trainings, workshops and gatherings of creative young people.

There are various well-known sports clubs and associations. Beside football, basketball, volleyball, handball, tennis and alike, there are many options to join some of the club practising marshal arts (aikido, tekvondo, boxing, carate, judo) and athletics, cycling, table-tennis, bowling or mountaineering.

Beside many sports associations, one of the advantages of the municipality of Ruma are numerous sports facilities in the town, such as Sports hall with a capacity of 2,000 people, running path in Borkovac and motivation of the citizens of Ruma to go in for sports and recreational activities on regular basis. One of the priorities of the Municipality of Ruma in the forthcoming period is adoption of the institutional and legal framework for the development of sport and more efficient utilization of available sports capacities, promotion of the Sports hall and of Ruma as a sport-friendly municipality which offers a lot of sports events and activities, promotion of healthy habits and life styles, resolving status of the olympic swimming pool through public-private partnership and providing free of charge recreation by installment of outdoor gyms

The municipality of Ruma has numerous associations dealing in most important sectors of development of the community and in that way they participate in the improvement of living standard. Active and highly motivated representatives of the associations, volunteering and implemented projects proved to be sustainable made some of them leading actors.

It is apparent that the local self-government and department for social activities are willing to improve their cooperation with the civil sector through identification of the best possible legal and institutional framework for the improvement of the civil sector. On the other side, active associations are ready to come together and cooperate in order to become recognized as significant actors at the local level. It is also important to support the development of the civil sector by providing necessary information and knowledge on the strategic and operative planning, drafting and implementing projects and finding resources for their funding.

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
1. Improvement of social and health protection in the municipality of Ruma ✓ Health protection and medical assistance are available on the whole territory of the municipality of Ruma 24 hours ✓ High quality and efficient health protection ✓ Great experience and expertise of the staff in the sector of health protection ✓ Highly educated and experienced management at the Health Center "Ruma" ✓ Accredited Health Center ✓ Strategy Development of the Health Center is available ✓ Experience in implementation of projects in the sector of health protection ✓ Numerous projects on prevention are implemented ✓ Center for prevention is available at the Health Center ✓ High level of protection of environment-storage of medical waste and good control of interhospital infections ✓ Good cooperation between service providers and beneficiaries (associations, schools, Police department, social welfare center, elderly home, etc.) ✓ Expert Team for prevention and eradication of violence in family and between partners and Expert Team for protection of abuse and negligence of children are established ✓ Developed IT system at HC "Ruma" and good records of health protection beneficiaries ✓ Active and updated website of HC ✓ Counseling service for the young and Counseling service for pregnant women ✓ Optimal conditions for work regarding equipment and safety at HC "Ruma"	1. Improvement of social and health protection in the municipality of Ruma ✓ Lack of funds for the operation of the Counseling center for family and young people from the local-self-government funds ✓ Insufficient cooperation with the Office for young people ✓ Lack of funds for trainings which are not compulsory for the health care staff ✓ Insufficient information on the work of associations in the sector of health protection in the municipality ✓ Insufficient health awareness ✓ Absence of strategy on fight against drug abuse and addiction diseases ✓ Physical barriers in public institutions obstruct access to disabled people ✓ Lack of motivation of citizens for preventive check ups ✓ Insufficient number of medical staff ✓ Insufficient motivation and burnt out syndrome of health and social workers ✓ Resistance to changes ✓ Frequent replacement of the Health Center directors ✓ Absence of accommodation for patients with dementia and Alzheimer and terminal diseases ✓ Lack of social protection centers such as clubs, day centres, elderly homes ✓ Insufficient information on associations' activities in the sector of social protection in the municipality ✓ Inadequate facilities and equipment of the Social Welfare Center ✓ Unhygienic Roma settlements in Ruma ✓ Lack of provision of social care services to single persons in rural areas ✓ Lack of "safe house" for victims of domestic violence ✓ Insufficient number of elderly assistants in rural areas ✓ Unavailable soup kitchen in rural areas

✓ Continual education of the staff at HC "Ruma" ✓ Cooperation among institutions of social protection (elderly home, soup kitchen, home care assistant for the elderly, social welfare center) ✓ Social Welfare Center undergoing accreditation ✓ Social Welfare Centeservices are available in rural areas ✓ Great experience and expertise of the social welfare staff ✓ Updated database of beneficiaries of social welfare ✓ Realistic and professional overview of the social welfare beneficiaries ✓ Association of pensioners and of Roma are active in social welfare service provision ✓ Experience in development and implementation of projects within social welfare sector ✓ Updated database of Roma population at the local level ✓ Good cooperation of service providers and beneficiaries within the sector of social welfare (associations, schools, Police department, Social Welfare Center, elderly home, etc.) ✓ Good cooperation of Health Center and Social Welfare Center with the local self-government ✓ Day care centers for children with special needs are available	✓ Undeveloped NGO in the sector of social protection ✓ Lack of day care center for old people ✓ Lack of care for elderly not included in the system of social protection ✓ Facilities of local self-government are not used sufficiently ✓ Lack of mechanisms for employing Roma ✓ Lack of funds for functioning of associations at the local level ✓ Lack of funds for trainings in the sector of social protection ✓ Inactive counseling center for married couples and family members
2. Improvement of education system in the municipality of Ruma ✓ Regional agricultural school available ✓ Excellent cooperation among institutions at the local level (police department, social welfare center, health center, etc.) ✓ Qualified and motivated staff ✓ High level of education curriculum ✓ Good results are achieved at the universities ✓ Professional societies available ✓ A big number of schools available ✓ Long tradition in education system	2. Improvement of education system in the municipality of Ruma ✓ Lack of student campus for high school pupils – Internat ✓ Obsolete agricultural mechanization at the Agricultural high school ✓ Schools are poorly equipped ✓ School children transport is not organized ✓ Drug abuse and alcoholism ✓ Poor infrastructure and safety of sports facilities, playgrounds ✓ Cafes are in the vicinity of schools ✓ Insufficient professional improvement of teachers ✓ Insufficient awareness of protection of environment ✓ Big number of school children cannot make the right choice and see no way out of the situation ✓ Poor system network of culture, education, youth issues, lack of personal responsibility ✓ Insufficient promotion of achievements of school children ✓ Insufficient utilization of school facilities during the school year ✓ Unregulated ways of utilization of school facilities ✓ Disharmony of educational system and market ✓ Lack of Municipal Board of parents delegated from all schools

✓ Work with young talents ✓ Good cooperation of cultural institutions with schools up to 4 grade and high schools ✓ Application of IT for promotion of schools (internet presentations)	✓ Absence of active organizations dealing with informal education ✓ Lack of the center for professional improvement of teachers ✓ Absence of the database of students ✓ Lack of information on the young who graduated in education profiles
3. Support to the development of culture in the municipality of Ruma ✓ Ruma-multinational environment with rich cultural heritage and tradition Pyma ✓ Ruma- town of festivals: Serbian Tambura Orchestra Festival, Festival of musical societies of Vojvodina, International One-minute Film Festival- Mister Vorky, Rumfest, International Tambura Orchestra Festival, Promofest... ✓ Cultural institutions available: Cultural Center Ruma (cinema, theatre, gallery, museum..) ✓ Educated and qualified staff ✓ Council for Culture established ✓ Good cultural offer ✓ Numerous cultural-artistic societies ✓ Internet presentation of Cultural Center Library and Museum available ✓ Big number of young people show interest in development of culture, and creation of conditions for education development ✓ Archaeological sites Gomolova and Basijana ✓ Artistic painting center ✓ Artistic painting colony Borkovac ✓ Famous citizens of Ruma-scientist Atanasije Stojkovic, Bozidar Grujovic	3. Support to the development of culture in the municipality of Ruma ✓ Insufficiently used capacities of the staff ✓ Inactive Council for culture ✓ Lack of criteria for the budget distribution in the sector of culture ✓ Lack of management mechanisms in culture ✓ Inadequate and insufficient utilization of facilities in cultural institutions (the Museum building, Cultural center..) ✓ Disharmony of cultural activities and other events in the local community ✓ Inadequate program of work of cultural institutions in a form of a strategic document to meet the needs of the local community (monthly calendar of events) ✓ Insufficient cooperation of cultural institutions and other organizations promoting cultural activities at the local level ✓ Bad network of systems of culture, education, youth and tourism ✓ Absence of professional production (film, music, books) at the Cultural center ✓ Poor and obsolete equipment of the local cinema ✓ Lack of clear division of assignments at the Cultural center ✓ Absence of the Union of amateurs ✓ Facades of the cultural institutions are in a poor shape ✓ Lack of awareness on protection of environment
4. Improvement of conditions for development of sport and recreation ✓ Sport Union available ✓ Constructed Sports Hall ✓ Big number of sports and recreational facilities available in urban area (sports hall, swimming pool, bowling alley, gym..) ✓ Borkovac Lake – sport fishing developed ✓ Good cooperation with state and local institutions	4. Improvement of conditions for development of sport and recreation ✓ Lack of funds for the functioning of Sport Union and sports clubs – funds are distributed on political basis ✓ Illegal sports facilities in rural areas

✓ Big number of members at the Scout organization ✓ Big number of sports organizations and associations ✓ Big number of awarded sportsmen (golden and silver medals) ✓ Numerous village clubs and societies	✓ Lack of sports events in rural areas ✓ Inactive Union as a consequence of badly defined competences and responsibilities ✓ Sports Hall is not sufficiently used and its potential as a tourist attraction are not recognized by the local self-government ✓ Lack of funds for the rehabilitation and sports equipment ✓ Lack of mechanisms for defining priorities of funding and feasibility studies ✓ Lack of mechanism for identifying competences in maintaining the sports facilities ✓ Insufficient number of bicycle paths ✓ Poor safety and equipment at the playgrounds, sports facilities ✓ Lack of outdoor gyms in schools and parks ✓ Lack of facilities for athletics ✓ Insufficiently used capacities at Borkovac Lake for the development of water sports
5. Improvement of security system in the municipality of Ruma ✓ Good cooperation of Police Department and schools ✓ Video surveillance in schools ✓ Solid security in school facilities ✓ Fire brigade available ✓ Traffic inspection available ✓ Constructed infrastructure and favourable location of fire brigade ✓ Well equipped facilities of fire brigade ✓ Functional police facilities at a good location ✓ Construction of transit center for dogs ✓ Police Unit in Platicevo (6 local units are 24 hours under video surveillance)	5. Improvement of security system in the municipality of Ruma ✓ Working hours of the cafes are not respected ✓ Cafes in vicinity of educational institutions ✓ Bad technical equipment of the police (software, computer systems) ✓ Increase of juvenile delinquency ✓ Old vehicles and insufficient number of specialized vehicles for firebrigade and police activities ✓ Lack of video surveillance in the town ✓ Sale of alcohol to the young under 18 ✓ Insufficient horizontal and vertical signalization ✓ Lack of the 13th track for interventions at the railway tracks ✓ Parks without street lights (Borkovac Lake) ✓ Police station is not equipped with outdoor video surveillance ✓ Lack of server network between schools and police
6. Youth policy ✓ Support from the local self-government budget line for support to the young activism, appointed coordinator of the office for young people in the Municipal Administration ✓ Office for young people available ✓ Council for young people established ✓ Youth Council of Ruma available ✓ Developed youth voluntarism ✓ Local action plan for the young 2014-2019 adopted ✓ Readiness of local media to report on young people and Office ✓ Students database available ✓ Professional consultancy available ✓ Good cooperation of the Office and schools ✓ Counseling center for young people situated at the Health Center ✓ Sports clubs available and possibilities for sports activities ✓ Numerous cultural-artistic societies	6. Youth policy ✓ Redistribution of the budget funds foreseen for the young activities for other purposes

✓ Internet portal for the Office as a public information service for the young in Ruma	✓ Insufficient funds for the improvement of the status of young people and accomplishment of planned activities ✓ Big unemployment rate and bad financial situation ✓ Insufficient promotion of the Office YP activities on the official website of the local self-government ✓ Insufficient use of capacities of OYP ✓ Lack of motivation among the young ✓ Lack of the youth club ✓ Capacities of the Youth Center are not used enough in winter period ✓ Inactive Council for the young ✓ Insufficiently developed network within the civil sector ✓ Poor offer of quality free time activities ✓ Lack of facilities, technical means and funds for the youth care ✓ Lack of communication among OYP, cultural institutions, tourist organization and the civil sector ✓ Lack or professional career advising for the young ✓ Disharmony of offer and demand of job profiles on the market ✓ Lack of strategy of the development of education at the local level ✓ Extracurriculum activities are not planned according to the transport timetable and pupils do not attend them regularly because they live in rural areas
7. Improvement of support mechanism to the civil sector ✓ Big number of associations at the local level ✓ Activities are developed in all sectors of development ✓ Active associations with big number of members ✓ Numerous cultural-artistic societies ✓ Sustainable projects implemented by few associations ✓ Motivation of the members to improve the condition of life in the community ✓ Prioritization of local community objectives before personal ones ✓ High level of voluntarism among the members of associations ✓ Readiness of associations to work together	7. Improvement of support mechanism to the civil sector ✓ Few associations are inactive ✓ Lack of a long-term plan for the development of majority of associations ✓ Lack of expertise in drafting project proposals ✓ Exclusive reliance on the budget of the local self-government of certain associations ✓ Insufficient cooperation among associations ✓ Lack of facilities for functioning of association ✓ Lack of criteria for the distribution of funds among associations of the local self-government

- ✓ Public calls for funding are not clear enough
- ✓ Insufficient knowledge and information on the possibilities of funding
- ✓ No continual cooperation between the local self-government and the civil sector
- ✓ Absence of associations dealing with informal education

OPPORTUNITIES

1. Improvement of social and health protection in the municipality of Ruma

- ✓ Vicinity of big Clinical and educational centres
- ✓ Possibility of establishment of cooperation with NGOs
- ✓ Provincial and republican funds available
- ✓ EU funds
- ✓ Better coordination and strategy on social and health protection
- ✓ Better living conditions in elderly homes
- ✓ Initiatives for development and implementation of projects
- ✓ Good geographical position
- ✓ Cooperation with the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Serbia
- ✓ Decentralization
- ✓ Legal regulations for promotion of primary available health care

2. Improvement of education system in the municipality of Ruma

- ✓ EU funds
- ✓ Provincial and republican funds
- ✓ Grants
- ✓ Possibility of funding from the national and international funds for projects and programs for the improvement of standard of the young and empowerment of the nongovernmental sector
- ✓ Best practice approach

3. Support to the development of culture in the municipality of Ruma

- ✓ Adoption of the Strategy of cultural development and development of amateurism in the municipality of Ruma
- ✓ Possibility of development of professional production (film, music, theatrical pieces, books..)

THREATS

1. Improvement of social and health protection in the municipality of Ruma

- ✓ Bad economical position of social and health workers (poor motivation)
- ✓ Big number of one or two old member households in rural areas
- ✓ Economical crisis-restricted budget for health protection
- ✓ Small number of doctors per big number of patients
- ✓ Corruption
- ✓ Exhaustion of health staff
- ✓ Old population-aging population
- ✓ Insufficient number of employed in health sector
- ✓ Unemployment and economic insecurity of citizens
- ✓ Big number of pensioners are social cases
- ✓ Brain Drain of educated staff

2. Improvement of education system in the municipality of Ruma

- ✓ Bad demographic situation
- ✓ Migration of the young towards cities and abroad
- ✓ Inertia of institutions and individuals
- ✓ Unstable economic and political situation at the republican and local level
- ✓ Lack of funds for the implementation of the Local action plan for young people
- ✓ Negative influence of political decisions
- ✓ Disturbed system of values in society
- ✓ Inadequate institutions for requalification
- ✓ Absence of the Strategy for the development of education
- ✓ Attitude of the state towards education, culture and sport

✓ Provincial and republican funds ✓ Cultural, sports crossborder cooperation and European cooperation ✓ Restoration of cultural monuments of significance to the community- museum of Mileva Maric, Museum, sculptures	
4. Improvement of conditions for development of sport and recreation	
5. Improvement of security system in the municipality of Ruma	
✓ Strategic guidelines for the operation of the Police Department adopted ✓ Provincial and republican funds ✓ EU funds ✓ Construction of the road NS-Ruma-Sabac ✓ Construction of emergency lanes in case of accidents ✓ Technical equipment of the police and fire brigade ✓ Education of citizens	
6. Youth Policy	
✓ Possibility of applying for grants from the national and international funds for the projects and programs for the improvement of the status of young people ✓ Possibility of cooperation at the municipal, regional and international level ✓ Adoption of the Local action plan for young people gives local self-government a chance to deal systematically with the young on a long-term basis ✓ Best practice approach ✓ Synergy of potentials through networking and coordinated activities of the civil sector, sport and cultural institutions and tourist organization with the Office for young people	
7. Improvement of support mechanism to the civil sector	
✓ Applying for funds from other financial sources (EU, AP, Ministries) ✓ Cooperation at the regional level ✓ Grants ✓ Office for cooperation with the civil sector ✓ National Strategy for the development of civil society in the Republic of Serbia	
	3. Support to the development of culture in the municipality of Ruma
	✓ Global economic crisis ✓ Lack of interest and motivation of the key actors in culture, education, etc. ✓ Religious sects ✓ Attitude of the state towards education, culture and sport
	4. Improvement of conditions for development of sport and recreation
	5. Improvement of security system in the municipality of Ruma
	✓ Social status of police and firemen ✓ Natural disasters and floods ✓ Vicinity of big centers, transit to BH and Croatia ✓ Traffic infrastructure (hazardous material transport) ✓ Unstable political situation
	6. Youth Policy
	✓ Bad demographic situation ✓ Migration of the young towards cities and abroad –brain drain ✓ Inertion of institutions and individuals ✓ Unstable economical and political situation at the republican and local level ✓ Lack of funds for the implementation of the Local action plan for young people ✓ Negative influence of political decisions ✓ Disturbed system of values in society
	7. Improvement of support mechanism to the civil sector
	✓ Economic instability ✓ Bad demographic situation ✓ Negative impact of political decisions ✓ Disturbed system of values in society ✓ Lack of interest among key actors for the development of the civil sector

STRATEGIC SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

Specific objective 3.1	Improvement of social and health protection in the municipality of Ruma
Specific objective 3.2	Improvement of education system in the municipality of Ruma
Specific objective 3.3	Support to the development of culture in the municipality of Ruma
Specific objective 3.4	Improvement of conditions for development of sport and recreation
Specific objective 3.5	Improvement of security system in the municipality of Ruma
Specific objective 3.6	Youth Policy
Specific objective 3.7	Improvement of support mechanism to the civil sector

PROJECTS:

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.1 IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH PROTECTION IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA	
PROGRAM 3.1.1.	SOCIAL WELFARE PROTECTION FOR VULNERABLE POPULATION
Project 3.1.1.1	Foundation of the safe house for the victims of violence
Project 3.1.1.2.	Development of program for accommodating 36 families from the unhygienic settlement in Rupe
Project 3.1.1.3.	Accommodation of 36 families from the unhygienic settlement Rupe
Project 3.1.1.4.	Cleaning of the Roma settlement Rupe
Project 3.1.1.5.	Delivery of food from the soup kitchen to rural areas
Project 3.1.1.6.	Ensuring sustainability of the day care center for children with special needs
Project 3.1.1.7.	Re-establishment and ensuring of sustainability of the day care center for Roma children in the school Ivo Lola Ribar
Project 3.1.1.8.	Ensuring sustainability of the services of personal assistants for disabled persons and children with special needs

Project 3.1.1.9.	Development of the program for employment of population in rural areas
Project 3.1.1.10.	Development of the program for the support and assistance of single parents
PROGRAM 3.1.2.	ELDERLY CARE
Project 3.1.2.1.	Establishment of home assistance service in rural areas
Project 3.1.2.2.	Establishment of the day care center for elderly people
Project 3.1.2.3.	Development of the program of assistance to population over 70 of age
PROGRAM 3.1.3.	IMPROVEMENT OF PREVENTIVE HEALTH PROTECTION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION SERVICES
Project 3.1.3.1	Activation of the Council for fight against addiction diseases
Project 3.1.3.2.	Support to the association for fight against cancer
Project 3.1.3.3.	“Sport without borders phase 1” ensuring one salary for the specialization fee in sports medicine of one doctor
Project 3.1.3.4.	Activation of the Counseling center for married couples and family members within Social Welfare Center
Project 3.1.3.5.	Definition of criteria for funding or co-funding artificial insemination from the municipal budget for women who do not meet the criteria of the Republic of Serbia
Project 3.1.3.6	Establishment of the funding system for artificial insemination for women who do not meet the criteria of the Republic of Serbia
PROGRAM 3.1.4.	INFRASTRUCTURE EQUIPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF STANDARD OF INSTITUTIONS IN SOCIAL AND HEALTH PROTECTION SECTOR
Project 3.1.4.1.	Purchase of three ambulances for the transport department of the Medical Emergency Center
Project 3.1.4.2.	Intermunicipal project “Let’s beat cancer” – purchase of mobile mammography unit for screening patients in rural areas of Srem
Project 3.1.4.3	Purchase of osteodensitometer for measurement of bonemarrow density within the project “Walk safely in upright position”
Project 3.1.4.4.	“Sport without borders phase 2” – purchase of ergobicycle and necessary equipment

Project 3.1.4.5.	“Sport without borders phase 3” – purchase of unit for monitoring vital functions and blood pressure holter
Project 3.1.4.6	Development of project specification and technical design for the reconstruction of the attic of the Social Welfare Center
Project 3.1.4.7.	Reconstruction of the attic in the Social Welfare Center
Project 3.1.4.8.	Construction of the access road for the disabled person in the Social Welfare Center, municipal building and National employment Bureau building
Project 3.1.4.9.	Installment of the transportation lift for patients in the Health Center
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.2 IMPROVEMENT OF EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA	
PROGRAM 3.2.1.	IMPROVEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE OF SCHOOL FACILITIES
Project 3.2.1.1	Development of project specification and technical design for the construction of school campus at the Agricultural school-Internat
Project 3.2.1.2	Construction of school campus at the Agricultural school-Internat
Project 3.2.1.3.	Development of project specification and technical design for removing heating room from the school building “Zmaj Jova Jovanovic” to ensure safety
Project 3.2.1.4	Development of project specification and technical design for removing heating room from the school building “Veljko Dugosevic” to ensure safety
Project 3.2.1.5.	Development of project specification and technical design for for removing heating room from the school building “Dusan Jerkovic” to ensure safety
Project 3.2.1.6	Development of project specification and technical design for for removing heating room from the school building at the Agricultural school to ensure safety
Project 3.2.1.7	Development of project specification and technical design for removing heating room from the school building at the Technical school ” to ensure safety
PROGRAM 3.2.2.	IMPROVEMENT OF EQUIPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE OF SCHOOL FACILITIES
Project 3.2.2.1	Installment of video surveillance at the school Ivo Lola Ribar
Project 3.2.2.2	Installment of video surveillance at the school Branko Radicevic
Project 3.2.2.3	Installment of video surveillance at the school 23. Oktobar

Project 3.2.2.4	Installment of video surveillance at the school Milos Crnjanski
Project 3.2.2.5	Installment of video surveillance at the school 6.udarna vojvodjanska brigada
Project 3.2.2.6	Installment of video surveillance at the school Milivoj Petkovic Fecko
Project 3.2.2.7	Installment of video surveillance at the grammar school Stevan Puzic
Project 3.2.2.8	Installment of video surveillance at the Musical school
Project 3.2.2.9.	Purchase of a school bus
Project 3.2.2.10	Purchase of agricultural mechanization for agricultural school (a combine anda tractor)
Project 3.2.2.11	Purchase of 6 smart school boards
Project 3.2.2.12	Purchase of 16 video projectors
Project 3.2.2.13	Purchase of 10 color printers
Project 3.2.2.14	Purchase of computers (150)
Project 3.2.2.15	Purchase of 300 exercise mats
Project 3.2.2.16	Purchase of 15 volleyball nets
Project 3.2.2.17	Purchase of 100 basketball nets
Project 3.2.2.18	Purchase of a set of gymnastic elements (15)
Project 3.2.2.19	Equipment for farmers cabinet at the Agricultural school
Project 3.2.2.20	Purchase of equipment for the physics cabinet
Project 3.2.2.21	Purchase of equipment for the chemistry cabinet
Project 3.2.2.22	Purchase of 100 microscopes
Project 3.2.2.23	Purchase of school lockers for pupil (6500)
Project 3.2.2.24	Purchase of lockers for pupils and teachers
Project 3.2.2.25	Purchase of desks and chairs for pupils and teachers

Project 3.2.2.26	Purchase of language lab equipment for learning foreign languages
Project 3.2.2.27	Purchase of musical instruments
PROGRAM 3.2.3.	INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF EDUCATION SYSTEM
Project 3.2.3.1.	Establishment of the centre for education support
Project 3.2.3.2	Signing of the memorandum on cooperation between high schools and SME to balance the needs and knowledge with the market and education
PROGRAM 3.2.2.3	Establishment of an annual fund for scholarships for the best pupils
PROGRAM 3.2.4.	IMPROVEMENT OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN SCHOOLS
Project 3.2.4.1	Development of project specification and technical design for the reconstruction of schools to increase energy efficiency
Project 3.2.4.2	Development of project specification and technical design for replacement of the existing heating system of schools in Klenak, Grabovac and Voganj
Project 3.2.4.3.	Purchase of solar panels and collector for schools Dusan Jerkovic, Zmaj Jova Jovanovic and Dositej Obradovic
Project 3.2.4.4	Development of project specification and technical design for introducing biomass as energy source for heating at schools Milenko Brzak Uca and Stevan Petrovic Brile
Project 3.2.4.5	Complete replacement of doors and windows in the school Dositej Obradovic
Project 3.2.4.6	Complete replacement of doors and windows in the school Dusan Jerkovic
Project 3.2.4.7	Complete replacement of doors and windows in the school Zmaj Jova Jovanovic
Project 3.2.4.8	Complete replacement of doors and windows in the school Ivo Lola Ribar
Project 3.2.4.9	Complete replacement of doors and windows in the school Veljko Dugosevic
Project 3.2.4.10	Complete replacement of doors and windows in the school Branko Radicevic
Project 3.2.4.11	Complete replacement of doors and windows in the school Milenko Vrzak Uca
Project 3.2.4.12	Complete replacement of doors and windows in the pre-school Poletarac
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.3.	SUPPORT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA

PROGRAM 3.3.1.	REVITALIZATION OF OLD BUILDINGS
Project 3.3.1.1	Development of project specification and technical design for revitalization of the house - summer villa of Count Pejacevic - the founder of Ruma
Project 3.3.1.2	Development of project specification and technical design for revitalization of the Museum building – under protection of the state, property of the local self-government
Project 3.3.1.3	Development of project specification and technical design for revitalization of the house of Ostojic (City House)
Project 3.3.1.4	Preparation of project specification and technical design and rehabilitation of the cathedral in Putinci. Припрема пројектно техничке документације и санација катедрале у Путинцима
PROGRAM 3.3.2.	ESTABLISHMENT OF LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURE
Project 3.3.2.1	Establishment of structures for managing culture (cultural activities) at the level of local self-government
Project 3.3.2.2	Adoption of the strategy of culture development at the local level – Strategy on cultural development and development of amateurism in Ruma
Project 3.3.2.3	Preparation of the support program for organization of cultural manifestation of significance for the municipality of Ruma
PROGRAM 3.3.3.	CAPACITY BUILDING OF THE INSTITUTIONS OF CULTURE AND CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR THE IMPROVED CULTURAL OFFER
Project 3.3.3.1	Appointment of the Manager for culture at the Cultural Center
Project 3.3.3.3	Rehabilitation and utilization of 400m ² of attic space in the Library building
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.4 IMPROVEMENT OF CONDITIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SPORT AND RECREATION	
PROGRAM 3.4.1	ESTABLISHMENT OF LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPORT
Project 3.4.1.1	Preparation of the Strategy of sport development in the municipality of Ruma
PROGRAM 3.4.2	IMPROVEMENT OF EQUIPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE OF SPORTS FACILITIES

The Municipality of Ruma

Project 3.4.2.1	Development of project specification and technical design for the reconstruction, construction and rehabilitation of the town football stadium used by football club Sloven in Borkovac valley
Project 3.4.2.2	Development of project specification and technical design for the construction of school sports hall within the schoolyard complex of the elementary school Dusan Jerkovic and other sports facilities to be used by sports clubs from the municipality of Ruma
Project 3.4.2.3	Development of project specification and technical design for the construction of the indoor swimming pool in the schoolyard of the school Veljko Dugosevic which will be used for regular school activities and mastering of swimming skills (swimming school)
Project 3.4.2.4	Development of project specification and technical design for the construction of Athletic stadium
Project 3.4.2.5	Development of project specification and technical design for the rehabilitation and purchase of equipment for the Sports Hall in Ruma
Project 3.4.2.6	Project outdoor gyms in the locations: big park (video surveillance available), Prvomajska street near kindergarten, Grammar school, running path in Borkovac
Project 3.4.2.7	Construction of the indoor swimming pool in the schoolyard of the school Veljko Dugosevic which will be used for regular school activities and mastering of swimming skills (swimming school)
Project 3.4.2.8	Rehabilitation of outdoor sports facilities in locations Prvomajska, Rupace, Kosovska and Health Center
Project 3.4.2.9	Construction of the school sports hall within the schoolyard complex of the school Dusan Jerkovic and other sports facilities to be used by sports clubs from the municipality of Ruma
Project 3.4.2.10	Reconstruction, construction and rehabilitation of the town football stadium used by football club Sloven in Borkovac valley
Project 3.4.2.11	Rehabilitation of school sports halls and facilities in the territory of the municipality of Ruma
Project 3.4.2.12	Rehabilitation and purchase of equipment for the Sports Hall in Ruma
Project 3.4.2.13	Purchase of a mini-bus for the transport of sportists

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.5 IMPROVEMENT OF SECURITY SYSTEM IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA	
PROGRAM 3.5.1	IMPROVEMENT OF THE SECURITY SYSTEM IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA
Project 3.5.1.1	Establishment of a local Security council
Project 3.5.1.2	Adoption of the Strategy of security of the municipality of Ruma
Project 3.5.1.3	Establishment of regular inspection to control working hours in cafes and restaurants during weekends
Project 3.5.1.4.	Installment of school video surveillance in the facilities of the Police Deaprtment
Project 3.5.1.5.	Installment of video surveillance at critical traffic points around the town
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.6 YOUTH POLICY	
PROGRAM 3.6.1	INCREASE OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE YOUNG IN RUMA
Project 3.6.1.1	Organization of job fairs on quarterly basis
Project 3.6.1.2	Improvement of municipal website in order to publish vacancy announcements to inform the young
Project 3.6.1.3	Introduction of grant vouchers for starting up business
Project 3.6.1.4	Organization of trainings for the young: career planning, active search of job, drafting CV and motivation letter, etc.
Project 3.6.1.5	Organization of foreign language learning trainings for the young
Project 3.6.1.6	Organization of business plan drafting trainings for the young
PROGRAM 3.6.2	CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR THE IMPORVEMENT OF INFORMAL EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG
Project 3.6.2.1	Design of the interactive portal for the establishment of network among Office for young people, institutions of culture, sport and education and tourist organization and civil sector
Project 3.6.2.2	Defining conditions and modes of utilization of facilities at Borkovac, property of the Museum, for organization of educational workshops and youth activism and other types of informal education

PROGRAM 3.6.3	IMPROVEMENT OF FREE TIME ACTIVITIES OF YOUNG POPULATION
Project 3.6.3.1	Preparation of project specification and technical design for the rehabilitation of the Youth center (lowering the roof) to be used in winter period
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3.7 IMPROVEMENT OF SUPPORT MECHANISM TO THE CIVIL SECTOR	
PROGRAM 3.7.1	IMPROVEMENT IN ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SECTOR IN SOCIAL PROCESSES
Project 3.7.1.1.	Establishment of NGO info service
Project 3.7.1.2.	Creating database of associations present at the local level, classified and grouped by relevant activity
Project 3.7.1.3.	Ensuring adequate facilities for the functioning of NGO info service
Project 3.7.1.4	Definition of the plan and program of functioning of NGO info service
Project 3.7.1.5.	Definition of the communication plan between the Municipal Administration and representatives of the civil sector
Project 3.7.1.6.	Creating database of volunteers on the territory of the municipality
Project 3.7.1.7.	Redefinition of criteria for project funding in cooperation with the civil sector
Project 3.7.1.8.	Definition of criteria for establishment of the committee for project fund allocation
Project 3.7.1.9.	Promotion of the work of civil society organizations on the municipal website
Project 3.7.1.10.	Establishment of the Council for cooperation with civil sector
PROGRAM 3.7.2.	BUILDING CAPACITIES OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS
Project 3.7.2.1	Education of association representatives on strategic and operational planning in the sector of development of associations
Project 3.7.2.2.	Training on volunteering work aimed at volunteers
Project 3.7.2.3.	Training on drafting the project proposals aimed at members of the associations members
Project 3.7.2.4	Workshop on active fund raising for the members of associations
Project 3.7.2.5	Signing of the Memorandum on cooperation and joint activities of associations registered on the territory of the municipality of Ruma

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The municipality of Ruma is a territorial unit where citizens exercise their right to local self-government in accordance with the Constitution, Law and Statute of the municipality. The municipality of Ruma is classified as the municipality of the second degree of development. It consists of 16 settlements and 20 local units.

Administrative work of the municipality of Ruma is entrusted to municipal bodies within relevant competences regulated by law and the Statute. The bodies of the municipality are:

The Municipal Assembly

The Municipal Assembly represents the highest body of the Municipality which performs the fundamental functions of local government, regulated by the Constitution, law and the Statute. The present composition of the Municipal Assembly consists of 43 delegates. Delegates are elected for the period of 4 years as per proportional system.

The Mayor of the municipality

The Mayor of the municipality is elected by the Municipal Assembly by secret voting for the period of 4 years. The Mayor represents and advocates interests of the municipality, supervises the budget execution and performs other functions foreseen by Law.

The City Council

The City Council is elected by the Municipal Assembly upon the proposal of the Mayor of the municipality. The City Council of Ruma has 11 elected members. Beside the elected members according to the Law, the Deputy Mayor is also a member of the Council as per prerogative. It is responsible for proposing the budget of the municipality, to monitor functioning of the Municipal Administration, to act upon claims to the decisions passed by the Municipal Administration and to submit opinions on issues of great significance to the Mayor of the municipality.

Municipal Administration

Municipal Administration is constituted as a unique body comprising organizational units according to the type of the administrative function. The City Council elects the Head of Administration for a period of 5 years by means of public announcement. Beside the local government administration, the Municipal Administration is responsible for administration at the republican level. Internal organization of the Municipal Administration is susceptible to changes, depending on the needs and results accomplished.

Organizational units of the Municipal Administrations are divided into departments:

- 1. Department for General Administration and Common Services**
- 2. Department for Social Affairs**
- 3. Department for Urban Planning, Communal and Housing Affairs**
- 4. Department for Economy and Budget**

For the needs of construction of the communal infrastructure and provision of communal services, the Municipal Assembly founded public and public utilities companies according to the Law on Local Self-Government and Law on Public Utility Companies and companies of common interest. Also, the Municipality Assembly is responsible for foundation of cultural institutions, sports institutions and social welfare center, etc. Technical equipment of the municipal damistrationand public companies is considerable. The Administration is connected with the local unit and it is possible to obtain documents from the respective department very fast.

The Municipality of Ruma has its presentation on the website – www.ruma.rs.

Identified problems in this area are related to the inadequate professional and age structure of the employees in the Municipal Administration, lack of Citizens' Service Center and center for issuing construction permits. The biggest problem is that the Municipal Administration is situated in three different locations. There is a need to improve capacities in that sense, to comply with EU standards.

On the other hand, in order to improve the functioning of the local self-government, it is necessary to improve capacities of the public and public utility companies to contribute to the transformation process to comply with the market principles and to ensure the lacking funds for achieving the required standards, as well as to establish public-private partnerships to upgrade technical capacities and to learn how to prepare and manage projects in accordance with EU standards.

It is of utmost importance to build capacities of the local self-government for good management of local property and to ensure conditions for increase of municipal revenues.

It should be stressed that regarding issues of transparency and efficiency in work, there is a problem of insufficient participation of citizens in the process of decision making, establishment of relations with the civil sector and regular information of citizens about the plans and activities of the local self-government. One of the problems is systematic management of human resources at the municipal administration, public companies, Public Utility Companies and institutions.

Regional cooperation is of particular significance to the local self-government, as well as the partnership in preparation and implementation of regional projects.

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
1. Efficient local administration ✓ Location, project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of new municipal administration building available ✓ 16 local units have external network with the Municipal Administration ✓ Well developed municipal website, forms and templates available ✓ System 48 available ✓ Procedure of local property registering initiated ✓ Good IT equipment available ✓ Registry in digital format ✓ Regular contact of MA with local PC and PUC to provide efficient and quality services to citizens ✓ Regional Development Agency for Srem District is available ✓ Municipality of Ruma hasn't got big debts and has capacities to implement development ✓ Municipal incentives for investments available ✓ Social-economic Council is established 2. Human Resources ✓ Adequate number of staff in local units ✓ Educated and professional staff available to improve functioning of city administration ✓ Qualified staff in PUC	1. Efficient local administration ✓ Absence of Citizens' service Center ✓ Citizens are not sufficiently included in the decision making process at the local level ✓ PC and PUC not ready for restructuring ✓ Lack of projects and initiative for public-private partnerships insufficient knowledge about the process ✓ Insufficient regional cooperation and small number of regional project ✓ Lack of intranet network among buildings of Municipal Administration ✓ Lack of Action plan for HR management in the municipal administration ✓ Physical division among buildings of MA ✓ Lack of continual cooperation with citizens' associations ✓ Lack of funds for PUC financing ✓ No network between PC and PUC ✓ Lack of Document Management System (DMC) 2. Human Resources ✓ Insufficient capacities of the staff to comply with responsibilities coming from the EU integration ✓ Insufficient capacities of PC and PUC staff to prepare and implement projects (EU and IPA funds)
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
1. Efficient local administration ✓ Public-private partnerships ✓ Orientation towards reforms and decentralization on the part of the state ✓ Possibility of regional cooperation and network establishment with other local self-governments ✓ Cooperation with the civil sector in preparation and implementation of project proposals 2. Human Resources ✓ Utilization of available funds for administration reforms, improvement of IT equipment, education of staff	1. Efficient local administration ✓ Economical instability ✓ Small budget for the functioning of local self-government from the Republic to improve capacities ✓ Insufficient funds for transferred competences in health, education, social protection, etc. ✓ Increased centralization of the Republic ✓ Insufficient budget funds due to overall economical situation 2. Human Resources ✓ High unemployment rate due to political parties decisions

STRATEGIC SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Specific objective 4.1	Efficient local administration
Specific objective 4.2	Human Resources

PROJECTS

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4.1 EFFICIENT LOCAL ADMINISTRATION	
PROGRAM 4.1.1.	INTRODUCTION OF E-ADMINISTRATION AND IT SYSTEM (SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE)
Project 4.1.1.1	Establishment of a modern GIS system
Project 4.1.1.2	Purchase of software for MA, PC and PUC –public procurement, registry, construction permits, project management, etc.
Project 4.1.1.3	Introducing Document Management System (DMC)
Project 4.1.1.4	Purchase of IT equipment (hardware) for MA, PC and PUC
Project 4.1.1.5	Improvement of internet presentation of the administration and transparency of work of all municipal departments and bodies
Project 4.1.1.6	IT and network establishment among MA, PC, PUC, local units and institutions
Project 4.1.1.7	Update of database of local tax administration to achieve better flow of local revenues
Project 4.1.1.8	Preparation and registering of municipal property and property of PC, PUC and institutions
PROGRAM 4.1.2.	IMPROVEMENT OF SERVICE QUALITY FOR CITIZENS AND LOCAL ECONOMY
Project 4.1.2.1	Adjustment of project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of new building of MA in Ruma to gather all departments in one place
Project 4.1.2.2	Construction of new building of MA in Ruma to gather all departments in one place
Project 4.1.2.3	Purchase of equipment and new technologies for PC and PUC to improve the quality of services
Project 4.1.2.4	Preparation of project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of Citizens' Service Center
Project 4.1.2.5	Establishment of the Citizens' Service Center

Project 4.1.2.6	Preparation of project specification and technical design documentation for the construction of the Center for issuing construction permits
Project 4.1.2.7	Establishment of the Center for issuing construction permits
Project 4.1.2.8	Establishment of Business-Info Center
Project 4.1.2.9	Development of the municipal Communication Strategy with procedures of communication and information regulated
Project 4.1.2.10	Development and printing of the Guide to Municipal Administration
Project 4.1.2.11	Establishment of a modern communication and information system for citizens for the sake of resolving communal and other issues at the territory of the municipality through the improvement of the System 48
PROGRAM 4.1.3.	CAPACITY BUILDING OF THE OFFICE FOR LOCAL ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT
Project 4.1.3.1	Defining of the operation plan and program for the Office staff
Project 4.1.3.2	Development of annual action plans for the Office functioning
Project 4.1.3.3	Organization of trainings on the drafting and implementation of projects for the staff
Project 4.1.3.4	Improvement of promotion of the municipality, industrial zones, brownfield, greenfield locations on the website of the MA
Project 4.1.3.5	Establishment of the database of SME and investors on the territory of the municipality
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4.2 HUMAN RESOURCES	
PROGRAM 4.2.1.	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
Project 4.2.1.1	Establishment of organizational unit for the management of human resources at the Municipal Administration
Project 4.2.1.2	Adoption of the Action plan for the management of human resources
Project 4.2.1.3	Establishment of the mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of the employees at MA
PROGRAM 4.2.2.	DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
Project 4.2.2.1	Organization of trainings for the employees at MA,PC,PUC and institutions to improve knowledge and skills in communication with the citizens
Project 4.2.2.2	Organization of trainings for the employees at MA,PC,PUC and institutions to draft and implement projects
Project 4.2.2.3	Establishment of database of accomplished and needed trainings for the employees at the MA
Project 4.2.2.4	Development of the program of volunteering for the employees at the MA
Project 4.2.2.5	Development of a special training program for hiring volunteers

Republic of Serbia
Autonomous Province of Vojvodina
Municipality of Ruma
MAYOR
Number: 401-46 /2014-I
Date: 16.09.2014. Ruma

On the basis of Article 56, paragraph 1, points 8 and 12 of the Statute of the Municipality of Ruma ("Official Gazette of the Municipality of Srem, No 06/2009 and 38/2012, I hereby pass

DECISION

On the establishment of the Project Team for the revision of the Strategy Plan of the Municipality of Ruma 2010-2020

I

Project Team is established for the revision of the Strategy Plan of the Municipality of Ruma 2010-2020 in the following composition:

1. Dragan Panic - Project Coordinator /Mayor of the Municipality
2. Dusan Ljubisic - Project Manager
3. Kristina Kolunija – Public procurement Associate
4. Dusan Barac – Finance Associate
5. Bojan Rusmir - IT Associate
6. Branislav Vidakovic – PR of the Project
7. Jovica Damnjanovic – Consulting Agency DCG
8. Jasmina Dimitrijevic - Consulting Agency DCG

II

Project Team assignments are: Project Coordinator /Mayor of the Municipality facilitates the functioning of the council, in direct contact with all delegated stakeholders, provides necessary material and other information, if needed assists Project Manager in the implementation of project activities; Project Manager is responsible for implementation of the project according to the defined project activities, allocated resources and project dynamics; Public procurement Associate conducts public procurement procedures for the needs of the project; Finance Associate is responsible for financial transactions for the implementation of project activities; IT Associate is a logistic support during meetings and to respective professional bodies included in the project; PR of the Project is responsible for promotion of the Project Team activities, status of project progress in media and providing information to concerned parties; External consultants/agencies are responsible for expert analysis, translations and other assignments;

III

Members of the Project Team are appointed for the period of six (6) months.

IV

Decision shall be submitted to the President of Municipal Assembly and to the members of the Project Team.

V

This Decision comes into effect on the date of its publishing and will be announced on the information board of the Municipal Administration of the municipality of Ruma.

Number: 401-46 /2014-I

Date: 16.09.2014.

R u m a

MAYOR OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA
Dragan Panic

Republic of Serbia
Autonomous Province of Vojvodina
Municipality of Ruma

MAYOR

Number: 011-125/2014-I

Date: 23.09.2014

R u m a

On the basis of Article 56, paragraph 1, points 8 and 12 of the Statute of the Municipality of Ruma ("Official Gazette of the Municipality of Srem, No 06/2009 and 38/2012, I hereby pass

DECISION

On the establishment of Working Groups for the revision of the Strategy Plan of the Municipality of Ruma 2010-2020

I

Working Groups for the revision of the Strategy Plan of the Municipality of Ruma 2010-2020 are established in the following composition:

Working Group for the development of economy:

1. Radic Jovana - Luxury Tanenery doo Ruma;
2. Radenkovic Damjan – Association of citizens for the revival of Ruma;
3. Kuburic Jova - Association of citizens for the revival of Ruma;
4. Mitrovic Zoran – Association of Scouts of Ruma;
5. Borovic Nenad - Democratic Party;
6. Jankovic Petar - Rumaplast A.D. Ruma;
7. Bjelos Jelena - Association "PUZ";
8. Vujasinovic Mirjana – Tourist organization of the municipality of Ruma;
9. Babic Vladimir - Association of citizens "GIR";
10. Sretenovic Jovan - Association of citizens for the revival of Ruma;
11. Trkulja Ugljesa – Association of farmers of the municipality of Ruma;
12. Kljestanovic Sanda - Association Vitas;
13. Drvenica Đuro – Association of entrepreneurs;
14. Knežević Dusan - Association of entrepreneurs;
15. Banjac Aleksandar - Association of entrepreneurs;
16. Negovanovic Bosko - Tourist organization of the municipality of Ruma;
17. Andric Nenad - Andric Company doo Ruma;
18. Mihajlovic-Bosnjakovic Svetlana – National Employment Bureau;
19. Pupovac Milan – High Agricultural school "Stevan Petrovic - Brile" Ruma;
20. Tomic Nikola – Company "Menina";
21. Somr Ivo – Company "Mitas";
22. Juric Stevo - Association of citizens for the revival of Ruma;
23. Simic Eleonora - Hotel "Park";
24. Barac Dusan – Head of the Department of Economy and Budget;
25. Krnic Dragana - Luxury Tanenery doo Ruma;

26. Kolondžija Marijana - Department of Economy and Budget of the municipality of Ruma;
27. Paunovic Radoslava - Department of Economy and Budget of the municipality of Ruma;
28. Mijajlovic Tanja – Regional Development Agency SREM;
29. Stupar Sanja - Regional Development Agency SREM;
30. Gorana Manojlovic - Regional Development Agency SREM;
31. Dalibor Jankovic – Youth Council Ruma;
32. Begovic Slavica – Association of women from the local unit of Dobrinci;
33. Vidakovic Branislav – Local economical development of the municipality of Ruma.

Working Group for the protection of environment:

1. Panic Dragan – Municipality of Ruma;
2. Veselinovic Milena - JUP "Plan" Ruma;
3. Marđeloski Slavoljub - PUC "Vodovod" Ruma;
4. Vranjes Ratko - Tehnoterm doo Novi Sad;
5. Krnic Dragana - Luxury Tannery doo Ruma;
6. Bjelos Jelena - Association "PUZ";
7. Grbic Nada - Department for Urban Planning and Communal-Housing Affaires of the municipality of Ruma;
8. Jovicic Branko - PUC "Komunalac" Ruma;
9. Kojic Brana - Association of citizens for the revival of Ruma;
10. Stamenovic Vladislava – PC Municipal Development Agency of the municipality of Ruma;
11. Slađana Batanjski - PC Municipal Development Agency of the municipality of Ruma;
12. Marija Cuic - Tourist organization of the municipality of Ruma;
13. Nikolic Srđan - PC "Stambeno" Ruma;
14. Mihajlovic Žika - PC "Stambeno" Ruma;
15. Maravic Rada - PC "Gas - Ruma";
16. Milinovic Dragan - PC "Gas - Ruma";
17. Vasilic Milan – Association of Scouts Ruma;
18. Vidakovic Branislav - Local economic development of the municipality of Ruma;
19. Negovanovic Zoran - Company Alfsoft;
20. Begovic Slavica - Association of women from the local unit of Dobrinci;
21. Kostic Nebojsa - PC Municipal Development Agency of the municipality of Ruma;
22. Trkulja Sinisa - Department for Urban Planning and Communal-Housing Affaires of the municipality of Ruma;
23. Paunovic Radoslava - Department of Economy and Budget of the municipality of Ruma;
24. Kolondžija Marijana - Department of Economy and Budget of the municipality of Ruma;
25. Radakovic Zoran - Regional Development Agency SREM;
26. Pavlovic Milka - JUP "Plan" Ruma;
27. Filipovic Dragan - JUP "Plan" Ruma.

Working Group for the development of social activities:

1. Markovic Stojan – City Council of the municipality of Ruma;
2. Kokanov Ljubica - Department for Social Affaires of the municipality of Ruma;
3. Nebojsa Tesic- Association of Scouts;
4. Markovic Stana – United Pensioners Party of Serbia;

5. Sadrija Igor – High Technical school "Milenko Brzak - Uca";
6. Sretenovic Jovan - Association of citizens for the revival of Ruma;
7. Bjelos Jelena – Association "PUZ";
8. Mirkovic Đorđe – Elementary school "Nebojsa Jerkovic" Budjanovci ;
9. Babic Petar – Municipal association of pensioners of the municipality of Ruma;
10. Loncar Smilja - Municipal association of pensioners of the municipality of Ruma;
11. Stamenic Bosa - Municipal association of pensioners of the municipality of Ruma;
12. Zagorac Luka - Municipal association of pensioners of the municipality of Ruma;
13. Tatjana Maricic – Health Center of Ruma;
14. Milica Orosnjak – Health Center of Ruma;
15. Tadic Dimitrije – Association of Roma of Ruma;
16. Mikavica Natasa - Association of Roma of Ruma;
17. Begovic Slavica - Association of women from the local unit of Dobrinci;
18. Drobac Zoran – Board of directors of high and elementary schools in the municipality of Ruma;
19. Jovicic Branko – City theater of Ruma ;
20. Svonja Mira - Association of citizens for the revival of Ruma;
21. Cakic Dragan - Vorki Team Ruma;
22. Babic Vladimir – High Agricultural school "Stevan Petrovic - Brile" Ruma;
23. Sibincic Angelina – Social Welfare Center;
24. Jovanovic Milos – Office for young people of the municipality of Ruma;
25. Rusmir Bojan - Local economic development;
26. Vasev Krum – Deputy Municipal Assembly President for social affairs;
27. Vranes Tanja – Sports Union of Ruma;
28. Božić Branislav – Sports Hall of Ruma;
29. Kresojevic Maja - Social Welfare Center;
30. Kulpinac Milos - Sports Hall of Ruma;
31. Snežana Stojic – Elementary school "Dositej Obradovic" Putinci;
32. Dalibor Jankovic – Youth Council of Ruma;
33. Drobac Mirko – Police Department of Ruma.

Working Group for the improvement of local self-government:

1. Sretenovic Jovan - Association of citizens for the revival of Ruma;
2. Borovic Nenad - Democratic Party ;
3. Ljubisic Dusan - Head of the Municipal Administration of the municipality of Ruma ;
4. Drobac Tanja – Head of the Department for General Administration and Common Services of the municipality of Ruma;
5. Barac Dusan - Head of Department of Economy and Budget of the municipality of Ruma;
6. Lukic Nikola – Head of Department for Urban Planning and Communal-Housing Affairs;
7. Damjancuk Svetislav – Head of Department for Social Affairs of the municipality of Ruma;
8. Mitrovic Zoran - Association of Scouts of Ruma;
9. Klickovic Darko - Department for Social Affairs of the municipality of Ruma;
10. Paunovic Radoslava - Department of Economy and Budget of the municipality of Ruma;
11. Bjelos Jelena - Association "PUZ" Putinci;
12. Stamenovic Vladislava - PC Municipal Development Agency of the municipality of Ruma;
13. Nikolic Srđan - PC "Stambeno" Ruma;
14. Pavlovic Milka - JUP "Plan" Ruma;

15. Jovicic Branko - PC "Komunalac" Ruma;
16. Maravic Rada - PC "Gas - Ruma";
17. Mirko Stojcic - PC "Vodovod" Ruma;
18. Kristina Kolunija – Public procurement of the municipality of Ruma.

II

Working Groups assignments are: analysis report on the implementation of the valid Strategy Plan of the Municipality of Ruma for the period 2010 -2014, definition of new key guidelines of development, analysis report on internal and external factors that influence the development of the municipality of Ruma, definition of measures and programs of future development, preparation of detailed projects and action plan for the implementation of the afore mentioned.

III

Members of the Working Groups are appointed for the period of six (6) months.

IV

Decision shall be submitted to the President of Municipal Assembly and to the members of the Working Groups.

V

This Decision comes into effect on the date of its publishing and will be announced on the information board of the Municipal Administration of the municipality of Ruma.

Number: 011-125/2014-I

Date: 23.09.2014.

R u m a

MAYOR OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF RUMA

Dragan Panic

Pursuant to Article 15, paragraph 1, items 1 and 10 and Article 37 paragraph 1 item 5 of the Statute of the Municipality of Ruma (the Official Gazette of the Municipality of Srem, No. 06/2009 and 38/2012, 28/2012) the Municipal Council of the municipality of Ruma passed the following

DECISION

I

The revision of the Strategic Plan of the Sustainable Development of the Municipality of Ruma for 2010-20120 is adopted.

II

The revision of the Strategic Plan of the Sustainable Development of the Municipality of Ruma for 2010-20120 is an integral part of this Decision.

III

This Decision shall be published in “the Official Gazette of the Municipality of Srem”.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF RUMA

No.: 06-185-33/2014-III

In Ruma, 20th December, 2014

COUNCIL

PRESIDENT OF THE MUNICIPAL

Dr Aleksandar Martinović