

Model of Functional Urban Areas in Serbia

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ABSTRACT The aim of this paper is to research the processes and relationships between urban network and administrative divisions in the Republic of Serbia. The hierarchy of urban centers is established on the basis of two indicators of European Spatial Planning Observation Network (ESPON) methodology: the population morphological urban area (minimum of 15,000 inhabitants or close to this number in specific cases) and percentage of functional urban areas above 0.5 percent of the national population. On the basis of relevant data comparison is conducted of functional urban areas and the status of cities in the new territorial organization of local government in the Republic of Serbia.