MPC PROPERTIES

Biodiversity report

Beograd,
January 2025

LEGEND

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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 5 business facilities and 7 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.

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

2.1 Geographical characteristics of Serbia

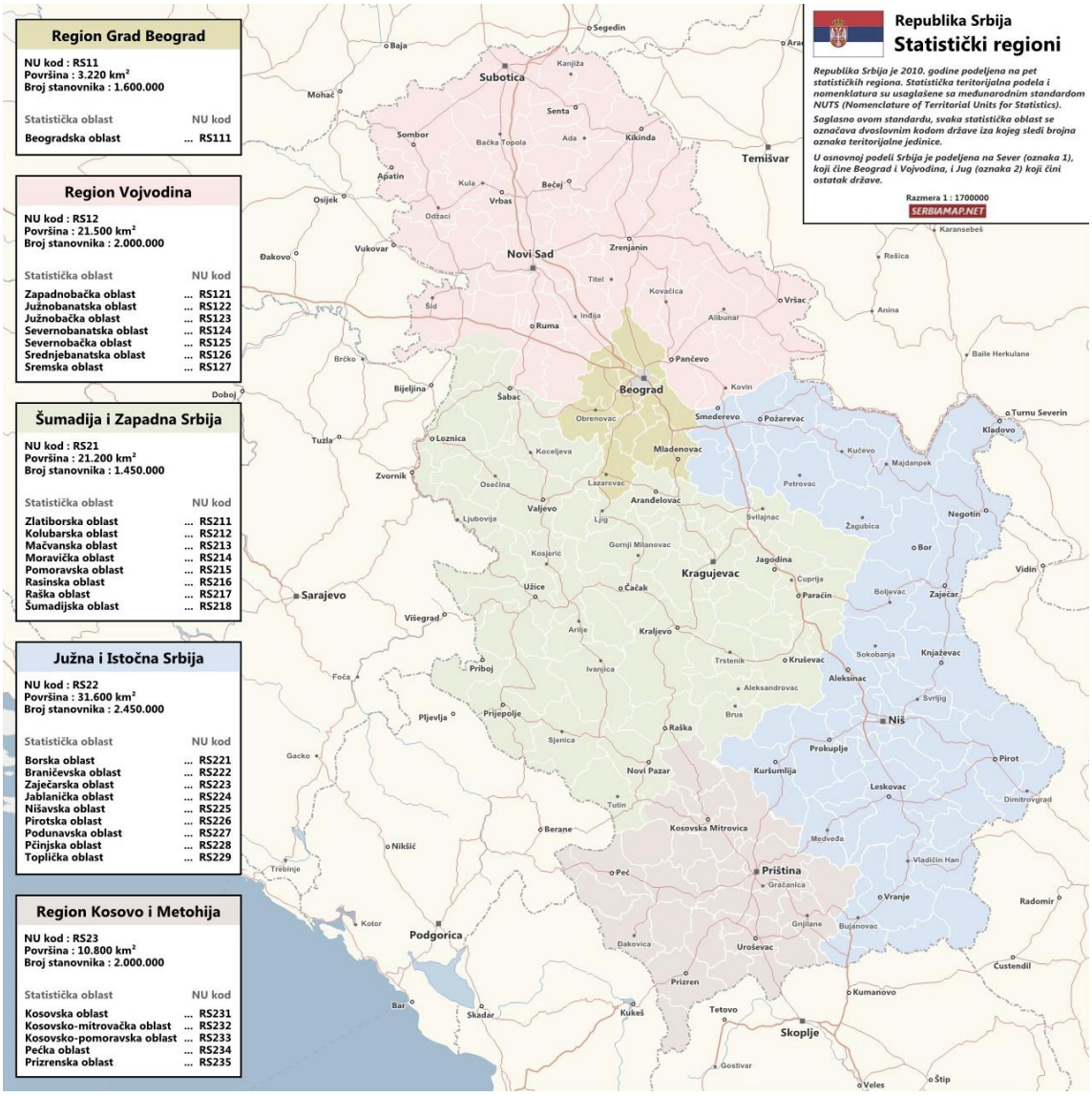
Serbia is a country situated at the crossroads of Central and Southeast Europe, covering the far southern edges of the Panonian lowland and the central Balkans. It shares borders with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania and Albania. (*Appendix 1)*

Appendix 1. Relief map of Serbia

The relief of Serbia consists of three geographical units: the Pannonian plain, hilly areas with lower mountains and lowlands and mountain-basin areas.

- The Pannonian Plain occupies 29% of the total territory of Serbia, that is, the area of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. This area is dominated by plains with river courses, as well as two mountain elevations, Fruška Gora and Vršačke Planina.
- Hilly regions with lower mountains and plains occupy the area south of the Sava and Danube rivers. The altitude in this area varies from 500 - 1,000 meters. This relief covers about two thirds of the territory of Serbia.
- About a tenth of the territory of Serbia consists of areas with altitudes of over 1,000 meters. We are talking about massifs located south of the Zapadna Morava and Nišava rivers.

Serbia is divided into five statistical regions: Vojvodina, Beograd, Šumadija i Zapadna Srbija, Južna i Istočna Srbija, Kosovo i Metohija. *(Appendix 2)*



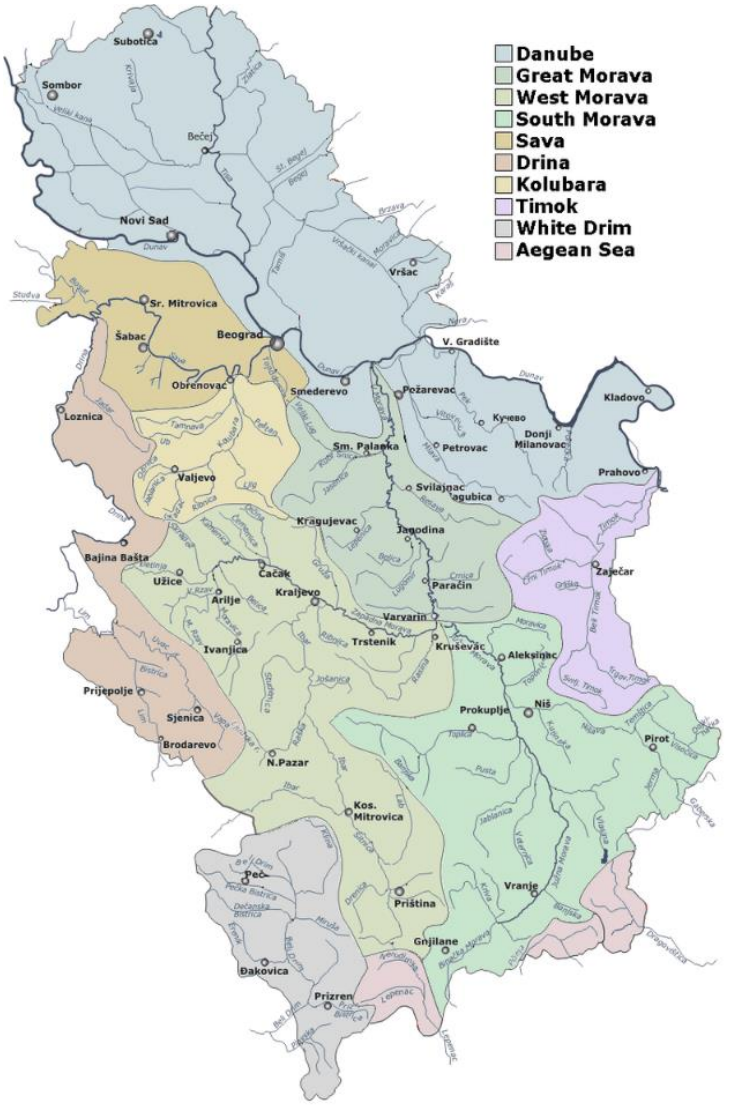
Appendix 2. Map of the regions of Serbia

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. (Appendix 3)

The theoretical hydroenergetic potential in Serbia is estimated to be around 17,000 GWh. Roughly 10,000 GWh or 60% of Serbia's hydroenergetic potential is generated by large power plants.

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.

The largest lakes are Đerdap jezero, Vlasina jezero, Zvorničko jezero, Perućac, Palić and Belo jezero. Serbia has the largest and longest canyon in Europe, Đerdap.



Appendix 3. Map of rivers of Serbia

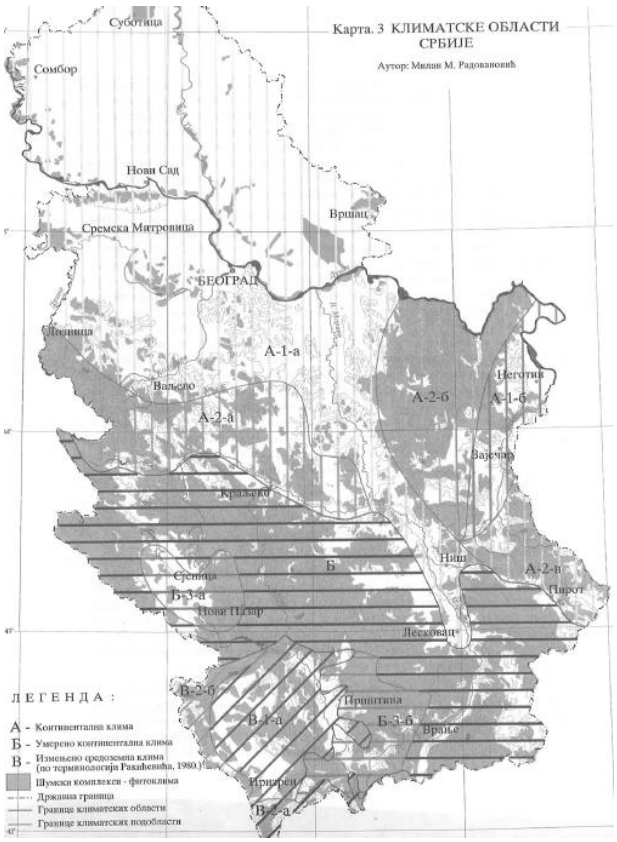
Climate of Serbia is moderate continental with a diversity on local level, caused by geographic location, relief, terrain exposition, presence of river and lake systems, vegetation, urbanization etc. Proximity of the mountain ranges of Alps, Carpathians, Rhodopes, as well as Adriatic Sea and Pannonian 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. *(Appendix 4)*

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.

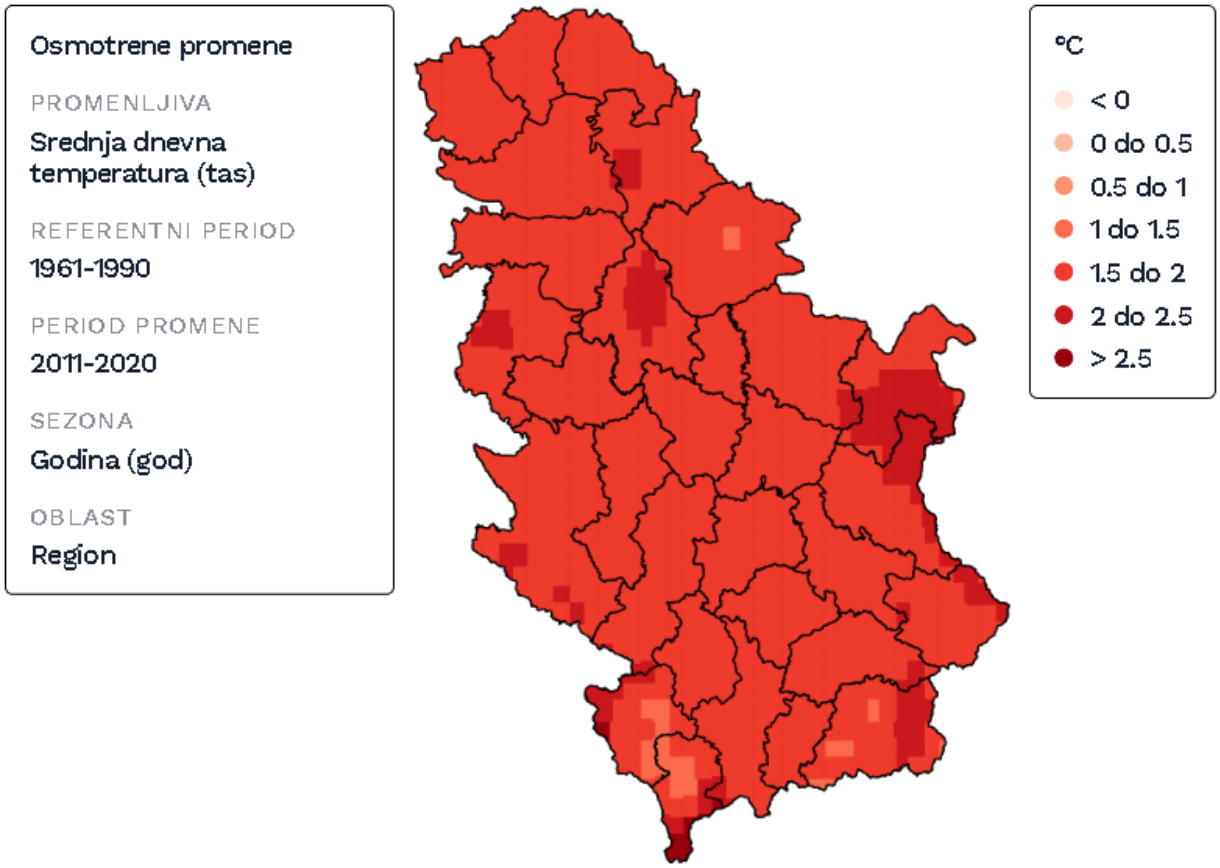
Surface air circulation is largely influenced by orographic lift. In warmer part of the year, winds from northwest and west prevail. In Vojvodina and Šumadija, east-southeast wind, Košava, dominates over autumn and winter. Southwestern winds prevail in mountainous part of southwestern Serbia.



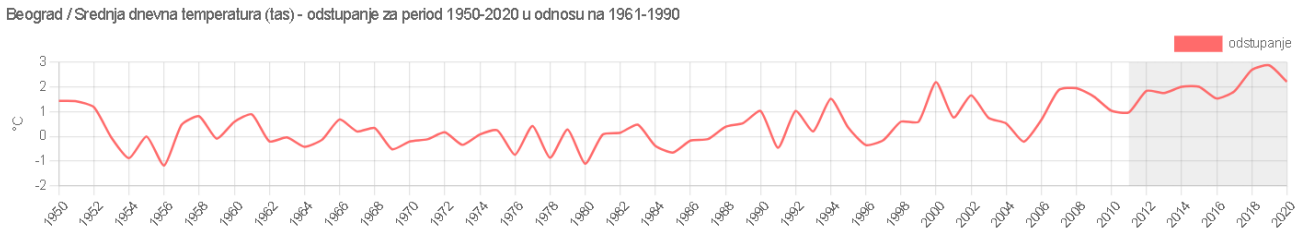
Appendix 4. Map of climate types of Serbia

We are witnessing increasingly intense climate changes. In order to adapt to changed climate conditions, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in cooperation with the Green Climate Fund (ZKF) provides support to the government of the Republic of Serbia through the project: "Improvement of medium and long-term planning for adaptation to changed climate conditions in the Republic of Serbia" (NAP).

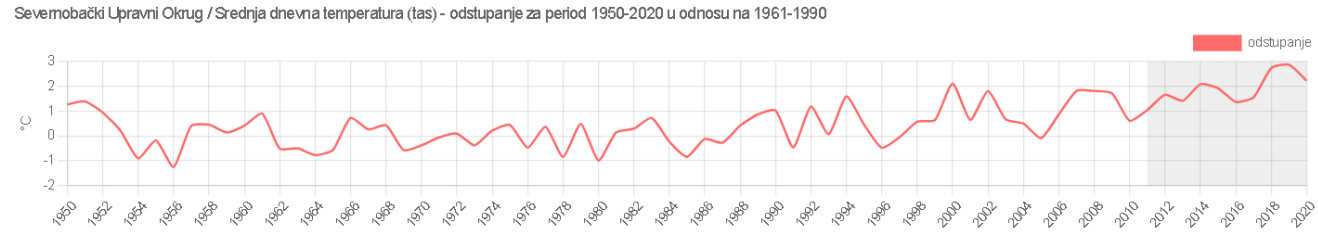
Data from the period 1961-1990 were used for the presentation of climate changes in Serbia for the reference period. years, for the period of change, data from the period 2011-2020 was analyzed. during which mean daily temperatures were analyzed. *(Appendix 4,5,6)*



Appendix 4. Analysis of climate change in Serbia average daily temperature, reference period 1961-1990, change period 2011-2020



Appendix 5. Analysis of climate change in Belgrade average daily temperature, reference period 1961-1990, change period 2011-2020



Appendix 6. Analysis of climate change in Severobački administrative district average daily temperature, reference period 1961-1990, change period 2011-2020

Serbia represents one of the six centers of biodiversity in Europe. Serbia is characterized by a high degree of genetic, species and ecosystem diversity. On the territory of Serbia, 62 important areas for plants, 42 important areas for birds and 40 selected areas for diurnal butterflies have been set aside. Serbia has five national parks and many national nature reserves encompassing 5% of the territory.

- National parks

1. Đerdap: (Iron Gate) 640 km2 (250 sq mi)
2. Tara: 220 km2 (85 sq mi)
3. Kopaonik: 120 km (75 mi)
4. Fruška Gora: 250 km (160 mi)
5. Šar mountain

- Nature parks

1. Stara Planina 1,420 km2 (550 sq mi)
2. Golija 750 km2 (290 sq mi)
3. Kučajske planine 1,150 km2 (440 sq mi)
4. Gornje Podunavlje 100 km2 (39 sq mi)
5. Prokletije 1,000 km2 (390 sq mi)

- Special nature reservations

1. Deliblato Sands 300 km2 (120 sq mi)
2. Ludaš Lake 593 ha (1,470 acres)
3. Obedska Pond 175.01 km2 (67.57 sq mi)
4. Stari Begej – Carska Bara 17.67 km2 (6.82 sq mi)

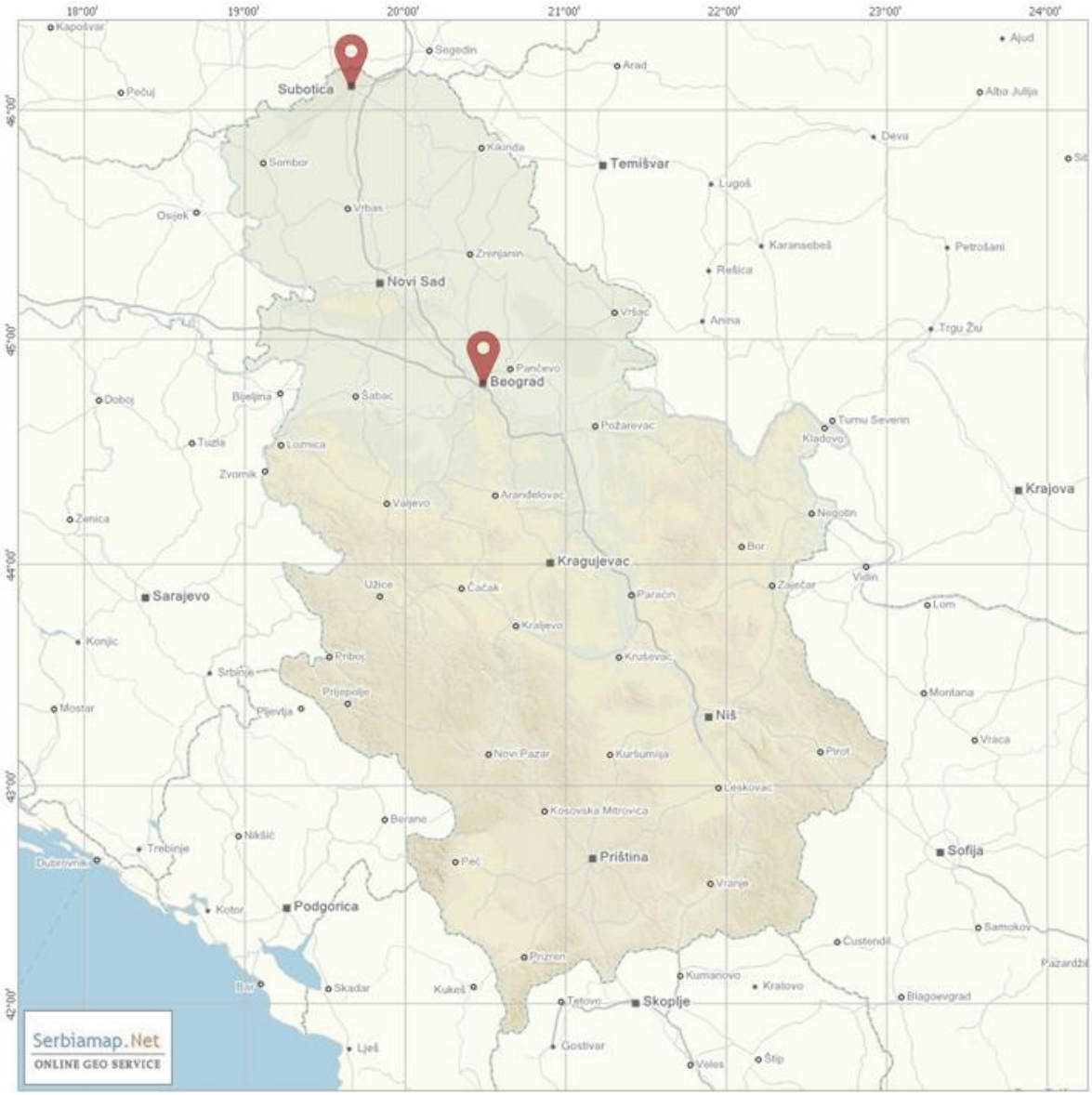
- Nature monuments

1. Đavolja Varoš 64 ha (160 acres)

2.2 Location of MPC facilities

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

- Belgrade – 12 facilities (Ušće Tower One DOO Beograd, Ušće Tower Two DOOBeograd, , MPC Plaza Beograd, Navigator Bussiness Center DOO Beograd, GP Seven DOO Beograd, Tri Lista Duvana DOO Beograd, Ušće Shopping Center DOO Beograd, Delta City 67 DOO Beograd, Immocentar I DOO Beograd, Retail Center DOO Beograd (Merkator), Shopping Center IV DOO Beograd(Beo), Kanem CO DOO Beograd
- Subotica - one asset -Sub Real DOO Beograd. *(Appendix 7.)*



Appendix 7. Location of Belgrade and Subotica

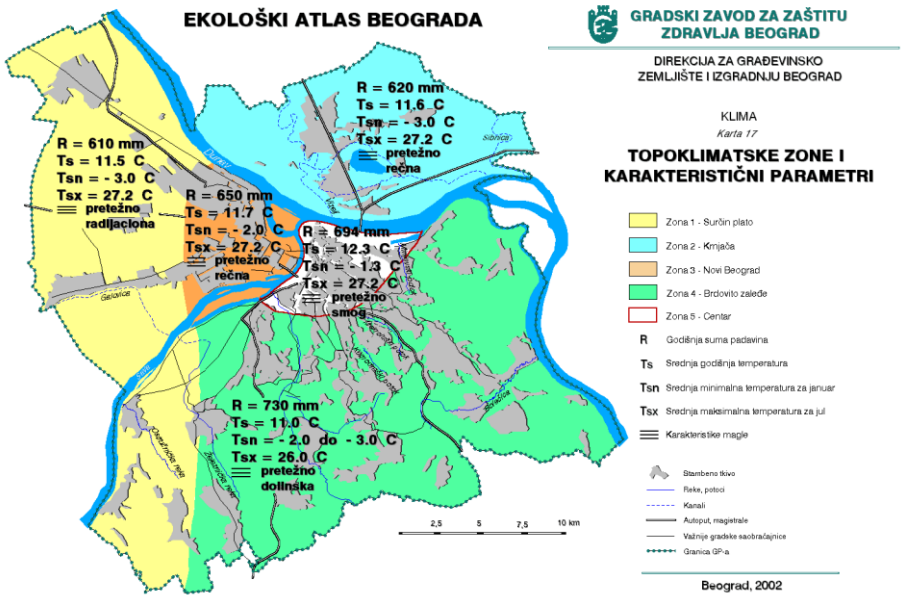
2.2.1 Belgrade location

The MPC company has 11 assets on Belgrade teritory. 8 assets are located on New Belgrade municipalty and 1 is located on Stari Grad municipality and 1 is located on Zvezdara municiplaity and 1 is located on Vracar municipality. Shopping Center IV DOO Beograd is located in the city municipality of Zvezdara. Kanem CO DOO Beograd is a retail asset located in the municipality of Stari Grad. Tri Lista Duvana DOO Beograd is a office asset located in the municipality of Vracar. *(Appendix 8.)*

Appendix 8. Map of Belgrade Municipalites with location of MPC assets

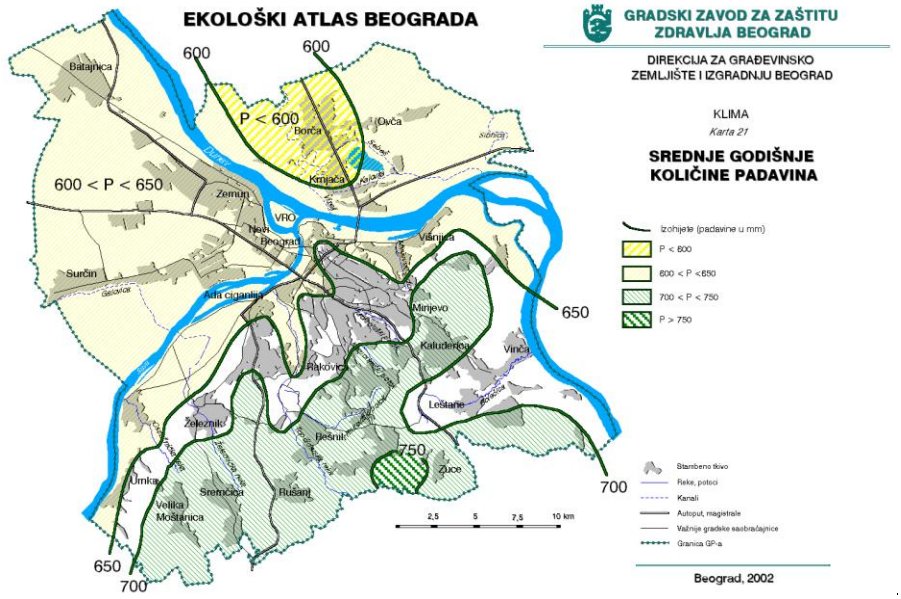
Belgrade is situated at the place where the Sava joins the Danube. Belgrade is the capital of Serbia, having around 1,6 million residents. Its territory is divided into 17 municipalities, having their own local governmental bodies. Its territory is divided into 17 municipalities, having their own local governmental bodies. The Belgrade territory cover 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).

Belgrade are in the northern hemisphere. The climate of Belgrade is continental, with cold winters and hot summers. *(Appendix 9)*



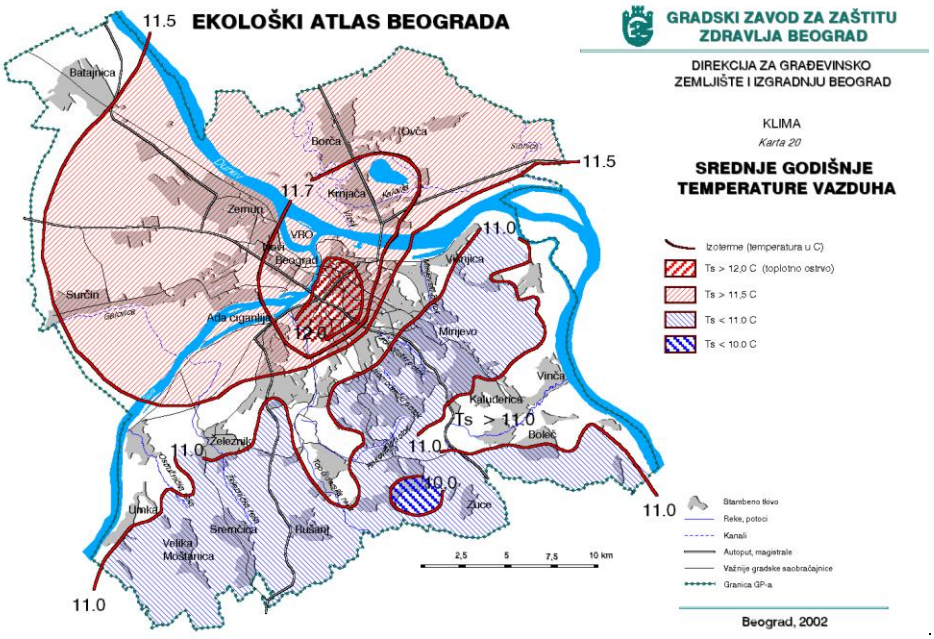
Appendix 9. Type of climate zone and characteristic parameters of Belgrade

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 10.)*



Appendix 10. Spatial distribution of precipitation in the territory of Belgrade- Mean annual precipitation

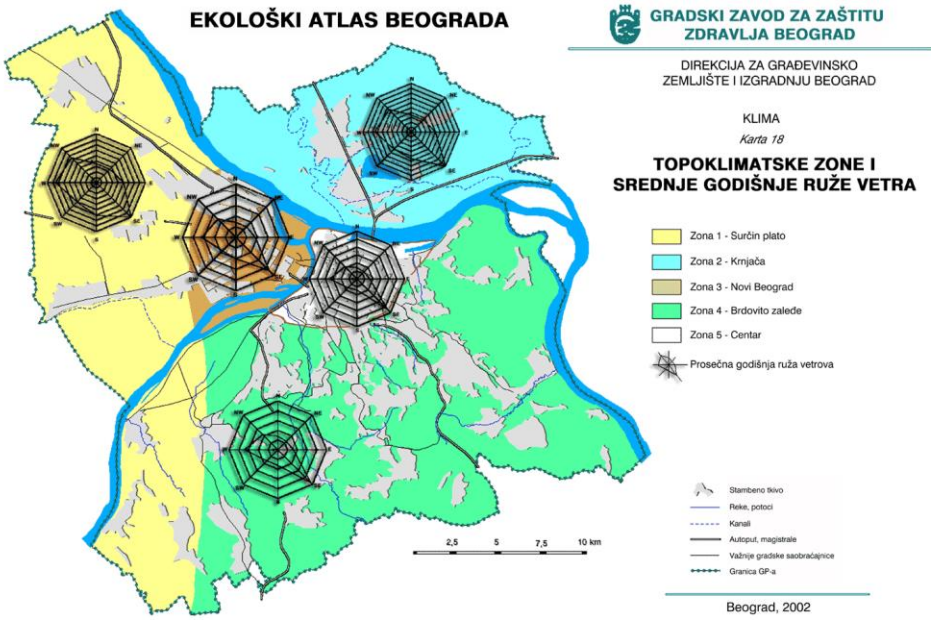
The warm season lasts from May 27 to September 15, with an average daily high temperature above 22,1°C. The hottest month of the year in Belgrade is July. The cold season lasts from November 24 to March 2, with an average daily high temperature 11,78°C.. The coldest month of the year in Belgrade is January.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



Appendix 11. Spatial distribution of temperatures in the territory of Belgrade- Mean annual air temperature

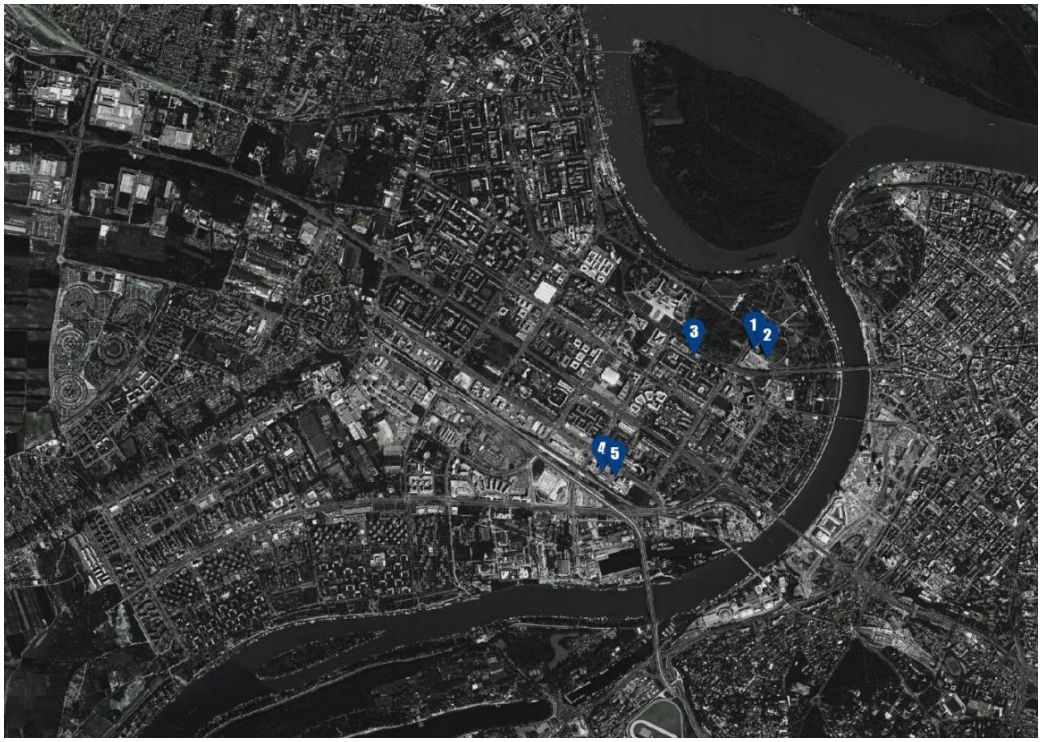
The prevailing winds in Belgrade are southeast (known as "košava") and west-northwest ("gornjak"). These two directions are more accurately viewed as sectors, the first as a sector between east and south, and the second as a sector between the west and northwest. This is because when "košava" blows, 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. (Appendix 12.)



Appendix 12 Mean annual wind rose for the area of Belgraade

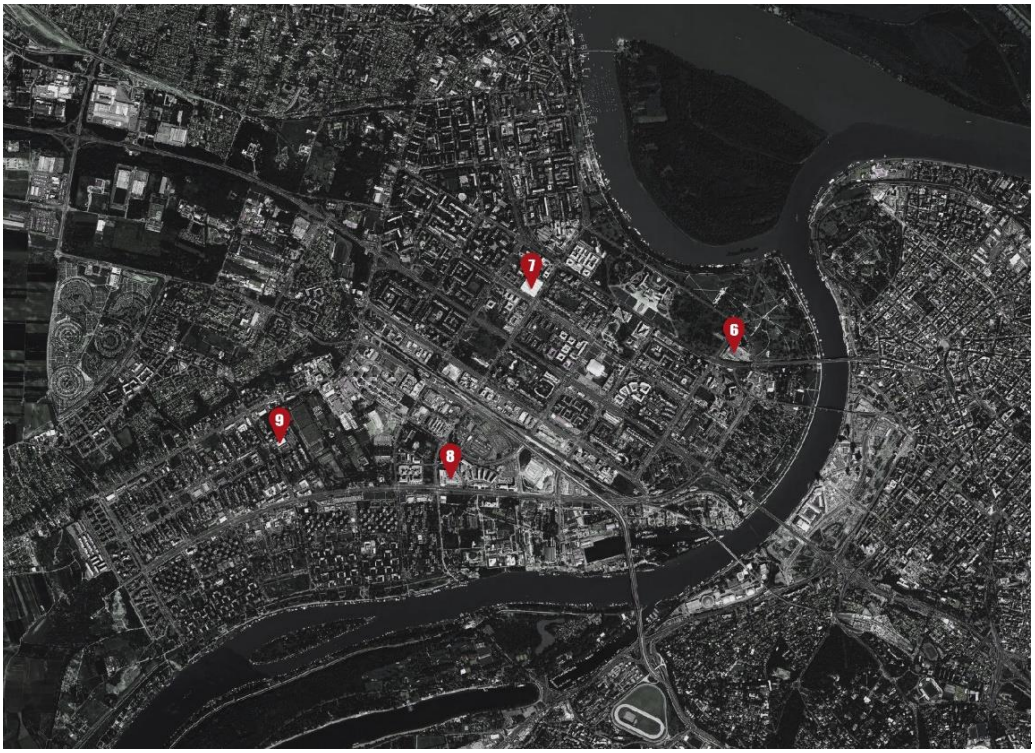
New Belgrade is the most populated municipality of Belgrade. According to data from the 2011 Census it has population of 214,506 (РЗС, 2012б). New Belgrade covers an area of 4,096 hectares.
As most of the buildings in the MPC portfolio are located in the municipality of Novi Beograd, this analyzes refers to its wider area.



Appendix 13. MPC Office facilities in the municipality of Novi Beograd

Office facilities in the municipality of Novi Beograd *(Appendix 13.)*:

1. Ušće Tower One DOO Beograd, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 6,
2. Ušće Tower Two DOO Beograd, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 6a,
3. MPC Plaza 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,

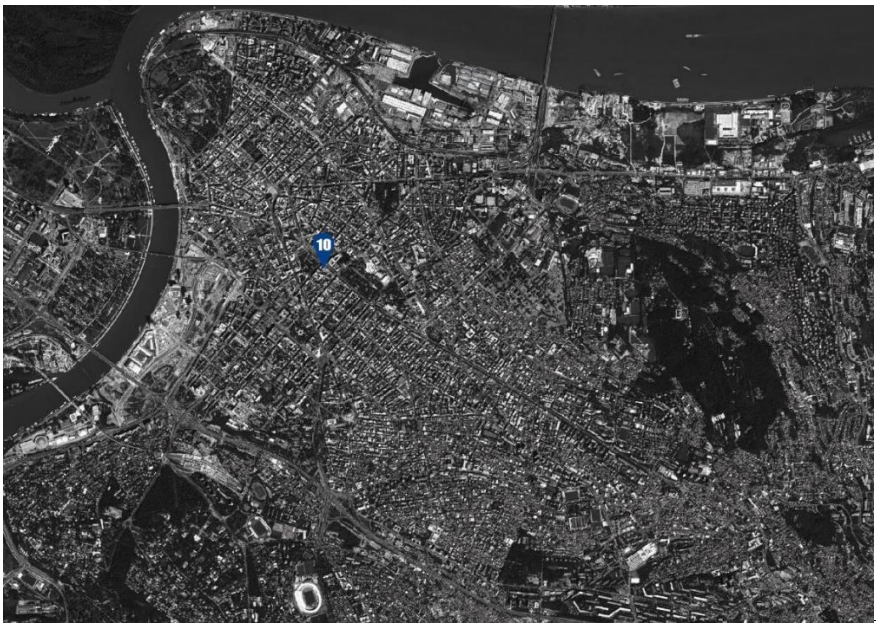


Appendix 14. MPC Retail facilities in the municipality of Novi Beograd

Shopping Centers in the municipality of Novi Beograd *(Appendix 14.)*:

6. Ušće Shopping Center DOO Beograd, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 4,
7. Retail Center DOO Beograd, (Merkator), Bulevar Umetnosti 4,
8. Delta City 67 DOO Beograd, Jurija Gagarina 16,
9. Immocentar I DOO Beograd, Gandijeva 21.

10. Tri Lista Duvana DOO Beograd is a office asset located in the municipality of Vracar. Municipality of Vracar is smallest and most mdensely populated Municipality in Belgrade. 55,406 inhabitants live on an area of 292 ha (according to the 2022. census). *(Appendix 15)*



Appendix 15. MPC Office facilitie in the municipality of Vračar

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 16.)*

Appendix 16. MPC Retail facilitie in the municipality of Stari grad

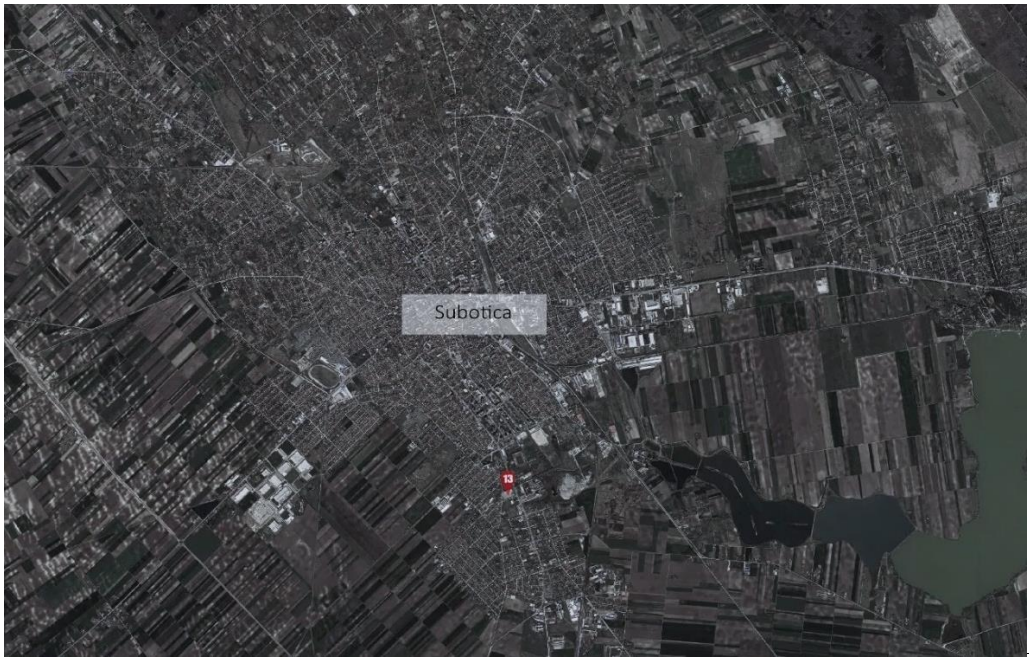
12. Shopping Center IV DOO Beograd (Beo) is a retail facility in Municipality of Zvezdara. The municipality is geographically hilly and with many forests. According to the 2011 census results, the municipality has a population of 148,014 inhabitants. The municipality of Zvezdara is located east of Belgrade. 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 17)*

Appendix 17. MPC Retail facilitie in the municipality of Zvezdara

2.2.2 Subotica location

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.

Sub Real DOO Beograd is located in Subotica. Sub Real DOO Beograd is positioned approximately 3.5 km from the center of Subotica and has excellent visibility from Beogradski Road. *(Appendix 18.)*



Appendix 18. MPC Retail facilitiy in Subotica

2.3 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.

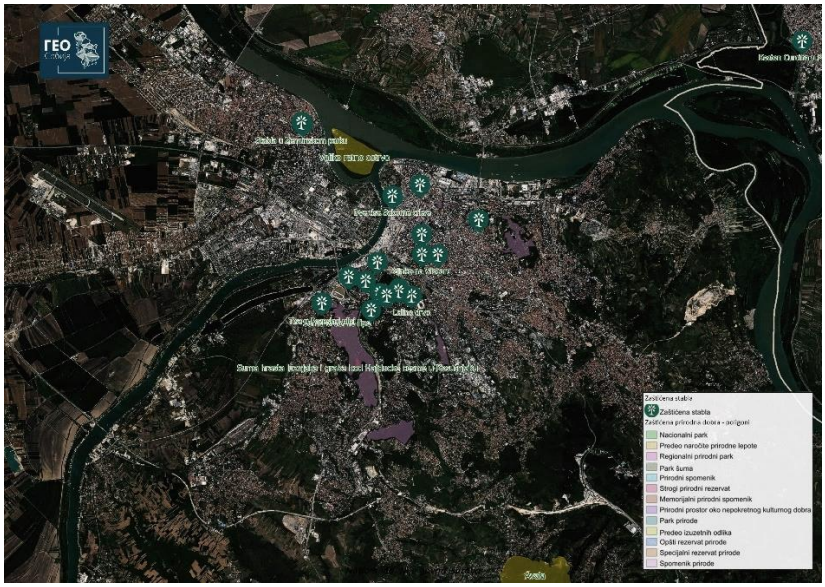
Development - Aspects of site sustainability typically include land topics such as land conservation, replenishment and protection, and on-site reuse of materials – as land is often the largest resource that can be reused on a site. Sunlight, water and soil are the three most important ingredients needed to grow all terrestrial plants and vegetation. Soil quality is very important. Soil is a mixture of minerals and organic matter, and in its macro and micro forms it has the ability to store water and air. Contractors are required to cover, protect the existing soil and reuse it on the construction site during the construction phase.

Operational phase- the surface layer of soil (fallen parts of leaves, branches, fruits, etc.) is collected and then carefully stored, in order to be used again for fertilizing the soil. One tool is a compost machine that is valuable for producing a component to enrich existing soil with a circular economy aspect, using existing organic waste to maintain the site's landscape.

2.4 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

All MPC facilities in the territory of the city of Belgrade, as well as facilities in the territory of the city of Subotica, are located outside the boundaries of the protected area. The maps represent MPC facilities and protected areas in the immediate vicinity.

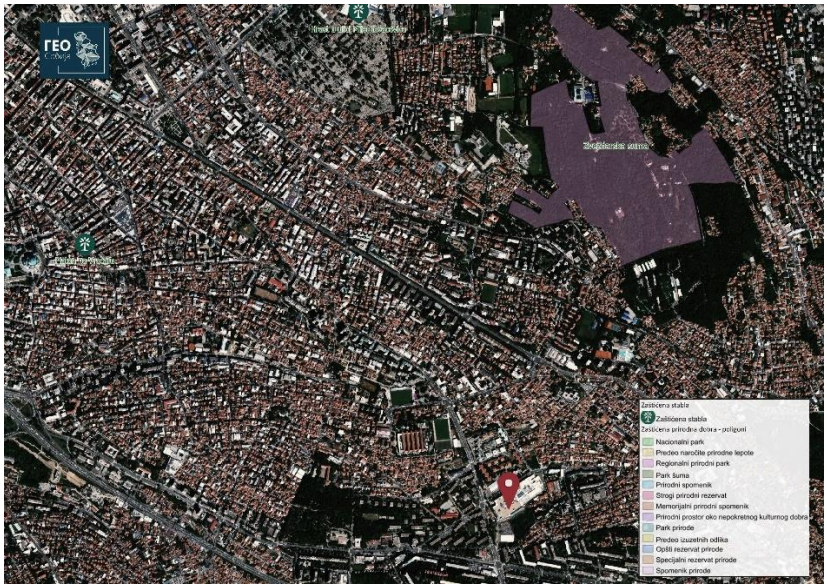
Institue for Nature Conservation of Serbia finances the program of managing protected areas of the city. In the territory of Belgrade, there are 3 Outstanding natural Landscapes , 2 Strict nature reserves, 36 Monuments of nature and one Protected habitat on Ada Ciganlija. *(Appendix 19, 20, 21, 22.)*



Appendix 19. Protected area in the Belgrade

Appendix 20. Protected area in the Municipality of New Belgrade

Appendix 21. Protected area in the Municipality of Stari Grad



Appendix 22. Protected area in the Municipality of Zvezdara

In the territory of Subotica, there are Nature park Palić, Special Nature reserv Ludačko jezero, Special Nature reserv Selevenjske pustare, Outstanding natural Landscape Subotička peščara, Monuments of nature Stabla hrasta lužnjaka na Paliću, Monuments of nature dva stabla tise u Subotici. *(Appendix 23.)*

Appendix 23. Protected area in Subotica

2.5 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 unharmful 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 natrium for asphalt, urea as less invasive for greenery 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 spilled. This operation also involves cleaning and putting off the system during the winter, and thus there is no consumption of water intended for watering plants. Regular check of irrigation system setup modules for rain sensors and time management. (*Appendix24, 25*)

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 monitor water consumption and preserve water resources.

Assets	Ušće Tower One	Ušće Towe Two	Navigator Business Center	GP Seven	Tri Lista Duvana	MPC Plaza
Annual water consumption for greenery maintenance	5.456m^3	5.456m^3	-	-	-	-

Assets	Ušće Shopping Center	Delta City 67	Retail Center	Shopping Center IV	Immocentar I	Kanem CO	Sub Real
Annual water consumption for greenery maintenance	5183 m^3	8.382 m^3 m^3	1.877 m^3	5.551 m^3	3.437 m^3	-	-

Appendix 25 Annual water consumption for Retail assets

2.6 Size of operational site in km2 (or another unit, if appropriate)

Facility	Green area
1. Ušće Tower One DOO Beograd	*6.976 m^2
2. Ušće Tower Two DOO Beograd	*6.976 m^2
4. Navigator Bussiness Center DOO Beograd	*1.093 m^2
5. GP Seven DOO Beograd	*1.015 m^2
6. Tri Lista Duvana DOO Beograd	0
7. Ušće Shopping Center DOO Beograd	*11.336 m^2
8. Retail Center DOO Beograd	*2.160 m^2
9. Delta City 67 DOO	*6.490 m^2
10. Immocentar I DOO, Beograd	*6.340
11. Kanem CO DOO, Beograd	0
12. Shopping Center IV DOO, Beograd	*5.188 m^2
13. Sub Real DOO, Beograd	-

*note: the covered areas represent the areas on which the mentioned operations are performed, i.e. the areas maintained by our facility. A large part of these areas do not belong to the plots of buildings.

Different types of green area represent differences in their maintenance (*Appendix 26, 27, 28, 29*), that is, in the type of operations performed on them:

Lawns - maintenance of such a green area requires the most commitment. Also, in relation to water consumption, the lawn area has the highest requirements compared to other green areas.

Urban gardens - represent groupings of different ornamental species, the system used for these gardens is a pop up system or manual watering. The diversity of plants enables the formation of different habitats for insects, birds and other organisms throughout the vegetative year, and strengthens biodiversity.

Urban meadow - a concept that is planned to imitate the approach, the selection of species is determined according to the environmental conditions of the location in question, that is, autochthonous species are used. In this way, water consumption is minimal. The diversity of plants enables the formation of different habitats for insects, birds and other organisms throughout the vegetative year, and strengthens biodiversity.

Medium green category – shrubs - planting these plants provides habitat and food for a large number of birds and other organisms, strengthens biodiversity

Assets	Lawn	Urban garden	Urban medow	Medium green category	Ornamental plants	Sedum green roof
Ušće Tower One DOO Beograd	677m²		4.209m²	225m²		
Ušće Tower Two DOO Beograd	677m²		4209m²	225m²		
MPC Plaza Beograd	680m²					
Navigator Bussiness Center DOO Beograd					702m²	215m²
GP Seven DOO Beograd					874m²	
Ušće Shopping Center DOO Beograd	960m²	804m²				
Retail Center DOO Beograd	2.160m²					
9. Delta City 67 DOO	6.490m²					
Immocentar I DOO, Beograd	6340m²					
Shopping Center IV DOO, Beograd	4.320m²	400m²				

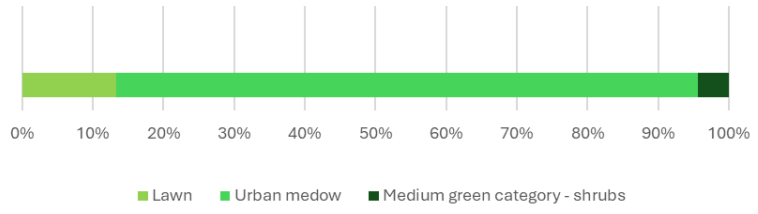
Appendix 26 Type of green area

Ušće Tower One Beograd

- Lawn 677m^2
- Urban medow 4.209m^2
- Medium green categorz – shrubs 225m^2

Ušće Tower Two Beograd

- Lawn 677m^2
- Urban medow 4.209m^2
- Medium green categorz – shrubs 225m^2



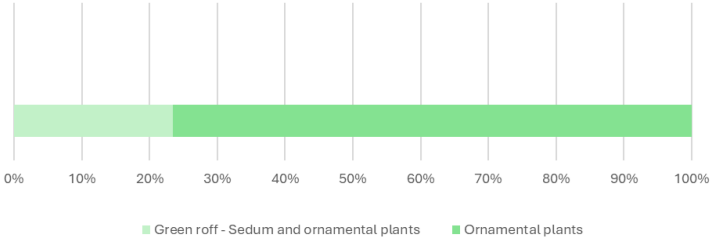
Appendix 27 Type of green area between Usce Tower One and Usce tower Two

MPC Plaza Beograd

- Lawn 680m^2

Navigator Bussiness Center Beograd

- Green roof Sedum and ornamental plants 215m^2
- Ornamental plants 702m^2



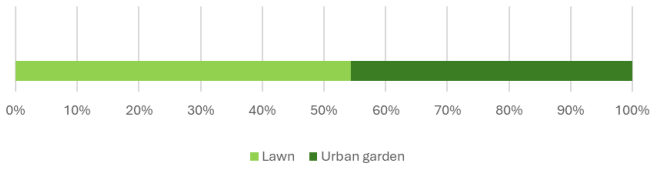
Appendix 28 Type of green area on Navigator Business Center

GP Seven DOO Beograd

- Ornamental plants 874m^2

Ušće Shopping Center Beograd

- Lawn – 960m^2
- Urban garden – 804m^2



Appendix 29 Type of green area on Usce Shopping Center

Retail Center Beograd

- Lawn and ornamental plants 2.160m^2

Delta City Beograd

- Lawn and ornamental plants 6.490m^2

Immocentar I Beograd

- Lawn and ornamental plants 6.340m^2

Shopping Center IV Beograd

- Lawn – 4.320m^2
- Urban garden – 400m^2

2.7 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)

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."

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.

3. 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.

- 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.

MPCs strategy is building and development of modern business and retail assets in accordance with the highest world standard. MPC Properties was the first company in Serbia to receive in 2022 the "WELL Health-Safety" certificate for a portfolio of eight business and retail assets awarded by the International WELL Building Institute (IWBI), which focuses on the occupant's health and safety, so it is extremely important that the quality of our buildings and the comfort they provide are at the highest level.

- Sanitation Procedures
- Emergency Preparedness Programs
- Health Service Resources
- Air and Water Quality Management

The portfolio was re-certified in 2023. Possession and renewal of the "WELL Health-Safety" certificate is a confirmation issued by an independent institution that all new and existing buildings in their operational management policies apply all the necessary standards maintenance, involvement of relevant parties and implementation of contingency plans to ensure safe, healthy and secure environment for all users.
The buildings that are part of the MPC Properties portfolio and which received this globally significant certificate are: UŠĆE Shopping Centre, BEO Shopping Centre, Mercator Centre Belgrade, Immo Outlet Centre, as well as the UŠĆE Tower One and Navigator Business Center.

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 UŠĆE Shopping Centre is one of the first and largest certified shopping malls in the region and Europe which was issued LEED EBDOM Certificate (LEED Existing Building: Operations and Maintenance) in the segment of operational assets. UŠĆE Shopping Center was re-certified in 2023 and was awarded with LEED EBOM Gold certificate and BEO Shopping Center was LEED EBOM Gold certified in 2023. *(Appendix 30)*

MPC Portfolio - CERTIFICATES & ENERGY PASSPORTS			
Asset	Certificate	Grade	Year
RETAIL			
USCE SHOPPING CENTER DOO BEOGRAD	LEED EBOM	LEED EBOM CERTIFIED	2014
		LEED EBOM RECERTIFIED GOLD	2024
	WELL H&S	WELL H&S CERTIFIED	2022
		WELL H&S RECERTIFICATION	2023
		WELL H&S RECERTIFICATION	2024
SHOPPING CENTER IV DOO BEOGRAD (BEO)	WELL H&S	WELL H&S CERTIFIED	2022
		WELL H&S RECERTIFICATION	2023
		WELL H&S RECERTIFICATION	2024
	LEED EBOM	LEED EBOM CERTIFICATION GOLD	2024
DELTA CITY 67 DOO BEOGRAD	BREEAM in use	BREEAM in use VERY GOOD	2015
RETAIL CENTER DOO BEOGRAD (MERKATOR)	WELL H&S	WELL H&S CERTIFIED	2022
		WELL H&S RECERTIFICATION	2023
		WELL H&S RECERTIFICATION	2024
	LEED EBOM	LEED EBOM CERTIFICATION	in process
IMMOCENTAR I DOO BEOGRAD	WELL H&S	WELL H&S CERTIFIED	2022
		WELL H&S RECERTIFICATION	2023
		WELL H&S RECERTIFICATION	2024
KANEM CO DOO BEOGRAD	NO		
SUB REAL DOO BEOGRAD	NO		
OFFICE			
UŠĆE TOWER ONE DOO BEOGRAD	WELL H&S	WELL H&S CERTIFIED	2022
		WELL H&S RECERTIFICATION	2023
		WELL H&S RECERTIFICATION	2024
UŠĆE TOWER TWO DOO BEOGRAD	BREEAM (design)	BREEAM Excellent (design)	2020
	WELL H&S	WELL H&S CERTIFIED	2022
NAVIGATOR BUSSINESS CENTER DOO BEOGRAD	LEED (design)	LEED GOLD (design)	2016
	WELL H&S	WELL H&S CERTIFIED	2022
		WELL H&S RECERTIFICATION	2023
		WELL H&S RECERTIFICATION	2024
GP SEVEN DOO BEOGRAD	LEED (design)	LEED GOLD (design) GOLD	2020
	WELL H&S	WELL H&S CERTIFIED	2022
		WELL H&S RECERTIFICATION	2023
		WELL H&S RECERTIFICATION	2024
TLD DOO			
MPC PLAZA			

Appendix 30 Certification for MPC assets

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.

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. *(Appendix 31)*

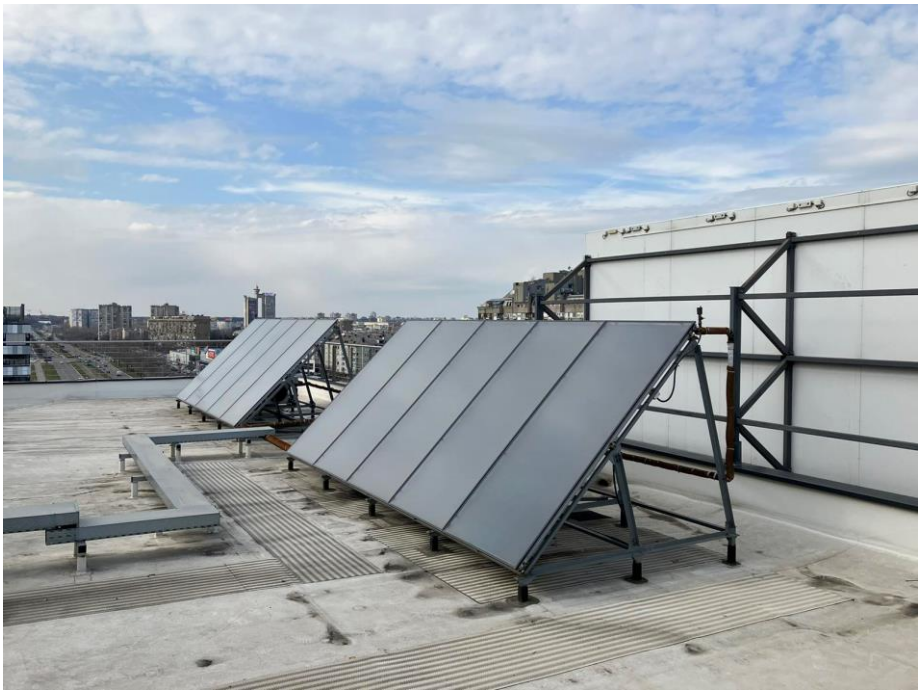
Year	Water (m^3)	Primary energy (toe)	CO2 (toe)
2017	69902	6627,30	27232,60
2018	65621	6582,47	27195,37
2019	55843	6288,20	26030,04
2020	31044	5145,74	21147,00
2021	49077	5564,17	22823,90
2022	52756	5652,68	23232,51
2023	49876	5263,84	21634,40
2024	46002	4971,32	20432,11

Appendix 31 Usce Shopping Centre reduction of energy consumption and carbon emission

A 50 kW solar power plant was installed on the roof of the Ušće Shopping Center DOO Beograd on an area of 300 m^2. Fully produced solar energy will be consumed within the facility. Part of the solar energy is used to charge electric vehicles in the garage of the Ušće Shopping Center DOO Beograd. An additional 3,300 m2, installation of 3,580 kW power is planned. *(Appendix 32)*

Appendix 32 Solar panels on Navigator Business Center Two rooftop

On the roof of the Navigator bussiness Center DOO Beograd on an area of 6,300m 2, solar panels for water heating have been installed. *(Appendix 33)*



Appendix 33 Solar panels on Navigator Business Center rooftop

On the roof of the Retail Center DOO Beograd, it is planned to install solar panels on an area of 10,000 m2, with a power of 2,192 kW. The installation of solar panels on an area of 3,240m2, with a power of 710kw, is planned at Shopping Center IV DOO Beograd. It is planned to install solar panels on the roof of Delta City 67 DOO Beograd in the coming period on an area of 6.300m2, with a power of 1.381 kw. On GP Seven DOO Beograd, it is planned to build solar panels for the production of electricity on the roof of the building, with a planned power of 50 kW.

Five solar benches were placed on the green area between the Usce Tower One DOO Beograd and the Usce Tower Two DOO Beograd. Solar benches are placed on the green area between the Usce one and Usce two towers. (*Appendix 34*)

The Plateau in front of the main entrance of Usce Shopping Center is equipped with benches with installed smart beam. The superstructure consists of a lath and smart beam panel that collects solar energy and uses it to charge the phone battery. Smart beam is a unique product on the global market from „Strawberry energy“ that supports the local economy and sustainability.

Appendix 34. Solar powered benches in green area between Usce Towers

In February 2024, the project "Smart Systems for Clean Air" was implemented on the space of the Ušće complex. The project was implemented by the Mihajlo Pupin Institute in cooperation with UNDP.

An electric floor crossing was installed in the garage of the Ušće Shopping Center. The operating principle of the crossing is the conversion of the kinetic energy of vehicles into electrical voltage using friction effects on rubber pneumatic road vehicles. (*Appendix 35)*

A street radial air turbine was installed in the space between the business centers and the Ušće shopping center, the operating principle is based on converting air flow energy into electrical energy.

The air purifier system is an energy-neutral system, it produces as much energy as is needed for its process. The system works by drawing polluted air into the chamber with a powerful aspirator, purifying it using a water filter, and the purified air, freed from PM particles and dust, is returned back to the atmosphere. Since the installation of the air purifier, February 2024, the system has been operating in automatic mode, switching to the "on" function when the pollution level (amount of suspended particles in a cubic meter of air PM2.5 and PM10) is above the permitted level PM10=50. This sensitivity threshold can be changed or set by software. Achieved results explicitly indicate that the installed system performs the set task, to reduce the level of aero-pollution in the protected zone of the plant's action, a hemisphere with a radius of 10-15 m. In this regard, intensive measurements of the level of air pollution in the vicinity of the device were carried out with an appropriate portable (pocket version of the meter) sensor in order to measure the level of air pollution in the depth of space from the device itself to the periphery. Logically, with the device itself, the air was the cleanest while the level of pollution increases towards the periphery. However, in the described protected area, the level of air pollution was 40-50% lower than in the area not in the purification zone. This was actually the basic idea to form the so-called "protected zone" in the busiest places where people would be sure that the pollution level was under the control of this plant.

Appendix 34. electric floor crossing in the garage of the Usce Shopping Center

By installing chargers for different types of electric vehicles, the company MPC properties promotes an environmentally friendly way of life as well as modern technologies and applications such as "Charge and go".

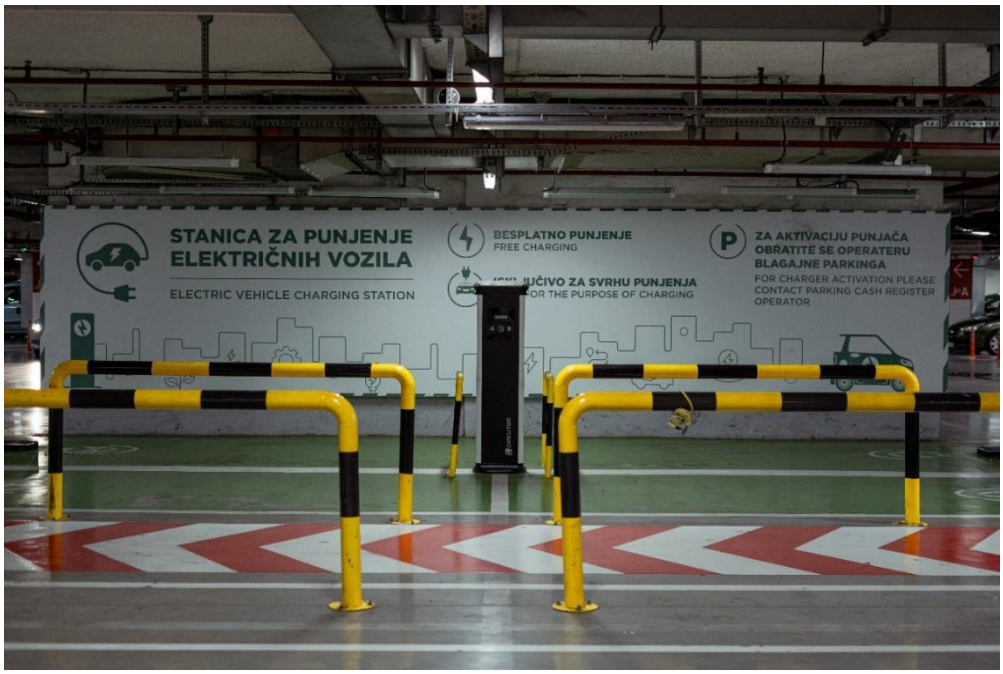
In cooperation with the company “Park 011”, 8 charging stations for electric bicycles andscooters were installed in the premises of 9 MPC facilities (between Ušće Tower One DOO Beograd and Ušće Tower Two DOO Beograd, MPC Plaza Beograd, between Navigator Business Center DOO Beograd and GP Seven DOO Beograd, Retail Center DOO Beograd, Delta City 67 DOO Beograd, Immocentar I DOO Beogard, Beo shopping center). In this way, in addition to the existing station in front of the Ušće Shopping Center *(Appendix 35*), a network of filling stations was formed in New Belgrade, near wide boulevards with integrated bicycle paths. Also, an electric station was installed in the area in front of the Shopping Center IV DOO Beograd, in the municipality of Zvezdara.

Appendix 35. Charging station between Ušće Tower One and Ušće Tower Two

There are a total of chargers for electric cars in the garages of 7 MPC facilities *(Appendix 36),* Ušće Shoopping Center DOO Beograd (*Appendex 37*), Shopping Center IV DOO Beograd, Retail Ceter DOO Beograd, Immocentar I DOO Beograf, Navigator Bussiness Center DOO Beograd, GP Seven DOO Beograd, Ušće Tower One DOO Beograd. A total of 25 universal car chargers are installed on the Navigator II, the plan is to install two more chargers, each with two outlets, with a total power of 100 kW.

Assets:	Ušće Shopping Center DOO Beograd	Shopping Center IV DOO Beograd	Retail Center DOO Beograd	Immocentar I DOO Beograd	Navigator Bussiness Center DOO Beograd	GP Seven DOO Beograd	Ušće Tower One DOO Beograd
Numbers of charging points	2	8	2	1	4	25	25

Appendix 36. Number of chargersfor electric cars



Appendix 37. Chargers for electric car in garage Usce Shopping Center

By participating in the UNDP public call "Just green transition and decarbonization in Serbia", Ušće Shopping Center DOO Beograd received part of the funds for the implementation of the compost machine procurement project. The machine was installed in December 2022 on the ramp of the Ušće Shopping Center DOO Beograd and since then, part of the organic matter generated within the Ušće complex (Ušće Shopping Center DOO Beograd, Ušće Tower One DOO Beograd, Ušće Tower Two DOO Beograd) has been processed. Shopping centers and office buildings generate large amounts of organic waste. By purchasing a compost machine Ušće Shopping Center DOO Beograd intends to process the organic waste generated on site and turn it into valuable compost. This will contribute to decarbonization and reduce the impact on the environment, as well as it will initiate the implementation of new technologies and educate community on the subject of scaled circular economy.

In the initial test period, analyses and quality tests of the obtained compost product were performed. For the process of using organic waste from two sources: organic matter from restaurants, organic matter from green areas *(Appendix 38).* In the initial period, 350 kg of organic waste from restaurants and 1.200 kg of organic waste from green areas were processed.

Establishing a waste management procedure is an important part of the composting strategy. The compost machine is an innovative solution aimed at reducing municipal waste. Usce shopping center is the only shopping center in Serbia that has a compost machine. Establishing a procedure for collecting and separating organic waste is of key importance for the composting process. During the year 2024, the best methods for efficient separation of organic waste from the restaurants of the tenants of the Usce Shopping Center were investigated. In 2024, Usce Shopping Center acquired specialized bins for storing organic waste.

Education is an important part of strengthening good practice. During 2024, a tour of the compost facility was held within the complex with representatives of the Delhaize company, experiences, benefits and challenges of the composting project were exchanged at the meeting.

In the following period, it is planned to establish an efficient procedure for collecting and separating waste from restaurants. The declaration, registration and packaging of the obtained product are planned for the purpose of distributing compost to visitors to the Usce complex as part of CSR activities and promoting the circular economy.

Appendix 38. Organic waste from restaurants and green areas for composting

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

4. Reduction of species

The human species, with its uncontrolled use and pollution, has significantly threatened the survival of many species, including bees. In addition to the limited sources of food due to monoculture agriculture, the plants we grow in most cases contain large amounts of pesticides that harm bees. The company MPC has a total of 12 beehives on open green areas surrounded by various plants from the

surrounding areas of parks and forests in cooperation with the Association of Beekeepers of Belgrade, who regularly visit the apiaries and maintain them (*Appendix 39, 40*). Bees are one of the most important members of our ecosystem, responsible for pollination and helping to provide food, control erosion and increase oxygen. On the roofs of Usce Shopping Center DOO Beograd and GP Seven DOO Beograd, 5 beehives were placed each, two beehives were placed on the surface between the Ušće towers. In the past year, 160 kg of honey was extracted.

Appendix 39. Beehives on the surface between Usće towers

Appendix 40. Beehives on the roof on Usce Shopping Center

In early 2024, the concept of "City for Birds" was developed for the area between the Ušće business complex. The goal of the project is to create a green area through landscaping that attracts bird species whose survival in cities is threatened. The introduction of a medium category of greenery, low trees and shrubby species, improves the conditions for bird nesting. Also, the use of useful plants with berries that are a source of food for numerous species improves the conditions for their habitat.

The involvement of space users and the community is of key importance for the formation of multifunctional spaces and education about maintenance and nature-supported solutions. The installation of information boards that indicate the importance of various green areas of the Ušće complex, plants, animals and insects brings the importance of these solutions closer to users. The installation of bird feeders and waterers establishes interaction between people and nature.

In 2024, landscape architectural works began on the development of the space between the Ušće business complex, and in the coming period, the project will also integrate the installation of information boards, a resting area for users, feeders and waterers. *(Appendix 41)*

Appendix 41. Works on redesigning green area between Usce Tower One and Usce Tower Two

On the green surface of the Usca complex, 6 beds were placed, in which a variety of vegetable crops, spices and flavored herbs were planted. Urban gardens and vegetable gardens in urban areas enable city dwellers to connect with nature through education. The urban garden provides a space for recreation, relaxation and socializing, thus strengthening the sense of community. In addition, engaging in gardening can have positive effects on mental health, reducing stress and other negative emotions.

Our vegetable garden, together with the urban garden, contributes to the preservation of biodiversity, providing a habitat for various species of insects, birds and other animals. The vegetable garden project is educational and aims to present all the species that people can grow in their gardens. The business environment was chosen with the aim that after hard and stressful work, the users of our premises can spend their free time in a natural environment, which has a relaxing effect on the visitors. *(Appendix 42)*

Appendix 42. Vegetable garden between Usce Tower One and Usce Tower Two

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. Many MPC facilities are located in the very center of the city. All activities during 2024did not have a harmful impact on the environment.

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. Habitats protected or restored

During the preparation of important projects, special studies and impact assessments are made before the construction of facilities and major changes to existing ones. During the construction of 2 new buildings in New Belgrade (GP Seven DOO Beograd II and Ušće Tower Two), studies of the impact of the new building on the environment were carried out. An analysis of these studies can be found below.

The ecological assessment methodology used in the analyzes includes the following:

- field visit
- evaluation of landscape proposals and other available documents,
- recommendations.

The ecological survey consisted of:

- A 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 identification of relevant stakeholders affected by the site.

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

The habitat of the Belgrade location is an anthropic type, one type of habitat: soft arranged structured greening with planted vegetation (*Appendix 43*) and part of the fauna (*Appendix 44*). The current flora and fauna of Belgrade (including permanent and transient species) and habitat characteristics, recorded at the time of the site visit, are listed in (Appendix *43* and *Appendix 44*)

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

Bird nests were not found during the site survey.

Type of plant	Scientific –Latin name	English name
Trees 9 species	*Tilia europaea*	Lime (Lindan) Tree
	Fraxinus sp.	Ash tree
	Betula pendula	Silver Birch
	Acer sp.	Maple tree
	Morus nigra	Mulberry tree
	Juglans regia	Walnut tree
	Quercus sp.	Oak tree
	Ulmus sp.	Elm tree
	Broussonetia papyrifera	Paper mulberry
Shrubs 4 species	*Sambucus sp.*	Elderberry
	Berberis thunbergii	Berberis
	Cotoneaster horizontalis	Wall Cotoneaster
	Buxus sempervirens	Buxus
Grassland 7 species	*Poa sp.*	Grass
	Trifolium sp.	Clover
	Hordeum murinum	Barley
	Bellis perenis	Daisy
	Ranunculus sp.	Buttercup
	Taraxacum officinalis	Dandelion
	Plantago sp.	Plantain
Flowers 2 species	*Lavandula angustifolia*	Lavender
	Begonia semperflorens	Begonia ever flowering
Climber 1 species	*Hedera helix*	Ivy

Appendix 43. Existing vegetation

Tilia europaea

Fraxinus sp.

Betula pendula

Morus nigra

Acer sp.

Juglans regia

Ulmus sp.

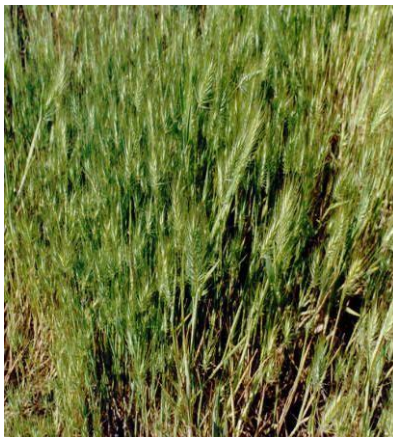
Quercus sp.

Broussonetia papyrifera

Sambucus sp.

Berberis thunbergii

Cotoneaster horizontalis



Hordeum murinum

Buxus sempervirens

Poa sp.

Trifolium sp..

Bellis perenis

Ranunculus sp.

Taraxacum officinalis

Plantago sp.

Lavandula angustifolia

Begonia semperflorens

Hedera helix

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

Appendix 44. Fauna species

Araneus sp.

Order Opiliones

Lumbricus terrestris

Coccinella septempunctata

Family *Formicidae*

Pieris brassicae

Microtus arvalis

Canis lupus familiaris

Felis catus

Mus musculus

Columba livia domestica

Passer domesticus

Corvus cornix

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.

Ecological recommendations in this report are measures aiming to protect and enhance the ecology of the site. The recommendations ensure compliance with EU and national legislation, local planning policy and best practice in environmental protection. (*International Standard ISO 14000 Environmental Management Systems; Recommendation EC no R (86) 11 on Urban Space; EU Framework Programme 5 – Urban Green Environment; 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); 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.

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 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. 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 green area between Usca Tower One DOO Beograd and Usca Tower Two DOO Beograd represents a unique urban area in Belgrade. The surface is designed in accordance with the standards for obtaining the Bream certificate, and since there is a garage under this surface, this surface represents a green roof. Conceptually, this area represents an urban meadow, where maintenance services are minimized. The reason for this solution is the formation of a sustainable system, which imitates nature in which processes take place without the constant influence of humans. The urban meadow concept implies annual mowing at the end of the growing season. In this way, there are flower plants on this area during the whole growing year, that is, food for various types of birds and insects. In addition, indigenous species were used throughout the design, and in this way, the consumption of water used for irrigation was reduced. Species with a long-life are planted (Appendix 38) 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 green roof 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 (Appendix 45). Therefore, the green area of the site will increase significantly. This will bring long-term improvements to the biodiversity of the site.

Type of plant	Plant proposal 30 species + grass	
	Scientific - Latin name	*English name*
Ornamental shrubs	*Corylus avellana*	Hazel
	Fosythia europaea	Forsythia
	Syringa vulgaris	Common lilac
	Cornus mas	Cornelian cherry
	Berberis vulgaris	European barberry
	Buxus sempervirens	Common box
	Juniperus communis	Juniper
Flowers	*Anemone nemorosa*	Wood anemone
	Anemone sylvestris	Snowdrop anemone
	Achillea millefolium	Yarrow
	Crocus sp.	Crocuses
	Primula sp.	Primrose
	Convallaria majalis	Lily of the valley
	Paeonia sp.	Peony

	Iris pseudacorus	Yellow iris
	Festuca sp.	Fescue
	Rudbeckia sp.	Coneflowers
	Lavandula angustifolia	Lavender
	Santolina sp.	Santolina
	Dianthus sp.	Carnation
	Carex sp.	Sedges
	Campanula persicifolia	Peach-leaved bellflower
	Echinacea sp.	Purple coneflowers
Trees	*Quercus sp.*	Oak
	Acer sp.	Maple
	Fraxinus ornus	Ash
	Salix sp.	Willow
	Taxus baccata	European yew
Climbers	*Hedera helix*	Common ivy
	Parthenocissus tricuspidata	Boston ivy

Appendix 45. Plant implemented

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

Rudbekia sp.

Festuca sp.

Dianthus sp.

Santolina sp.

Carex sp.

Salix sp.

Echinacea sp.

Campanula persicifolia

Taxus baccata

Parthenocissus tricuspidata

There are bird boxes on the surfaces between the towers. For mounting boxes, the following were taken into account: selected protected areas (places not directly exposed to solar radiation); boxes should be placed at a height higher than 2.5m to avoid damage; Hanging nests will only be installed in places protected from the wind.

Placing the nest on the site will aim to preserve and increase the urban population in the area. Bird feeders are devices placed outdoors to supply birds with bird food. The success of a bird feeder in attracting birds depends on its location and the type of food offered, as different species have different preferences. Most bird feeders supply seeds or bird food such as millet, sunflower and canola seeds for seed-eating birds.

We have insect hotels on green areas and thus increase the number of insects, many of which are beneficial 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.

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.

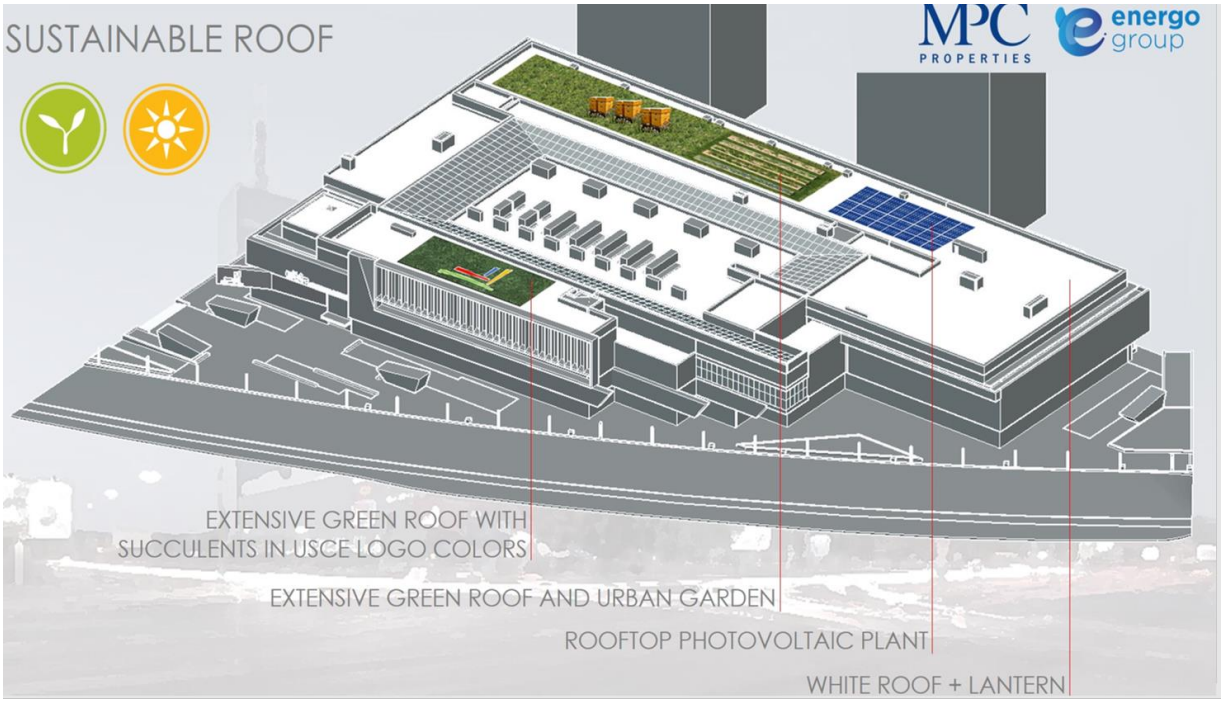
Bird box

Bird feeder

Insect hotel

Green roofs are a modern way of increasing the percentage of green areas in cities, at the Navigator Business Center DOO Beograd on an area of about 6000m2 there is a sustainable green roof with seven carpets.

Ušće Shopping Center DOO Beograd planned green roof area is 800m^2. Green roof will consist of extensive sedum modular green roof. Native/acclimatized/naturalized trees and shrubs will be planted to enhance the biodiversity of the site (*Appenidx 46*).



Appendix 46. Schematic presentation of the conceptual solution of the planned roof at the Ušće Shopping Center DOO Beograd

5. 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 omprica

Taxus bacata

Pinus peuce

Paeonia tenuifolia

Adonis vernalis

Pulsatilla grandis

Anemone nemerosa

Ramonda nathaliae

Stipea pennata

Some of the mentioned types were used in the landscape architectural design of MPC buildings.

- Rare, endangered and protected animal species in Serbia:

Coccinella septempunctata

Parnassius apollo

Crex crex

Thymallus thymallus

Falco cherrug

Salamandra atra

Tetrao urogallus

Aythya nyroca

Gyps fulvus

Aquila heliacal

Lutra lutra

Falco naumanni

Chiroptera

Otis tarda

Vormela peregusna

Conclusion: Several plant species from the list of Taxus bacata, Stipea were recorded at the locations.