



Republic of Serbia  
Ministry of Agriculture and  
Environmental Protection

## Lessons learnt from Land Consolidation in pilot municipalities in Southeastern Serbia: Implementing EU standards – Improving Legislation – Challenges and Future Perspectives

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- ☐ LC in Serbia 2005-2015
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    - ☐ Financing
    - ☐ Implemented LC projects
    - ☐ Pilot LC (IPA project, German Government, Government of RS)
      - ☐ Statistics data
      - ☐ Implementation
      - ☐ Example Local Authority of Svrlijig
  - ☐ Improvement and novelties in accordance with best EU practice in Serbian LC
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## ☐ Challenges and perspective

- Adoption of new regulation
- Strengthening of administration capacity
- New LC
- GIZ follow up project LM3

## ☐ Conclusion

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# LC in Serbia from 2005-2015 Regulation

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## ☐ LC strategy in Serbia with pilot municipality (FAO)

## ☐ Law on Agriculture Land (2006)

- Mandatory LC
    - ☐ Simple LC
    - ☐ Comprehensive LC
  - Voluntary grouping of land
    - ☐ 10 land owners
    - ☐ State and 1 (the less) owner
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# LC in Serbia 2005-2015 Funding

- ☐ The Budget of Republic
- ☐ The Budget of the autonomous province
- ☐ The budget of local authorities
- ☐ Leasing of state land (95%)
- ☐ The owners (2%)
- ☐ International funds (3%)
  - ☒ FAO
  - ☒ EU
  - ☒ German Government

# LC in Serbia from 2005-2015 Implementation of LC (without pilots from u SE Serbia)

Name of municipalities	Area ha	Phase of works
Opovo, Bačka Palanka (2KO), Bački Petrovac, Knjaževac, Vršac (2KO)	25.071	Finished
Bač, Bačka Palanka, Bački Petrovac (2KO), Kanjiža, Vršac (2KO), Irig, Leskovac, Smederevska Palanka, Zrenjanin, Žitište, Pančevo, Ruma	61.694	In the process
Pančevo (4KO), Opovo, Vrbas (2KO), Mali Idoš, Žitište (2KO), Ruma (4KO), Irig (2KO), Pećinci (2KO), Čoka, Vršac (2KO), Šid (2KO), Apatin (4KO), Kovin (3KO)	129.585	Preparation works
TOTAL:	216.350	GT 150 €/ha IR 220 €/ha

# LC in Serbia from 2013-2015 Pilot LC in SE of Serbia

C.M LC	Krivi Vir	Vlaško Polje	Donje Vidovo	Radujevac	Voljčince	Izvor/Berilovac	Plužina	Σ
Municipality	Boljevac	Knjaževac	Paraćin	Negotin	Žitorađa	Pirot	Svrljig	
LC area(ha)	255,0846	198,216	1161,3259	2511	513,4147	320,2273	314,2736	5273,542
Number of parcels before	828	869	8283	12537	2557	1742	2148	28964
Number of participants before	292	147	1899	1864	926	880	610	6618
Average number of parcel per owner before	2,84	5,9	4,36	6,72	2,76	1,98	3,52	4,37
Average size of farm before (ha)	0,87	1,35	0,61	1,35	0,55	0,36	0,52	0,79

## Improvement and novelties in accordance with best EU practice in Serbian LC

### ❑ Preparation of LC

- Selection of local authorities (**SELECTION CRITERIA**)
  - ❑ A high probability to implement the pilot project successfully (i.e. minimizing problems)
  - ❑ A high probability to achieve significant benefits (i.e. potential for benefiting from land consolidation)
- Environmental Impact Assesment

## Improvement and novelties in accordance with best EU practice in Serbian LC

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### ☐ Implementation of LC

- National and international experts
    - ☐ Training of employees from DAL and local authorities
    - ☐ Drafting of LC program
    - ☐ Drafting of tender document
    - ☐ Training of LC Commission
    - ☐ Training of contractors and providing of equipment (land evaluation ...)
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## Challenges

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- ☐ Short deadline for implementation
    - Projects
    - Public procurement for selecting contractor
    - Acceleration of the works
  - ☐ Lack of data
  - ☐ Factual and legal situation
    - Absence of the landowners, does not resolve property relation, landowners mindset
  - ☐ Lack of experience
    - LC Commission, the contractors
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# Results

Data before and after LC								
Name of LA	Number of parcel before	Number of parcel after	Number of participants before	Number of participants after	Average size of the parcel before	Average size of the parcel after	Average farm before	Average size after
Boljevac	828		292	258	0,3	0,3	0,87	0,99
Knjaževac	869	352	147	81	0,22	0,55	1,35	2,43
Paraćin	8283		1899					
Negotin	12537		1864					
Žitorađa	2557		926					
Pirot	1742	1158	880	955	0,18	0,27	0,36	0,32
Svrljig	2148	1196	610	411	0,14	0,25	0,49	0,72

## Before and after Land Consolidation



## Map of the area for clearing



## Challenges and perspective

- ☐ Adoption of new regulation
  - Improve Law
  - 3 by laws
- ☐ Strengthening of administration capacity
  - DAL
  - LA
  - Commissions (Expert commission, LC Commission)
- ☐ Participation of the landowners (interested farmers, financing of the part of LC)

## Challenges and perspective

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### ☐ Need for LC

- fragmentation, lack of infrastructure, don't resolve property relation, improving of life and working conditions, interesting from bigger farms

### ☐ Funds for LC

- EU funds, donation
  - Leasing funds
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## Draft Law on Agricultural Land

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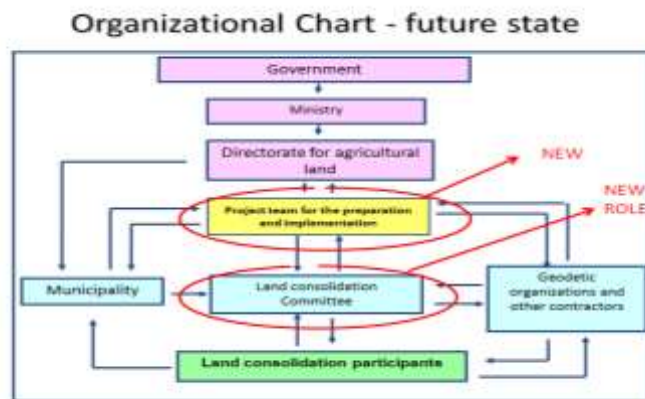
- ☐ Experts have been working on the Draft Law for the past three years
  - ☐ Goals of the LC have been improved
  - ☐ LC is not performed only for the purpose of enlargement of plots, but for the purpose of:
    - Farm augmentation (LC is seen as sale and purchase)
    - Construction of infrastructural and other public facilities
    - Improvement of living and working conditions
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# Draft Law on Agricultural Land

- ❑ The LC procedures have been improved
- ❑ Establishment of land funds/banks has been envisaged (more data available on [http://www.geodetski-vestnik.com/58/3/gv58-3\\_marosan.pdf](http://www.geodetski-vestnik.com/58/3/gv58-3_marosan.pdf))
- ❑ Administrative and expert tasks have been separated:
  - The **Expert Commission** which should be responsible for the management of the LC project has been envisaged by the Draft Law, as well as **Land Consolidation Committee** which should be responsible for approving the entire LC project and updating the land registry
  - Preparatory phase of a LC project has been defined for the first time

# Draft Law on Agricultural Land



## Improvement and novelties in Serbian LC

- ☐ Transparency, promotion and raising awareness campaign
- ☐ Training of LC commission and LC sub commission
- ☐ EIA within PCPF (field road and channel network, facilities)
- ☐ Role and task of board of participant in LC process
- ☐ Land evaluation

## Challenges and Perspective

- ☐ Bottom up approach in raising awareness and promotion of LC
- ☐ Monitoring, improving of institutional level and administration capacities( by laws) in LC process
- ☐ Responsibilities and duties improvement of coordination within institutional level in LC process
- ☐ Standardization and improvement of technical capacities in LC process
- ☐ By laws and LC manual

## Folow up Project LM3

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- ☐ National and local policies
  - ☐ Land consolidation as sustainable socio-economic development- integral part of the rural development
  - ☐ Trainings technical and administration support
  - ☐ Pilots, practical and peer learning
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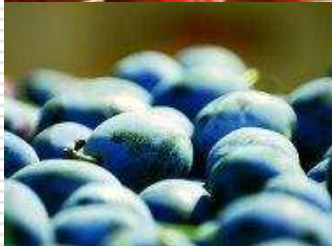
## Conclusion

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- ☐ Strengthening administrative capacity
  - ☐ Improve the legal framework for land consolidation
  - ☐ Pilot project is very beneficial for Serbia
    - Promotion LC
    - Lessons learned
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Thank you!



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