



# Biodiversity report

Beograd

January 2023

**Legend:**

**1. Intro**

**2. DISCLOSURE 304-1 Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas**

**2.1 Geographic location**

**2.1.1 Serbia geography**

**A Belgrade location**

**B Subotica location**

**2.2 Position in relation to the protected area (in the area, adjacent to, or containing portions of the protected area) or the high biodiversity value area outside protected areas**

**2.3 Type of operation**

**2.4 Size of operation**

**2.5 Biodiversity value characterized by listing of protected status**

**3. DISCLOSURE 304-2 Significant impacts of activities, products and services on biodiversity**

**4. DISCLOSURE 304-3 Habitats protected or restored**

**5. DISCLOSURE 304-4 IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations**

## 1. Intro

MPC Properties is a regional leader in the development, construction and management of modern shopping destinations and business centers.

The company secured its leadership position through a high-quality portfolio consisting of 6 business facilities and 8 shopping centers, excellent facilities locations, and the widest business network that includes more than 70 companies in business facilities and more than 310 brands in shopping centers.

The company MPC Properties has developed a comprehensive socially responsible strategy in accordance with ESG goals (Environmental, Social, Governance, which are implemented in company procedures, policies and company culture. Implementation is underway:

- ♣ Ongoing GRI Global Reporting Initiative (trashhold for basic sustainability reporting) - reporting procedures
- ♣ Planned implementation of GRESP (Global RE ESG Benchmarking) - provides a comparison with colleagues from the same industry
- ♣ Planned Moody's benchmarking
- ♣ Planned ICMA - GBP - Green Bond Principles - Harmonized framework for reporting EU taxonomy

With a systematic and comprehensive approach, sustainable real estate is developed that reduces

1. long-term risk
2. increases value (profitability)
3. increases impact

Green projects represent an example of the implementation of innovative solutions of the "scaled, circular economy process" at the micro level of a building and closed sustainable solutions at the facility level, with the aim of implementing projects that are in accordance with the Declaration of the Green Agenda, and in connection with the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, by preserving the environment and promoting new sustainable projects.

MPC Properties significantly contributed to the promotion and popularization of green construction during the last 10 years:

- UŠĆE Shopping Center is one of the first and largest certified shopping centers in the region and Europe
- Navigator Business complex was designed and built in accordance with the prestigious LEED Gold certificate
- UŠĆE Tower Two was designed, constructed and built in accordance with the BREEAM standard

Placing the well-being of its employees, tenants and visitors in the foreground, MPC Properties is also the first company in Serbia to be certified with the most prestigious "WELL Health-Safety" certificate for

a portfolio of eight business and retail buildings, awarded by the International Institute for Quality Assessment of Residence in Buildings (the International WELL Building Institute (IWBI)).

The focus is on the health and safety of employees, users and visitors of our facilities and preserving natural surroundings.

Therefore, it is extremely important to us that the quality of our buildings and the safety of staying in them, as well as the comfort they provide, are at the highest possible level as well as mitigating the environmental impact.

During September 2022, MPC Properties made a decision to turn off the lighting on the facades of its buildings during the night, which includes all advertisements and means of advertising centers and tenants, with the aim of supporting Serbia's green agenda, light pollution decrease and spreading community awareness.

At the shopping centers UŠĆE Shopping Center, BEO Shopping Center, Delta City, Mercator Center and IMMO Outlet Center, the lights go out at 10:30 p.m., half an hour after the closing of the shopping centers, while the lights are on at the business centers UŠĆE Tower One, UŠĆE Tower Two, Navigator Business Center 1, Navigator Business Center 2, Plaza Prima and TLD Belgrade closes from 8 p.m.

## 2. DISCLOSURE 304-1 Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas

### 2.1 Geographic location

#### 2.1.1 Serbia geography

Serbia is a country situated at the crossroads of Central and Southeast Europe, covering the far southern edges of the Panonian lowland and the central Balkans. It shares borders with Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania and Albania. Serbia is landlocked, though it is able to access the Adriatic Sea through Montenegro and inland Europe and the Black Sea via the Danube.

#### Topography

The terrain of central Serbia consists chiefly of hills and low to medium-high mountains, interspersed with numerous rivers and creeks. The main communication and development line stretches southeast of Belgrade towards Niš and Skopje (in North Macedonia), along the valley formed by the Great and South Morava rivers. Most major cities, as well as the main railroad and highway, are located on or around this line. To the east of this line, in an area that is relatively sparsely populated, the terrain rises to the limestone ranges of Stara Planina and the Serbian Carpathians. To the west, mountains slowly rise towards the southwest, but do not form real ridges. Zlatibor and Kopaonik are the highest mountains of this area.

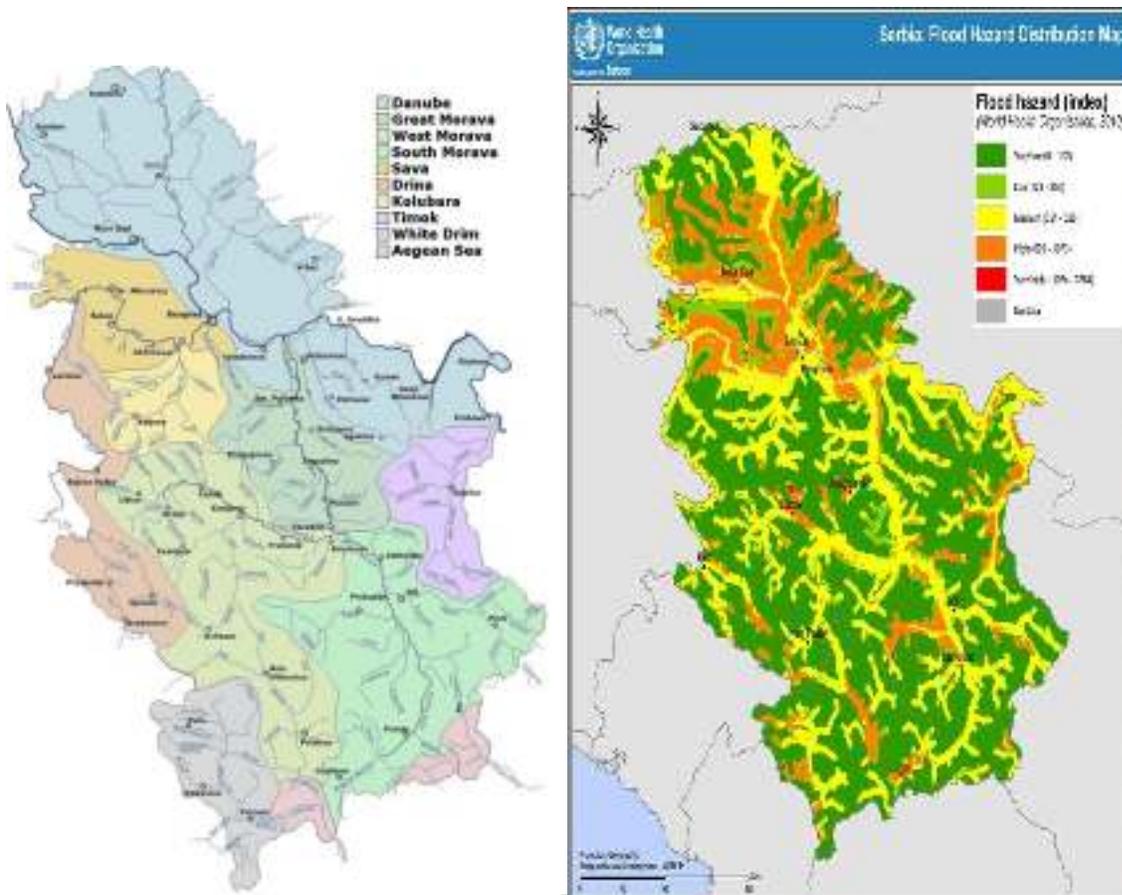


## Hydrology

Practically the entire territory (92%) of Serbia belongs to the Danube (Black Sea) drainage basin. Part of Kosovo (5%) belongs to the Adriatic drainage basin, chiefly via the White Drin river. The rest (3%) in Kosovo and southern Serbia belongs to Aegean basin, chiefly via the Vardar river.

The theoretical hydroenergetic potential in Serbia is estimated to be around 17,000 GWh.[4] Roughly 10,000 GWh or 60% of Serbia's hydroenergetic potential is generated by large power plants. The remainder could be generated in small and medium power plants (<25 MW), whose construction by the private sector may improve Serbia's economy and energy reliability.[4]

Serbia also has a huge geothermal potential, but it is only partially and sporadically accessed. Geothermal water is primarily used for balneological purposes: there are around 60 spas in Serbia, which are seen as an opportunity to improve tourism in the country.[5]



## Climate

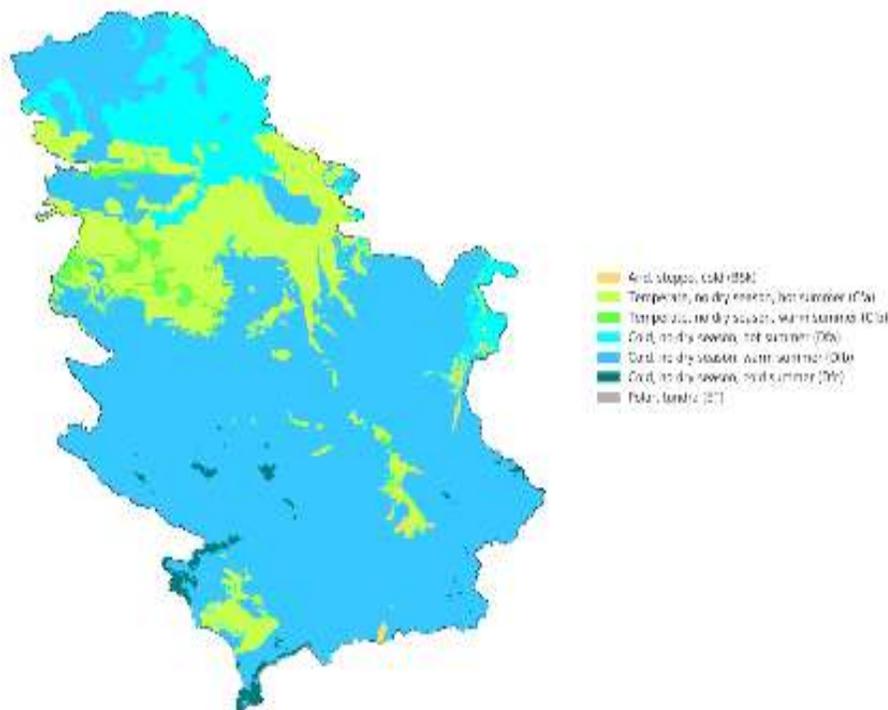
Climate of Serbia is moderate continental with a diversity on local level, caused by geographic location, relief, terrain exposition, presence of river and lake systems, vegetation, urbanization etc. Proximity of the mountain ranges of Alps, Carpathians, Rhodopes, as well as Adriatic Sea and Pannonian plain affect the climate. Location of river ravines and plains in the northern area of the country enable occasional deep southward protrusion of polar air masses on winters, while hot Saharan air often intrudes over the Mediterranean Sea on summers.

Average annual air temperature for the period 1961-1990 for the area with the altitude of up to 300 m (980 ft) amounts to 11 °C (51.8 °F). The areas with the altitudes of 300 to 500 m (984 to 1,640 ft) have average annual temperature of around 10.5 °C (50.9 °F), and over 1,000 m (3,281 ft) of altitude around 6 °C (42.8 °F).

Annual precipitation, generally, rises with altitude. In lower regions, it ranges in the interval from 540 to 820 mm (21.3 to 32.3 in), areas on altitude over 1,000 m (3,281 ft) receive in average 700 to 1,000 mm (27.6 to 39.4 in), and some mountainous summits in southwestern Serbia up to 1,500 mm (59.1 in). Major part of Serbia has continental precipitation regimen, with peak in the earlier summer period, except for southwest, which receives highest precipitation autumn. May–June is the rainiest month, with the average of 12 to 13% of total annual amount. February and October have the least precipitation. Snow cover can occurs from late November to early March, and majority of days with snow cover is in January.

Annual sums of solar radiation are in the interval from 1500 to 2200 hours annually.

Surface air circulation is largely influenced by orographic lift. In warmer part of the year, winds from northwest and west prevail. In Vojvodina and Sumadija, east-southeast wind, Košava, dominates over autumn and winter. Southwestern winds prevail in mountainous part of southwestern Serbia.[6]



## **Biodiversity**

Serbia has five national parks and many national nature reserves encompassing 5% of the territory.[7]

### **National parks**

- Đerdap: (Iron Gate) 640 km<sup>2</sup> (250 sq mi)
- Tara: 220 km<sup>2</sup> (85 sq mi)
- Kopaonik: 120 km<sup>2</sup> (75 mi)
- Fruška Gora: 250 km<sup>2</sup> (160 mi)
- Šar mountain

### **Nature parks**

- Stara Planina 1,420 km<sup>2</sup> (550 sq mi)
- Golija 750 km<sup>2</sup> (290 sq mi)
- Kučajske planine 1,150 km<sup>2</sup> (440 sq mi)
- Gornje Podunavlje 100 km<sup>2</sup> (39 sq mi)
- Prokletije 1,000 km<sup>2</sup> (390 sq mi)

### **Special nature reservations**

- Deliblato Sands 300 km<sup>2</sup> (120 sq mi)
- Ludaš Lake 593 ha (1,470 acres)
- Obedska Pond 175.01 km<sup>2</sup> (67.57 sq mi)
- Stari Begej – Carska Bara 17.67 km<sup>2</sup> (6.82 sq mi)

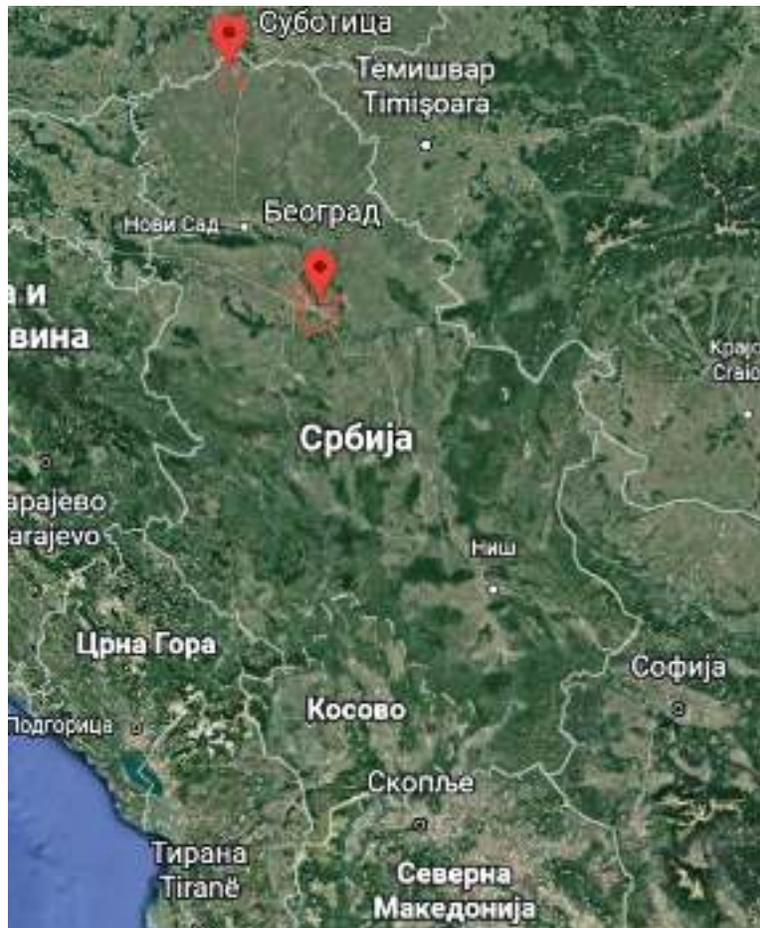
### **Nature monuments**

- Đavolja Varoš 64 ha (160 acres)

## MPC PROPERTIES

MPC properties portfolio contains assets in two cities on Serbian territory:

- Belgrade – 12 facilities (Ušće Tower I DOO Beograd, Ušće Tower Two DOO Beograd, Balkans Real Estate DOO Beograd, Navigator Business Center DOO Beograd, GP Seven DOO Beograd, Ušće Shopping Center DOO Beograd, Shopping mall Delta City 67 DOO Beograd, ImmoCenter I DOO Beograd, ImmoCenter II D.O.O. Beograd, Retail Center DOO Beograd (Merkator), Shopping Center IV DOO Beograd(Beo), Kanem CO DOO Beograd)
- Subotica - Sub Real DOO Beograd



*Appendix 1. Map of Serbia*

## A. Belgrade locations:

The MPC company has 12 assets on Belgrade territory. 10 assets are located on New Belgrade municipality and 1 is located on Stari Grad municipality and 1 is located on Zvezdara municipality. Beo Shopping Center is located in the city municipality of Zvezdara. Kanem CO DOO Beograd is a retail asset located in the municipality of Stari Grad.



*Appendex 2. Map of Belgrade Municipalities*

Belgrade is situated at the place where the Sava joins the Danube. Belgrade is the capital of Serbia, having around 1,6 million residents. Its territory is divided into 17 municipalities, having their own local governmental bodies. Its territory is divided into 17 municipalities, having their own local governmental bodies. The Belgrade territory covers an area of 322,268 ha (inner-city area covers 35,996 ha), and it is administratively divided into 17 municipalities - 10 urban (Čukarica, Voždovac, Vračar, Novi Beograd, Palilula, Rakovica, Savski venac, Stari grad, Zemun, Zvezdara) and 7 suburban municipalities (Barajevo, Grocka, Lazarevac, Obrenovac, Mladenovac, Sopot, Surčin).

## Climature of Belgrade

Belgrade are in the northern hemisphere. The climate of Belgrade is continental, with cold winters and hot summers.



Appendix 3 Spatial distribution of precipitation in the territory of Belgrade- Mean annual precipitation

The month with the highest relative humidity is December (80.61 %). The month with the lowest relative humidity is August (58.01 %). The month with the highest number of rainy days is May (approximately 11 days). The month with the lowest number of rainy days is October (approximately 7 days).



Appendix 4 Spatial distribution of temperatures in the territory of Belgrade- Mean annual air temperature

The warm season lasts from May 27 to September 15, with an average daily high temperature above 22,1°C. The hottest month of the year in Belgrade is July. The cold season lasts from November 24 to March 2, with an average daily high temperature 11,78°C.. The coldest month of the year in Belgrade is January.

### Prevailing winds

The prevailing winds in Belgrade are southeast (known as “košava”) and west-northwest (“gornjak”). These two directions are more accurately viewed as sectors, the first as a sector between east and south, and the second as a sector between the west and northwest. This is because when “košava” blows, the wind direction can vary from east to south, depending on situation, and “gornjak” varies from west to north-west.

“Košava” is the largest air purifier in Belgrade with an average speed of 25-43 km/h but in certain strokes can reach speed of up to 130km/h. “Košava” blows throughout the year, reaching its peak in September and during the winter and its minimum in June and July.



Mean annual wind rose for the area of Belgrade

## Municipality of New Belgrade

New Belgrade is the most populated municipality of Belgrade. According to data from the 2011 Census it has population of 214,506 (P3C, 20126). New Belgrade covers an area of 4,096 hectares.

As most of the buildings in the MPC portfolio are located in the municipality of Novi Beograd, this analyzes refers to its wider area.



*Appendix 5. MPC Office facilities in the municipality of Novi Beograd*

Office facilities in the municipality of Novi Beograd:

1. Ušće Tower I DOO Beograd, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 6,
2. Ušće Tower Two DOO Beograd, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 6a,
3. Balkans Real Estate DOO Beograd, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 85b,
4. Navigator Bussiness Center DOO Beograd, Bulevar Milutina Milankovića 1ž,
5. GP Seven DOO Beograd, (Navigator Bussiness Center II) Bulevar Milutina Milankovića 1i,



*Appendix 6. MPC Retail facilities in the municipality of Novi Beograd*

Shopping Centers in the municipality of Novi Beograd:

6. Ušće Shopping Center DOO Beograd, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 4,
7. Retail Center DOO Beograd, (Merkator)
8. Shopping mall Delta City 67 DOO Beograd, Bulevar
9. ImmoCenter I DOO Beograd, Gandijeva 21
10. ImmoCenter Two DOO Beograd, Partizanske avijacije 28

## Municipality of Stari Grad

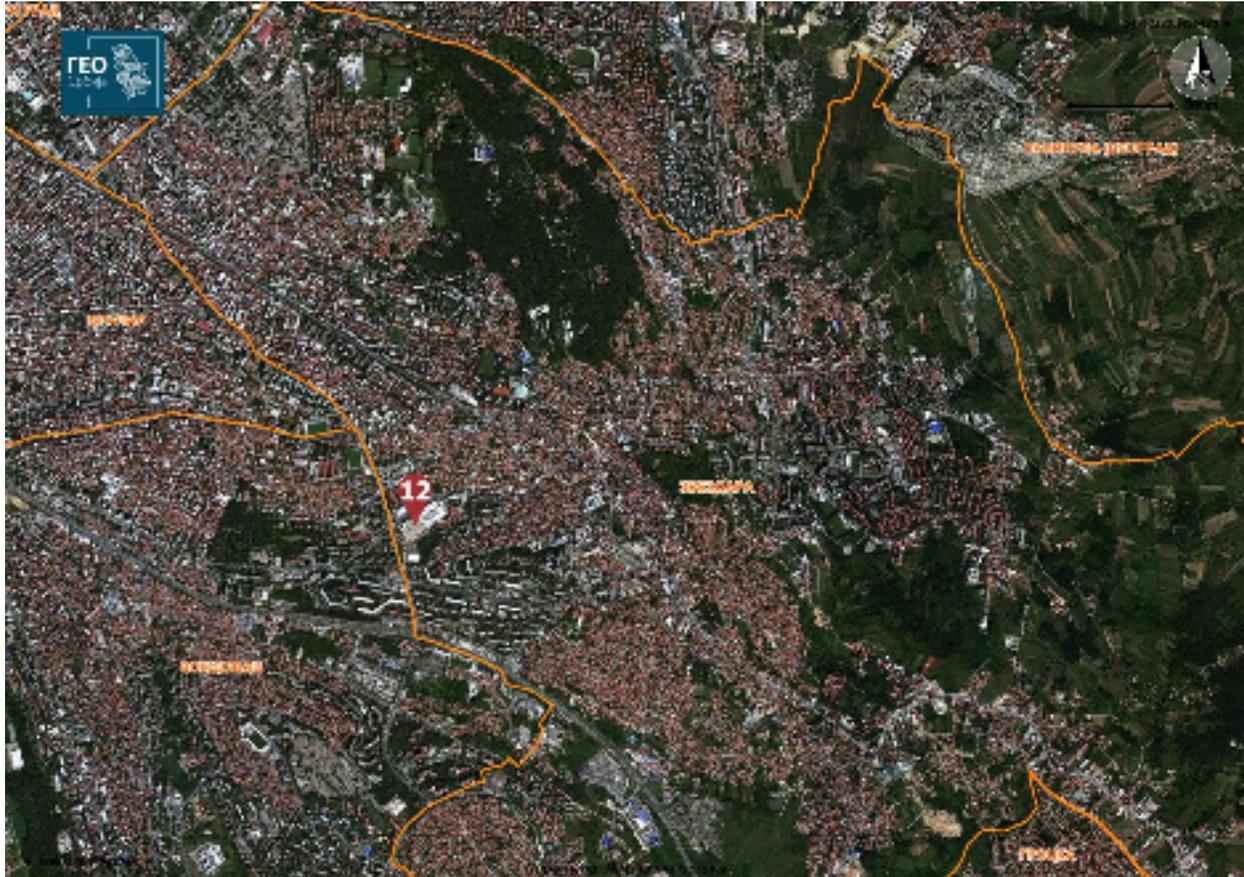
**11. Kanem CO DOO Beograd** is a retail facility in Municipality of Stari Grad. The buildings address is Knez Mihailova 14-16. Stari Grad is one of the three municipalities that occupy the very center of Belgrade, together with Savski Venac and Vračar. Knez Mihailova Street is the main pedestrian and shopping zone in Belgrade, and is protected by law as one of the oldest and most valuable landmarks of the city.



*Appendix 7. MPC Retail facility in the municipality of Stari Grad*

## Municipality of Zvezdara

**12. Shopping Center IV DOO Beograd (Beo)** is a retail facility in Municipality of Zvezdara. The municipality is geographically hilly and with many forests. According to the 2011 census results, the municipality has a population of 148,014 inhabitants. The municipality of Zvezdara is located east of Belgrade. It borders the municipalities of Palilula on the north-west, north and north-east, Grocka on the east and south-east, Voždovac on the south and south-west and Vračar on the west.



*Appendix 8. MPC Retail facility in the municipality of Zvezdara*

**B. Subotica locations:**

Subotica is the northernmost city in Serbia, the second largest in the territory of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. It is located 10km from the Serbian-Hungarian border.

Subotica is located at an altitude of 109 m. To the north of the city there is a sandy type of soil with fertile orchards and vineyards, and agriculture is developing in the southern parts.

The city is located in the Pannonian lowland, which has a long agriculture tradition and rich cultural heritage.



*Appendix 9. Map of Subotica*

**13. Sub Real DOO Beograd** is located in Subotica. Sub Real is positioned approximately 3.5 km from the center of Subotica and has excellent visibility from Beogradski Road.



*Appendix 9. MPC Retail facility in Subotica*

## **2.2. Subsurface and underground land that may be owned, leased, or managed by the organization;**

Having in mind that most of MPC assets poses sustainability certificates – actions are divided into development process and operations.

### **1. Development**

Site sustainability aspects usually contain soil topics such as preservation, amendment, and protection of soils and on-site material reuse - since soil is often the biggest resource that can be reused at a site. Sunlight, water, and soil are the three most important ingredients needed to grow all terrestrial plants and vegetation.

Soil quality is very important. Soil is a mix of minerals, oxygen-rich air, water and living organisms. The 3 mineral components are sand, silt, and clay.

Contractors are obliged to cover, protect existing soil and reuse it on site in construction phase.

### **2. Operations phase**

The surface layer of soil (fallen parts of leaves, branches, fruits, etc.) are collected and then carefully stored, in order to be used again for soil fertilization. One asset poses compost machine which is valuable for producing a component for enriching existing soil with scaled circular economy aspect, using existing on site landscape maintenance organic waste.

## **2.3. Position in relation to the protected area (in the area, adjacent to, or containing portions of the protected area) or the high biodiversity value area outside protected areas.**

### ***Protected area in the Belgrade***

Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia finances the program of managing protected areas of the city. In the territory of Belgrade, there are 3 **Outstanding natural Landscapes**, 2 **Strict nature reserves**, 36 **Monuments of nature** and one Protected habitat on Ada Ciganlija.





**Protected area in the Municipality of Zvezdara**



### ***Protected area in the Subotica***

In the territory of Subotica, there are Nature park Palić, Special Nature reserv Ludačko jezero, Special Nature rezerv Selevenjske pustare, Outstanding natural Landscape Subotička peščara, Monuments of nature Stabla hrasta lužnjaka na Paliću, Monuments of nature dva stabla tise u Subotici.



### **2.3. Type of operation (office, retail)**

Landscape maintenance operations includes, but is not limited to, any of the following: Mowing and vegetation removal, seasonal leaf/plant removal, use of ecofriendly pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers, controlled watering/irrigation systems with water meters and rain sensors for the purpose of water resources preservation and optimal water usage, composting, low environment impact snow removal etc. Type of operation is proactive landscape maintenance with foreseen scenarios with strictly defined priorities of the client and environmental protection, personalized or customized packages of landscaping services for each asset.

Landscape maintenance includes following operations:

1. Mowing the lawn, on areas with a lot of meadow, autochthonous species, this operation is less intensive in order to increase biodiversity and preserve plant and animal habitats
2. Lawn edges maintenance, in order to satisfy the aesthetic appearance of the surfaces
3. Feeding of green area/ Supplement with organic compost fertilizer
4. Chemical treatment of plants against pests with unharmed produce for the environment
5. Removing weeds to preserve other plants
6. Removal of dry and fallen leaves from paths and green areas, taking away organic matter where it will decompose and produce compost
7. Pruning and shaping trees and bushes and bringing organic matter to the surface where it will be decomposed into compost
8. Preparing plants for winter
9. winter period snow operations – manual snow removal, use of calcium chloride for pavement and sodium for asphalt, urea as less invasive in smaller amounts and it is also used for snow and ice removal
10. Irrigation system maintenance includes all work to prevent breakdowns, as well as those involving system repair. In this way, preventive measures are taken so that in the event of a failure, a larger amount of water is not consumed. This operation also involves cleaning and closing the system during the winter, and thus there is no consumption of water intended for watering plants.

Irrigation systems are planned in accordance with LEED and BREEAM standards for certified buildings with installed controllers, rain sensors and water meters in order to preserve water resources.

## 2.5. Size of operational site in km<sup>2</sup> (or another unit, if appropriate)

Facility	Green area
1. Ušće Tower I DOO Beograd	6.976 m <sup>2</sup>
2. Ušće Tower Two DOO Beograd	6.976 m <sup>2</sup>
3. Balkans Real Estate DOO Beograd	680 m <sup>2</sup>
4. Navigator Business Center DOO Beograd	1.093 m <sup>2</sup>
5. GP Seven DOO Beograd	1.015 m <sup>2</sup>
6. Ušće Shopping Center DOO Beograd	10.505,3 m <sup>2</sup>
7. Retail Center DOO Beograd	2.160 m <sup>2</sup>
8. Shopping mall Delta City 67 DOO	6.490 m <sup>2</sup>
9. ImmoCenter I DOO, Beograd	6.340
10. ImmoCenter Two DOO, Beograd	~150m <sup>2</sup>
11. Kanem CO DOO, Beograd	0
12. Shopping Center IV DOO, Beograd	5.188 m <sup>2</sup>
13. Sub Real DOO, Beograd	-

## 2.4 Biodiversity value characterized by the attribute of the protected area or area of high biodiversity value outside the protected area (terrestrial, freshwater, or maritime ecosystem)

Protected areas are areas that have a pronounced geological, biological, ecosystem and/or landscape diversity and are therefore declared protected areas of general interest by the protection act. In addition to the above values, the habitats of bird species and other migratory species that are significant in accordance with international regulations are also defined, which can be declared as protected areas of general interest. Protected areas are classified into 7 types, namely: strict nature reserve, special nature reserve, national park, natural monument, protected habitat, area of outstanding features and nature park.

The natural landscape of exceptional features is an area of significant biological-ecological and aesthetic value where the traditional way of life of the local population has not significantly damaged nature and natural ecosystems. Actions and activities that damage the primary natural and created values and character of the landscape are prohibited in the landscape of exceptional features.

In the surroundings of MPC facilities from the protected areas there are: Area of exceptional features Veliko ratno ostrvo, nature park Palić, nature park Zvezdarska suma.

The area of exceptional features Velkiko ratno ostrvo is a protected area of local importance of the 3rd category. Level I, II and III protection regimes have been established.

All actions and activities that endanger its features and values are prohibited on the nature monument. Measures for the protection of natural monuments and the manner of their use are determined in more detail by the act on the declaration of a protected area.

Natural potential vegetation is the original type of vegetation that was formed, or determined, by environmental conditions (climate, relief, and soil), without human influence. This vegetation can also be

labeled as original vegetation. Of all the ecological factors, the formation of vegetation, i.e., the spread of plant communities, has the greatest influence on the climate, i.e., climatic conditions.

It is known that, almost on the entire planet, there is no place that is not under the direct or indirect influence of man. That influence is increasingly intense, so that the natural potential vegetation is to a lesser or greater extent, or completely degraded.

There is not much data that speaks about this particular category for our premises. We take these data from the map of natural potential vegetation of Serbia. In the area of Belgrade, two types of vegetation dominate, which would develop under environmental conditions, without human influence, namely: mesian cherry forests and mesian oak *sladun* forests.

#### Quercetum cerris - Moesian ceris forests

A community that is characteristic of areas of 400m above sea level. Bright forests dominated by Quercetum cerris. In this community, in addition to Quercetum cerris, other woody species such as Quercus petraea, Ostrya carpinifolia, Carpinus orientalis, Betula verrucosa and others can be formed.

#### Quercetum frainetto - Moesian wort forests

These are light forests in which wort (Quercus frainetto) absolutely dominates. Cornus sanguinea, Crataegus monogina, Crataegus pentagyna, Evonimus europaeus, Prunus dasiphylloides, Pirus piraster, Ulmus campestris and others appear in the upper layer of trees and shrubs. The sprat of herbaceous plants is relatively rich. Arum maculatum, asparagus tenuifolius, brahipodium silvaticum, chrisanthemum corimbosum, crocus variegatus, dactylis polygama, geum urbaninu, heracleum sphodinili, latirus niger, lithirus niger, lithispermum purpureo-coeruleum, polygonatum lagatiium, polygonum lapatifolium, polygonum lapatifolium, tamus commisin, tamus occur. communis, torilis anthriscus, Veronica chamaedris, Viola alba and others.

They are registered on flat or slightly sloping terrains, at an altitude of up to 250 m above sea level, on carbonate or silicate geological base, on district or eutric soils with pronounced leaching and acidification processes.

- Existing surface water resources

On site or in its surroundings, there are no surface waters. The territory of New Belgrade is characterized by the presence of underground waters. The level of underground waters on site is at a depth that ranges between 3.92-4.5 m below the terrain surface (~70.62 m a.s.l.). The level of underground waters is variable; seasonally and annually, it is in direct function of the level of the Sava River. Based on hydrological data, for low-water regime on the river, underground water is at level 70.0-71.0 m a.s.l. (4.5 m deep), medium-water is at 71.5-72.0 m a.s.l. (3.5 m deep), and high-water is at 73.5 m a.s.l. (2.0 m deep).

- Storm water network

The site belongs to the central sewerage system, area where separation system is used. On the streets next to the site, there is a city storm and foul water network.

Potable water supply is provided from the existing city water supply network in surrounding streets. Capacity of this network is sufficient for receiving storm and foul water from the site.

- Water storage

The project design does not include **site water storage**.

## **2.5 Biodiversity value characterized by listing of protected status (such as IUCN Protected Area Management Categories, Ramsar Convention, national legislation).**

As per local Law for Environmental Protection ("Official Gazette of RS", br. 135/2004, 36/2009, 36/2009 – other law, 72/2009 – other law, 43/2011 - decision US, 14/2016, 76/2018, 95/2018 – other law and 95/2018 – other law), biodiversity is being empowered in urban areas by

**According to Article 4** of the Law on Environmental Protection which defines the subjects of the environmental protection system

*“The environmental protection system, within its powers, provides:*

- 1) Republic of Serbia.*
- 2) autonomous province.*
- 3) municipality, i.e., city*
- 4) companies, other domestic and foreign legal entities, and entrepreneurs who, in the performance of economic and other activities, use natural values, endanger or pollute the environment*
- 5) scientific and professional organizations and other public services.*
- 6) citizens, groups of citizens, their associations, professional or other organizations.*

*All subjects of the environmental protection system are obliged to preserve and improve the environment. Legal and natural persons are obliged to ensure in the performance of their activities: rational use of natural resources; inclusion of environmental protection costs within investment and production costs, application of regulations, i.e., undertaking environmental protection measures, in accordance with the law.”*

**According to Article 6** of the Law on Environmental Protection which defines strengthening of consciousness

*“State bodies, scientific institutions, institutions in the field of education, health, information, culture and other institutions, as well as other forms of association, within their activities, encourage, guide and ensure the strengthening of awareness of the importance of environmental protection.*

*Strengthening awareness of the importance of environmental protection is ensured through the system of education and training, scientific research and technological development, training in the work process, public information and popularization of environmental protection.”*

**According to Article 9** of the Law on Environmental Protection which defines principles of environmental protection.

*“2) The principle of prevention and precaution - every activity must be planned and implemented in such a way as to cause the smallest possible change in the environment; represents the least risk to the environment and human health; reduce space load and consumption of raw materials and energy in*

*construction, production, distribution and use; include the possibility of recycling; prevent or limit the impact on the environment at the very source of pollution.*

*The precautionary principle is achieved by assessing the impact on the environment and using the best available and accessible technologies, techniques and equipment.*

*The absence of full scientific reliability cannot be a reason for not taking measures to prevent environmental degradation in case of possible or existing significant impacts on the environment.”*

*“3) The principle of preservation of natural values - natural values are used under conditions and in a manner that ensures the preservation of the value of geodiversity, biodiversity, protected natural assets and landscapes.*

*Renewable natural resources are used under conditions that ensure their permanent and efficient renewal and constant quality improvement.*

*Non-renewable natural resources are used under conditions that ensure their long-term economical and reasonable use, including limiting the use of strategic or rare natural resources and substitution with other available resources, composite or artificial materials.”*

*“4) The principle of sustainable development - sustainable development is a coordinated system of technical-technological, economic and social activities in the overall development in which the natural and created values of the Republic of Serbia are used based on the principles of economy and reasonableness with the aim of preserving and improving the quality of the environment for the present and future generations.*

*Sustainable development is achieved by making and implementing decisions that ensure the harmony of the interests of environmental protection and the interests of economic development.”*

### **In the chapter *Preservation of biosphere and protection of biodiversity, from Article 26***

*“Biosphere conservation includes the protection of organisms, their communities and habitats, including the preservation of natural processes and natural balance within ecosystems, while ensuring their sustainability.*

*Biodiversity and biological resources are protected and used in a way that enables their survival, diversity, restoration and improvement in case of damage.*

*The protection of biodiversity, the use of biological resources, genetically modified organisms and biotechnology is carried out on the basis of this law and a special law, as well as the obligations assumed by international agreements.”*

### **3. DISCLOSURE 304-2 Significant impacts of activities, products and services on biodiversity**

Following is the background for understanding (and developing) an organization’s strategy to mitigate significant direct and indirect impacts on biodiversity.

Down below are structured and qualitative information, which enables comparison of the relative size, scale, and nature of impacts over time and across organizations.

a) Significant direct and indirect impacts on biodiversity with reference to one or more of the following:

1. Construction and Operations – In Construction and Operations phase international green certifications are used to mitigate negative impact on the environment and improve building quality and user comfort.

**CERTIFICATION**

MPC's strategy is building and development of modern business and retail assets in accordance with the highest world standards. In the development process, MPC pays special attention to the green building principles and the impact they have on users and the environment.

Over the last 10 years, MPC has contributed to the promotion of green building, so today, portfolio is comprised of 3 buildings that are designed and built in accordance with the green building principles – the Navigator Business Centre 1 and 2 were built according to LEED Gold standard, UŠĆE Tower Two was built according to BREEAM standard while the UŠĆE Shopping Centre is one of the first and largest certified shopping centers in the region and Europe which was certified LEED EBOM certificate (LEED Existing Building: Operations and Maintenance) in the segment of operational assets. MPC further demonstrates its commitment to green building by being an active member of the Green Building Council of Serbia.

The crucial green building strategy is that during the development of the project, its entire life cycle is considered, which starts from the idea, planning, design, through the execution of works, all the way to the operations. MPC Properties deals not only with the construction of assets but also with their management and maintenance, so it is very important to manage the entire development of the project, bearing in mind that after the investment in green building systems, significant savings will be achieved during operation, it contributes to the preservation of collective health and biodiversity.

**CERTIFICATION**

No.	Asset	CERTIFICATION/ Green Building certificate
1	NAVIGATOR BUSINESS CENTRE 1	LEED GOLD EBOM
2	NAVIGATOR BUSINESS CENTRE 2	WELL HEALTH AND SAFETY 2021
3	UŠĆE TOWER TWO	WELL HEALTH AND SAFETY 2021
4	UŠĆE SHOPPING CENTRE	LEED GOLD EBOM
5	NAVIGATOR BUSINESS CENTRE 1	WELL HEALTH AND SAFETY 2021
6	NAVIGATOR BUSINESS CENTRE 2	WELL HEALTH AND SAFETY 2021
7	UŠĆE TOWER TWO	WELL HEALTH AND SAFETY 2021
8	UŠĆE SHOPPING CENTRE	BREEAM EXCELLENT
9	NAVIGATOR BUSINESS CENTRE 1	WELL HEALTH AND SAFETY 2021
10	NAVIGATOR BUSINESS CENTRE 2	WELL HEALTH AND SAFETY 2021
11	UŠĆE TOWER TWO	WELL HEALTH AND SAFETY 2021
12	UŠĆE SHOPPING CENTRE	WELL HEALTH AND SAFETY 2021

2. Pollution (introduction of substances that do not naturally occur in the habitat from point and non-point sources); 'usage of sustainable sources of energy, roof green areas, meadows, promoting alternative forms of traffic by setting up parking lots and chargers and scooters and bicycles, chargers and electric cars, etc.

### **USC - reduction of energy consumption and carbon emission**

God.	Voda (m3)	Primarna energija (toe)	CO2 (toe)
2017	69902	6627,3	27232,60
2018	65621	6582,47	27195,37
2019	55843	6288,2	26030,04
2020	31044	5145,74	21147,00
2021	49077	5564,17	22823,90

In accordance with the adopted national strategy for energy development until 2025 with a projection until 2030, in 2016 the Government of Serbia has made a Resolution according to which, for all buildings whose annual consumption of primary energy is more than 1000 toe (tons of oil equivalent), which includes USC mixed-use complex, NBC business complex, MCB and BEO, all taxpayers must have a permanently employed energy managers who are obliged to submit to the Ministry of energetics an annual report on energy consumption, which states the total primary energy consumption, water consumption and carbon emissions. The goal that must be met is to reduce primary energy consumption by 1% compared to the previous calendar year. USC in the previous 5 years, has achieved an average reduction of 4.22% per year.

### **Solar plants**

#### **USC roof**

- currently 300m2 solar power plant/ the power of the 50 kW;
- completely produced solar energy will be consumed in the building, today generated electricity is used for electric vehicles charging in USC garage
- Planned Installation of additional 3.3K m2, with the power of 3.580 kW



- IOC/ planned Installation of solar plant on the area of 511m<sup>2</sup>, with the power of 70 kW
- MBC/ planned Installation of solar plant on the area of 10K m<sup>2</sup>, with the power of 1.370 kW
- BEO/ planned Installation of solar plant on the area of 5.5K m<sup>2</sup>, with the power of 750 kW
- DC/ planned Installation of solar plant on the area of 7K m<sup>2</sup>, with the power of 914 kW

- Navigator Bussines Center has installed water heating solar pannels.



- USCE TOWER 1 and 2 – Installed solar powered benches for charging phones



- Promotion of alternative modes of transport
- E-CARS CHARGERS

El chargers for el cars					
Asset	USC	BEO	MCB	IOC	NBCII
Numbers of chargers	2	8	2	2	12

- promoting eco-friendly lifestyle along with mobile phone applications "Charge and Go".



- E-BICYCLES AND E-SCOOTERS CHARGERS
- NBCI/e-bicycles and scooters
- parking and charging stations for e-bicycles and e-scooters enables user's comfort and promoting eco-friendly lifestyle along with mobile phone applications "Bikeep".



- REGULAR BICYCLE PARKING
- USC mixed-use complex/ regular bicycle parking
- 153 bicycle parking lots and showers are promoting alternative ways of transport and its contribution to the clean air and healthy lifestyle

3. Introduction of invasive species, pests, and pathogens – All plants, soil, fertilizers and seeds that are used on site are treated form invasive species, pests, and pathogens as per local legislations.

#### 4. Reduction of species.

A total of 12 beehives were installed, which were distributed on roofs and green areas, in order to improve urban beekeeping and environmental awareness. Bees are one of the most vital members of our ecosystem, responsible for pollinating and help food supply, control erosion, and increase oxygen.



5. Habitat conversion – Strategies are using statistics on urbanization and limiting habitat conversion may be a **broadly beneficial strategy under climate change**. Understanding the response of species with differing life-history traits to habitat edges and habitat conversion helps predict their likelihood of persistence across changing landscapes.

6. Changes in ecological processes outside the natural range of variation (such as salinity or changes in groundwater level)- Use of salt and non-aggressive snow cleaning, manual snow cleaning, and preparation of the annual report of CO emissions are measures that are being used.

#### 4. DISCLOSURE 304-3 Habitats protected or restored

Ecological Assessment methodology that is being applied consists of:

- a site visit;
- an appraisal of landscape proposals and other available documents;
- recommendations.

The ecological survey consisted of:

- A desk study collating and assessing information about the site and associated areas to identify the existing ecological value and condition, existing ecological initiatives in the associated area and identification of relevant stakeholders impacted/ affected by the site.
- A site visit to determine the zone of influence for the site, current flora, fauna and habitat characteristics, habitat connectivity and fragmentation, neighbouring land/habitat.
- An evaluation to establish the value of the site and the associated area in terms of: ecological benefits, biodiversity and ecosystem services benefits, direct and indirect risks to ecological value, impact of the proposed design/works/operation on the site.

Apart of ecological initiatives related to presentation of recycling in front of the TC Ušće building, no ecological initiatives in the associated area are recorded.

There are no international designated sites such as Ramsar Sites, Important Plant Area (IPA), Important Bird Area (IBA), Prime Butterfly Areas (PBA), Man and Biosphere (MAB) or Natural Heritage Site, within 2.0 km of each site.

Indigenous species are being used in high percentage on every landscape design in order to enhance biodiversity.

- Habitat

The habitat of Belgarde and Subotica locations is the anthropic type, one type of habitats: soft managed structured landscaping with planted vegetation (see Table 2) and some fauna (see Table 3).

- Species

Current flora and fauna of Belgarde and Subotica (including permanent and transient species) and habitat characteristics, recorded at the time of the site visit are listed in Table 2 and Table 3.

**Table 2:** Existing vegetation

Type of plant	Scientific –Latin name	English name
Trees 9 species	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	Lime (Lindan) Tree
	<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>	Ash tree

	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver Birch
	<i>Acer sp.</i>	Maple tree
	<i>Morus nigra</i>	Mulberry tree
	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Walnut tree
	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	Oak tree
	<i>Ulmus sp.</i>	Elm tree
	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Paper mulberry
<b>Shrubs 4 species</b>	<i>Sambucus sp.</i>	Elderberry
	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Berberis
	<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Wall Cotoneaster
	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Buxus
<b>Grassland 7 species</b>	<i>Poa sp.</i>	Grass
	<i>Trifolium sp.</i>	Clover
	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Barley
	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<b>Type of plant</b>	<b>Scientific –Latin name</b>	<b>English name</b>
	<i>Ranunculus sp.</i>	Buttercup
	<i>Taraxacum officinalis</i>	Dandelion
	<i>Plantago sp.</i>	Plantain
<b>Flowers 2 species</b>	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Lavender
	<i>Begonia semperflorens</i>	Begonia ever flowering
<b>Climber 1 species</b>	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy

Total number of identified species on the field was 23, eight were not native (i.e. 34.78%). The site has medium ecological value.

*Tilia europaea*



*Fraxinus sp.*



*Betula pendula*



*Acer sp.*



*Morus nigra*



*Juglans regia*



*Quercus sp.*



*Ulmus sp.*



*Broussonetia papyrifera*



*Sambucus sp.*



*Berberis thunbergii*



*Cotoneaster horizontalis*



*Buxus sempervirens*



*Poa sp.*



*Trifolium sp.*



*Hordeum murinum*



*Bellis perennis*



*Ranunculus sp.*



*Taraxacum officinalis*



*Plantago sp.*



*Lavandula angustifolia*



*Begonia semperflorens*



*Hedera helix*



**Table 3:** Fauna species

Types of organisms	Scientific – Latin name	English name
<b>Arthropods</b>	<i>Araneus sp.</i>	Spiders
	Order <i>Opiliones</i>	Harvestmen
<b>Annelids</b>	<i>Lumbricus terrestris</i>	Earthworm
<b>Insects</b>	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	Ladybugs
<b>Butterflies</b>	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Cabbage butterfly
	Species from family <i>Formicidae</i>	Ants
<b>Mammals</b>	<i>Microtus arvalis</i>	Common vole
	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Dogs
	<i>Felis catus</i>	Cats
	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Mice
<b>Birds</b>	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	Pigeon
	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Sparrow
	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	Hooded Crow

Bird nests were not found during the site survey.

*Araneus sp.*



Order *Opiliones*



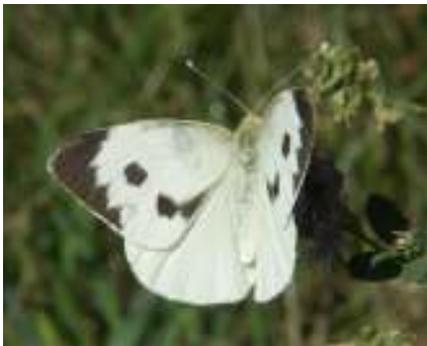
*Lumbricus terrestris*



*Coccinella septempunctata*



*Pieris brassicae*



Family *Formicidae*



*Microtus arvalis*



*Canis lupus familiaris*



*Felis catus*



*Mus musculus*



*Columba livia domestica*



*Passer domesticus*



*Corvus cornix*



- **Pollution incidents**

There is no response plan to deal with pollution incidents in accordance with national or local requirements as major pollution incidents are unlikely to occur.

The practice is that after the completion of the construction, the investor will green the land and bring it back to its original state. Waste will be selectively collected and disposed of by licensed operators. Green waste from the maintenance of green areas will be collected and disposed of for composting at the location provided for it.

Conclusions on current ecological value

Ecological surveys are always being undertaken before building construction. The land on which the research was conducted was usually land of medium ecological value. The number of plant species identified during the ecological survey was 23.

## - **Ecological recommendations**

Ecological recommendations in this report are measures aiming to protect and enhance the ecology of the site.

The recommendations ensure the compliance with EU and national legislation, local planning policy and best practice in environmental protection.

European rules:

- International Standard ISO 14000 Environmental Management Systems,
- Recommendation EC no R (86) 11 on Urban Space,
- EU Framework Programme 5 – Urban Green Environment.

Serbian legislation:

- Law on Environmental Protection (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia - OGRS, No. 135/04, 36/09, 36/09 – other law, 72/09 - other law, 43/11 - decision US and 14/16);
- Law on Nature Protection (OGRS, No. 36/09, 88/10 and 91/10 – amendment and 14/16);
- By-law on proclamation and protection of strictly protected and protected wild species of flora, fauna and fungi (OGRS, No. 5/2010 and 47/2011);
- Regulation on Distinguishing Criteria of Habitat Types, Habitat Types, Sensitive, Threatened, Rare and Priority Habitats for Protection, as well as Protection Measures for the Conservation of Habitat Types (OGRS, No. 35/10).

The recommendations take into account the development master plan for site, the geographical area and the habitats in the local area.

Ecologist will train Biodiversity Champion regarding biodiversity protection measures and measures for growing environmental value. Ecologist will send all the required documentation, such that Biodiversity Champion could train successfully the workforce of the main contractor regarding biodiversity protection. Also, Ecologist will send all required documentations to Biodiversity Champion for enhancing the biodiversity of the site.

### 4.1 Protection of existing vegetation and fauna during construction

The Client shall take all measures to protect biodiversity of the site during the construction stage as per the benefit of the ecology in the area and as per Serbian and EU legislation.

The green area with trees planted in the past as part of phases 1 and 2 of UŠĆE complex will be cleared (trees cut and grass cleared) due to development. For this, Client must obtain permit from environmental authorities.

The fauna in the zone comprises of few species that are used to human presence. They not require special protective measures. In the surrounding area are many favourable place for nesting and it is unlike to find nests on site.

If it is necessary, a clear plan will be produced detailing how activities will be timed in order to avoid any impact on site biodiversity. In the present, on the construction site and in nearby zone there are no nests.

Due to the actions taken, there will be minimal detrimental impact on the biodiversity during construction works.

The importance of recommendation is 5%.

- **Enhancing site ecology**

Native and acclimatized/naturalized planting schemes:

**Ecological surveys**

Ecological surveys are always being undertaken before building construction. The land on which the research was conducted was usually land of medium ecological value. The number of plant species identified during the ecological survey was 23.

**Indigenous species**

Indigenous species are being used in high percentage on every landscape design in order to enhance biodiversity.

**Green roofs**

Also enhancing site ecology is done by implementing green roofs

USCE TOWER 2 roof

Species with a long-life are planted (see Table 4) in order to provide a valuable ecological resource as well as providing an attractive landscape feature and a visual screen (new trees/shrubs/flower/greensward/green roof which will attract different bird species and insects). It will plant new plant species and more specimens of the already existing species.

The building has a green area at the roof of the UŠĆE Tower II (302.17 m<sup>2</sup>) in addition to the Project's existing green areas in front and around of TC Ušće that remain, green area above the AB panel of garage and green areas on the ground (9,121.77 m<sup>2</sup>) and green areas above the entrance to the underground garage (642.60 m<sup>2</sup>). Green areas will be 10,686.62 m<sup>2</sup> and in addition have vertical green areas (620.08 m<sup>2</sup>).

The green roof at UŠĆE Tower II, is planted extensive vegetation: herbaceous perennial and annual herbs, species that provide a colorful mix of flowers that bloom at different times of the year, which is intended to provide a high degree of biodiversity in the mix (see Table 4). Therefore, the green area of the site will increase significantly. This will bring long-term improvements to the biodiversity of the site.

**Table 4:** Plant implemented

Type of plant	Plant proposal 30 species + grass	
	Scientific - Latin name	English name
Ornamental shrubs	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel
	<i>Fosythia europaea</i>	Forsythia
	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common lilac
	<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian cherry
	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	European barberry
	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Common box
	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper
Flowers	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood anemone
	<i>Anemone sylvestris</i>	Snowdrop anemone
	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
	<i>Crocus sp.</i>	Crocuses
	<i>Primula sp.</i>	Primrose
	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily of the valley
	<i>Paeonia sp.</i>	Peony
	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow iris
	<i>Festuca sp.</i>	Fescue
	<i>Rudbeckia sp.</i>	Coneflowers
	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Lavender
	<i>Santolina sp.</i>	Santolina
	<i>Dianthus sp.</i>	Carnation
	<i>Carex sp.</i>	Sedges
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	Peach-leaved bellflower	
Type of plant	Plant proposal 30 species + grass	

	<i>Scientific - Latin name</i>	<i>English name</i>
	<i>Echinacea sp.</i>	Purple coneflowers
<b>Trees</b>	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	Oak
	<i>Acer sp.</i>	Maple
	<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Ash
	<i>Salix sp.</i>	Willow
	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	European yew
<b>Climbers</b>	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Common ivy
	<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	Boston ivy
<b>Greensward</b>		

*Corylus avellana*



*Fosythia europaea*



*Syringa vulgaris*



*Cornus mas*



*Juniperus communis*



*Anemone nemorosa*



*Anemone sylvestris*



*Achillea millefolium*



*Crocus sp.*



*Primula sp.*



*Convallaria majalis*



*Paeonia sp.*



*Iris pseudacorus*



*Festuca sp.*



*Rudbeckia sp.*



*Santolina sp.*



*Dianthus sp.*



*Carex sp.*



*Campanula persicifolia*



*Echinacea sp.*



*Salix sp.*



*Taxus baccata*



*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*



USCE SHOPPING CENTER roof

Planned green roof area is 800m<sup>2</sup>. Green roof will consist of extensive sedum modular green roof.



Good horticultural practice will apply in any landscaping scheme, including the use of peat-free compost, mulches, and soil conditioners. Organic methods will be used for soil fertilization and pest control.

Native/acclimatized/naturalized trees and shrubs will be planted to enhance the biodiversity of the site.

The importance of this recommendation is 50% (20% for native and acclimatized/naturalized ground planting schemes + 10% for vertical green areas + 20% for green roof (see below)).

### **Bird Boxes:**

Bird boxes are to be erected; these should be either open-fronted, terraced, or hole-entrance nesting boxes.

The public area of the site currently offers limited nesting opportunities for local birds. A variety of nest boxes should be placed on trees and on the green roof in order to enhance local populations.

For mounting boxes, the Client will take in consideration the following:

- selected protected areas (places not directly exposed to solar radiation);
- the boxes should be placed at a height of over 2.5m to avoid damage;
- hanging nests will be mounted only in areas protected against the wind.

Installation of nest boxes at the site will aim to conserve and increased urban populations in this area.



It is necessary to mount *appropriate birdfeeders*.

### **Birdfeeders:**



Birdfeeders are devices placed outdoors to supply bird food to birds. The success of a bird feeder in attracting birds depends upon its placement and the kinds of foods offered, as different species have different preferences. Most bird feeders supply seeds or bird food, such as Millet, Sunflower and rape seed to seed-eating birds.

Feeding wild birds does carry potential risks. Birds may contract and spread disease by gathering at feeders; poorly maintained feeding and watering stations may also cause illness. Birds at feeders risk

predation by cats and other animals or may incur injury by flying into windows. Steps should be taken to reduce the risks to birds, such as:

- regular disinfecting of feeders and watering stations,
- ensuring feed has not become moldy or rancid,
- proper positioning of feeders to reduce crowding and window collisions
- collisions with windows can also be reduced by using window decals.

**Nest/feeders boxes for invertebrates:**



We have hotels for insects on green areas and in this way we increase the number of insects, many of which are useful and necessary for biodiversity. Some wild invertebrates, such as bumblebees and solitary bees, are declining in numbers in the city, so by providing homes we can contribute to their conservation. Many invertebrates like cool, moist conditions, so you can place their habitat in partial shade, next to bushes or under a tree. Placing the habitat near other wildlife features, such as brush, will make it easier for small critters to find it. Not all creatures like to be in the shade: solitary bees like a warm sunny spot, so place the bee tubes on the sunniest side of the habitat.

Ecological improvements (native and acclimatized/naturalized planting schemes, bird nests and bird feeders, nest boxes/invertebrate feeders, etc.) were discussed with the Client to enhance the ecological value of the site. The actions taken will have a positive impact on biodiversity. There is a management and maintenance plan for all landscape plantings. The following recipe is included: maintenance and monitoring of all new seedlings, birds and boxes, etc. There is a biodiversity plan that sets specific targets for species and habitats. The Biodiversity Site Plan is linked to local and regional biodiversity requirements in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

## Beehives

The human species, through its uncontrolled use and pollution, has significantly threatened the survival of many species, including bees. In addition to their limited food sources due to monoculture agriculture, the plants we grow in most cases contain high amounts of pesticides that harm bees. The company MPC has a total of 12 beehives on open green areas, which are surrounded by various plants from the surrounding areas of parks and forests. In cooperation with the Association of Belgrade beekeepers, who regularly visit the beehives and maintain them.



## 5. DISCLOSURE 304-4 IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations

- List of some protected plant species from Republic of Serbia Red list:

*Picea omorika*

*Taxus baccata*

*Pinus peuce*

*Paeonia tenuifolia*

*Adonis vernalis*

*Drosera rotundifolia*

*Pulsatilla grandis*

*Leontopodium alpinum*

*Gentiana lutea*

*Cypripedium calceolus*

*Anemone nemerosa*

*Nimphaea alba*

*Lilium martagon*

*Stipea pennata*

*Fritillaria gracilis*

*Ramonda nathaliae*

- Rare, endangered and protected animal species in Serbia:

*Coccinella septempunctata* is a legally protected species, it is a useful predator of plant lice (*Aphididae*).



*Parnassius apollo*

*Crex crex*

*Thymallus thymallus*

*Falco cherrug*

*Salamandra atra*

*Tetrao urogallus*

*Aythya nyroca*

*Gyps fulvus*

*Aquila heliaca*

*Lutra lutra*

*Falco naumanni*

*Chiroptera*

*Otis tarda*

*Vormela peregusna*