



Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia in the light of Digital Agenda for Europe 2020

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REAL CORP, 21-23 May, 2014, Vienna



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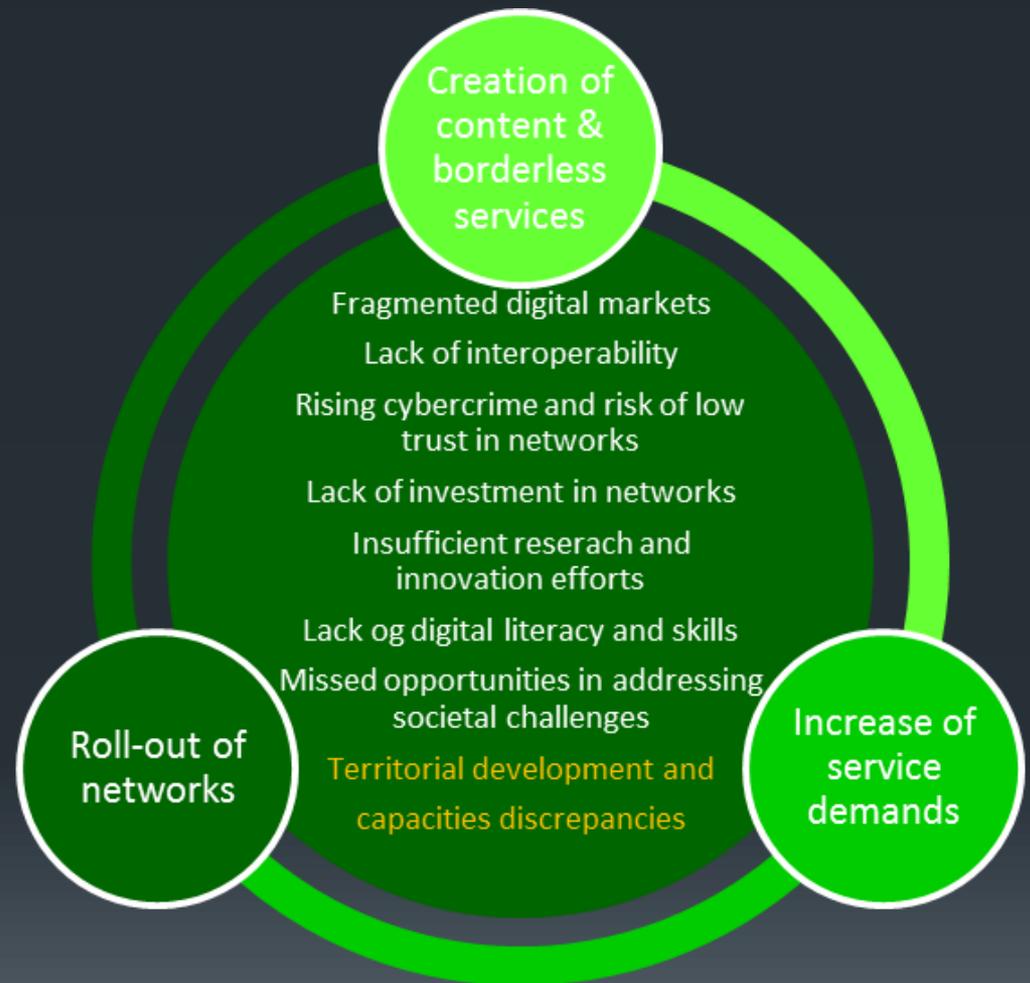
Introduction

- Global financial crisis vs. Need for work and life standards increase
- Digital Agenda 2020 for smart Europe – for fierce competition and ageing population
- Cohesive development means strategic coverage of all European territories by broadband networks for fast and ultra-fast Internet access for both businesses and citizens (Territorial Agenda 2020)
- National spatial plan -and spatial planning in general- role in smart growth for all, i.e. digital economy and inclusive society
- Spatial plan of Republic Serbia 2010-2020 revision

Digital Agenda 2020

towards virtuous cycle of the digital economy

- Single digital market
- Full utilization of ICT technologies enabling role till year 2020 by providing by providing *fast and ultra-fast internet access* and *interoperable applications* to every business and citizen within different domains and *regardless of their location*
- EU and national level responsibilities





Methodology

- If and how national spatial plan can support common EU vision and goals implementation?
- What can be the role of national spatial planning and spatial plan in providing conditions for smart growth within national economy and society?
- Is there elements of ‘smart’-relevant EU strategy in Spatial Plan of Republic Serbia 2010-2020?
 - Europe Strategy 2020, Digital Agenda 2020, Territorial Agenda 2020, Cohesion Policy 2014-2020, UNCTAD, Spatial plan for RS and related studies, etc.



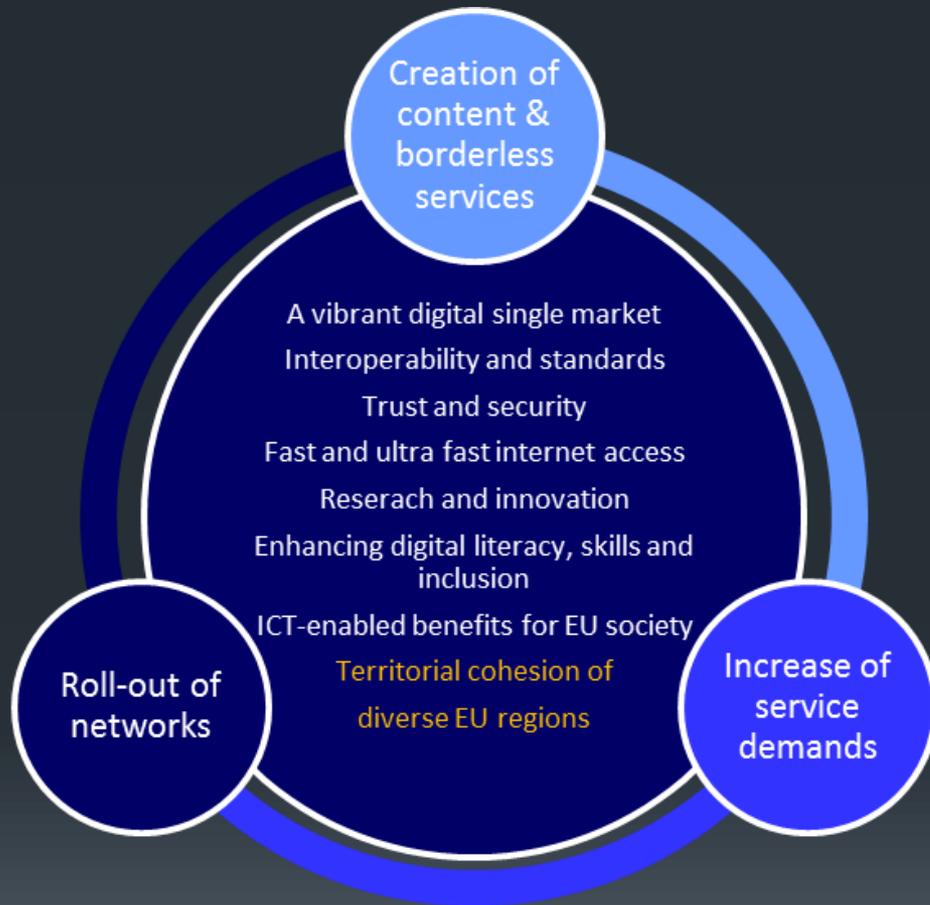
Analysis results

- While spatial planning domain is neither regulated nor prescribed within EU, it *should be affected by EU vision and goals* due to its content and *multidisciplinarity of territorial development* approach
- National spatial planning assumes *coordination* of different sectoral policies and strategic priorities in long-term, while national spatial plan is *model or policy* for their optimal balancing towards inclusive, sustainable and cohesive development
- In general, neither elements of Europe 2020 vision and its strategic priorities, nor Digital Agenda 2020 action plan recommendations for improving access and utilization of fast and ultra-fast internet couldn't be recognised within Spatial Plan of Republic Serbia 2010-2020

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- Part of Spatial Plan related to development of public electronic communication networks has recognised importance of providing *universal broadband access* and *universal service* in Serbia, as preconditions for inclusive digital and cohesive territorial development
 - Except telecommunication sector's policy and plan to expand and improve capacity of broadband networks in Serbia till 2020, there are *no other sectors' policies or plans to stimulate 'smart growth' in Serbia*, by providing innovative services, applications or contents
 - No Government initiatives for open data, nor clearly investment plan, measure or support to private investments in broadband in remote areas and non-profitable domains
 - Lack of telecommunication sector activities and priorities –horizontal-coordination and synergy with other sectors
 - Failure to recognise modern man life and work needs on side of spatial development sectors

Digital Agenda 2020 (13)	Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia (3)	ICT-UNESCO Development Index (6)
Broadband targets:	Competitiveness and accessibility of regional economies:	Access indicators:
Basic broadband for all by 2013: basic broadband coverage for 100% of EU citizens	Territorial coverage by broadband network	International Internet bandwidth Bit/s per Internet user
Fast broadband by 2020: broadband coverage at 30 Mbps or more for 100% of EU citizens		Percentage of households with computer
Ultra-fast broadband by 2020: 50% of European households should have subscriptions above 100Mbps	Equal accessibility to transport and other infrastructures and information:	Percentage of households with Internet access
Digital single market:	Percentage of household with internet access	Use indicators:
Promoting eCommerce: 50% of the population should be buying online by 2015		Percentage of individuals using the Internet
Cross-border eCommerce: 20% of the population should buy cross border online by 2015		Fixed (wired)-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants
eCommerce for business: 33% of SMEs should conduct online purchases/sales by 2015		Active mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants
Single market for telecoms services: the difference between roaming and national tariffs should approach zero by 2015		
Digital inclusion:		
Increase regular internet use from 60% to 75% by 2015 and from 41% to 60% for disadvantaged people		
Halve the proportion of population that has never used the internet by 2015		
Public services:		
eGovernment by 2015: 50% of citizens using eGovernment, with more than half of them returning filled in forms		
Cross-border public services: by 2015 online availability of all the key cross border public services contained in the list to be agreed by Member States by 2011		
Research & innovation:		
ICT R&D increase: Double public investment to €11 billion		
Low Carbon Economy:		
Promotion of low energy lighting: By 2020 at least 20% overall reduction in energy use on lighting		

Implications and proposal for future



- *Broad consensus* among sectoral policies and decision-makers should be reached on importance and focus on *'e-development'*
 - Information society for all
- Elements and principles of Digital Agenda 2020 could be *initiated and move forward with appropriate revision of Spatial Plan*
 - New 'e-' territorial development direction should be clear within sectoral plans as well as Plan vision, principles, goals, scenarios, etc.
- *Cross-sectoral planning and development* areas and approaches to be identified, motivated and supported
- National spatial plan *commitment to e-development along its hierarchical implementation* are of strategic importance for vicious cycle of digital economy to be start in systematic and structured way in Serbia



Conclusions

- High capacity and potential of national spatial plan and spatial planning and planners in general to route new socio-economic development model
- Digital Agenda 2020 for smart Europe could be supported in Serbia by their integration into national spatial plan (during revision) and spatial planning model in general
- Limitation and future research



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Thank you!