

COMMUNITY PROFILE

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City of Novi Sad

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

COMMUNITY PROFILE

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Novi Sad, the capital of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the seat of the South Bačka District, belongs to the cities of the Danube region.

Economic, social and spatial development of Novi Sad are determined by numerous factors: exceptional position at the intersection of important European routes, combination of different natural values, diversified geographical units, fertile Bačka plain on the left bank, opposite the friendly slopes covered by orchards and vineyards on the right Danube bank. Owing to this favorable geographical position in Vojvodina and good traffic connections, which are the result of a long development process, Novi Sad has always had and formed the central functions for the whole region of Vojvodina.

Novi Sad is the second largest city in the Republic of Serbia, and it is the seat of significant scientific, research and development, and professional organizations, supporting development and large production capacities in the domains of oil, chemical and food industry, commerce, transportation and business services.

Significant institutions of higher education developed in Novi Sad: health institutions with outstanding medical and specialized services, cultural institutions, and social institutions.

During the course of its historical development, different cultures have left their mark, creating conditions for different types of cooperation and the formation of individual/unique identity.

Table 1. Basic information about the city and district (surface and residents), 2008

	Surface (km ²)	Share in the total surface (%)			Number of residents*	Share in the total number of residents (%)			Population density (residents/ km ²)
		City	District	Serbia		City	District	Serbia	
City	699	100	17.41	0.79	323,708	100	53.44	4.40	463
District	4,015	/	100	4.54	605,720	/	100	8.24	151
Serbia	88,361	/	/	100	7,350,222	/	/	100	83

*Estimates of the RIS

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics (RIS) of Serbia



The image shows four national flags hanging vertically from poles against a background of a classical building with columns and statues. From left to right, the flags are: Serbia (tricolor of blue, white, and red with the Serbian coat of arms), Montenegro (tricolor of blue, red, and green with the Montenegrin coat of arms), Kosovo (blue field with six golden stars), and Bosnia and Herzegovina (light blue field with the coat of arms of Bosnia and Herzegovina).

2

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Geographic location

The City of Novi Sad is situated in the eastern part of Europe, in Serbia, between 19° and 20° of east longitude and 45° and 46° of north latitude. It spreads out across the territory of the Panonian Plain, predominantly in south Bačka, at the altitude of 72 to 80 meters. Novi Sad lies on the left bank of the Danube, more precisely on its 1,255th kilometre and on the confluence of one of the main canals, i.e. the Danube-Tisa-Danube with the river Danube.

Novi Sad has an exceptionally favourable natural-geographic as well as economic-geographic position, taking into account its surroundings and the fact that it stands on a crossroad of land and water roads. It is located on the eastern tourist route which connects the North, Central, and West Europe with the Adriatic, Aegean, and Black Sea. The significance of this route, and also of Novi Sad, is even more emphasised thanks to the Corridor VII (the Danube River) and Corridor X (Central Europe – the Black and Aegean Sea), which have a direct impact on this area. The City lies on the main European E-75 route, which is the main artery for Southern, Central and Eastern Europe. Furthermore, this transport crossroad is located at the distance of about 50 km from the international E-70 route, which connects West and East Europe.

It is necessary to mention that Novi Sad is a large railroad junction and a harbour of both the river and canal transport, which gives it a complete picture of favourable tourist-geographic position.

2.2 General information

The City of Novi Sad covers the area of 69,914 ha. It consists of two urban municipalities: Municipality of Novi Sad and Municipality of Petrovaradin. The Municipality of Novi Sad covers 14 cadastral municipalities, while the Municipality of Petrovaradin covers 4. The urban municipal areas consist of inhabited places, namely areas of cadastral municipalities making their integral parts.

Table 2. General data on settlements and cadastral municipalities

	City	District
Number of settlements	16	77
Average size of settlements (km ²)	43,69	52,14
Number of urban settlements	4	16
Number of other settlements	12	61
Number of cadastral municipalities	18	83
Average size of cadastral municipalities (km ²)	38,83	48,37

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics (RIS) of Serbia

Table 3. Data on settlements (types of settlements and number of residents), 2010

Number	Settlement	Types of settlements (urban/other)	Number of residents	Share in the total number of residents in the municipality (%)
1	Begeč	o	3,546	0.94
2	Budisava	o	4,019	1.07
3	Bukovac	o	4,121	1.10
4	Veternik	o	17,061	4.55
5	Kač	o	12,599	3.36
6	Kisač	o	5,574	1.49
7	Kovilj	o	5,658	1.51
8	Ledinci	o	1,885	0.50
9	Novi Sad	u	258,543	68.89
10	Petrovaradin	u	16,942	4.51
11	Rumenka	o	6,616	1.76
12	Sremska Kamenica	u	12,757	3.40
13	Stari Ledinci	o	989	0.26
14	Stepanovićevo	o	2,218	0.59
15	Futog	u	20,650	5.50
16	Čenej	o	2,150	0.57
	Total		375,328	100.00

Source: Public Utility Company "Informatics", 2010

Table 4. List of municipalities, settlements, and belonging cadastral municipalities

Municipality /City	Surface (ha)	Settlement	Surface (ha)	Cadastral municipalities	Surface (ha)
Novi Sad	60.989	Novi Sad	7,658	Novi Sad 1	1,860
				Novi Sad 2	1,178
				Novi Sad 3	3,093
				Novi Sad 4	1,527
		Futog	8,326	Futog	8,326
		Veternik	1,941	Veternik	1,941
		Begeč	4,343	Begeč	4,343
		Kisač	2,967	Kisač	2,967
		Rumenka	2,824	Rumenka	2,824
		Stepanovićevo	4,711	Stepanovićevo	4,711
		Kač	7,487	Kač	7,487
		Čenej	8,611	Čenej	8,611
		Budisava	1,478	Budisava	1,478
		Kovilj	10,643	Kovilj	10,643
Petrovaradin	8.925	Petrovaradin	2,591	Petrovaradin	2,591
		Sremska Kamenica	3,049	Sremska Kamenica	3,049
		Bukovac	1,391	Bukovac	1,391
		Ledinci	1,894	Ledinci	1,894
City of Novi Sad	69.914	/	69,914	/	69,914

Source: Land Register Department Novi Sad

Table 5. List of local communities

Number	Local community	Settlements that local communities belong to	Number of residents	Share in the total number of residents in the municipality (%)
1	LC Žitni Trg	Novi Sad	12,188	3.25
2	LC Stari Grad	Novi Sad	4,214	1.12
3	LC Vojvodjanska Brigada	Novi Sad	7,650	2.04
4	LC Sonja Marinković	Novi Sad	6,261	1.67
5	LC Liman	Novi Sad	4,532	1.21
6	LC Boško Buha	Novi Sad	7,127	1.90
7	LC Liman III	Novi Sad	11,890	3.17
8	LC Ostrvo	Novi Sad	5,256	1.40
9	LC Ivo Andrić	Novi Sad	4,047	1.08
10	LC Vera Pavlović	Novi Sad	9,809	2.61
11	LC 7. juli	Novi Sad	12,832	3.42
12	LC Južni Telep	Novi Sad	6,741	1.80
13	LC Bratstvo-Telep	Novi Sad	6,213	1.66
14	LC Nikola Tesla – Telep	Novi Sad	6,044	1.61
15	LC Gavrilu Princip	Novi Sad	14,826	3.95
16	LC Bistrica	Novi Sad	22,373	5.96
17	LC Adice	Novi Sad	8,078	2.15
18	LC Jugovićevo	Novi Sad	10,413	2.77
19	LC Radnički	Novi Sad	8,710	2.32
20	LC Detelinara	Novi Sad	15,335	4.09
21	LC Narodni Heroji	Novi Sad	14,771	3.94
22	LC Omladinski pokret	Novi Sad	10,738	2.86
23	LC Sava Kovačević	Novi Sad	5,580	1.49
24	LC Dunav	Novi Sad	5,546	1.48
25	LC Podbara	Novi Sad	7,712	2.05
26	LC Slana Bara	Novi Sad	7,587	2.02
27	LC Klisa	Novi Sad	8,796	2.34
28	LC Vidovdansko naselje	Novi Sad	5,277	1.41
29	LC Salajka	Novi Sad	6,190	1.65
30	LC Šangaj	Novi Sad	1,811	0.48
31	LC Petrovaradin	Petrovaradin	16,942	4.51
32	LC Sremska Kamenica	Sremska Kamenica	12,757	3.40
33	LC Bukovac	Bukovac	4,121	1.10
34	LC Ledinci	Ledinci	1,885	0.50
35	LC Stari Ledinci	Stari Ledinci	989	0.26
36	LC Kać	Kać	12,599	3.36
37	LC Budisava	Budisava	4,019	1.07
38	LC Kovilj	Kovilj	5,658	1.51
39	LC Rumenka	Rumenka	6,616	1.76
40	LC Kisač	Kisač	5,574	1.49
41	LC Stepanovićevo	Stepanovićevo	2,218	0.59
42	LC Veternik	Veternik	17,057	4.54
43	LC Futog	Futog	20,650	5.50
44	LC Begeč	Begeč	3,546	0.94
45	LC Čenej	Čenej	1,879	0.50
46	LC Pejićevi Salaši – Nemanovci	Čenej	271	0.07

Source: Public Utility Company "Informatics", 2010

2.3 Local government

The City of Novi Sad is a territorial entity whose citizens exercise local self-government in accordance with the Constitution, the law and the City Statute. The city has the property of a legal entity. The City bodies include: Assembly, Mayor of the City of Novi Sad, City Council, and Departments of local government administration. The Mayor and the City Council are executive bodies of the City.

The City Assembly has 78 councillors whose term of office lasts for four years. They are elected according to the procedure and in the way set forth by the Law.

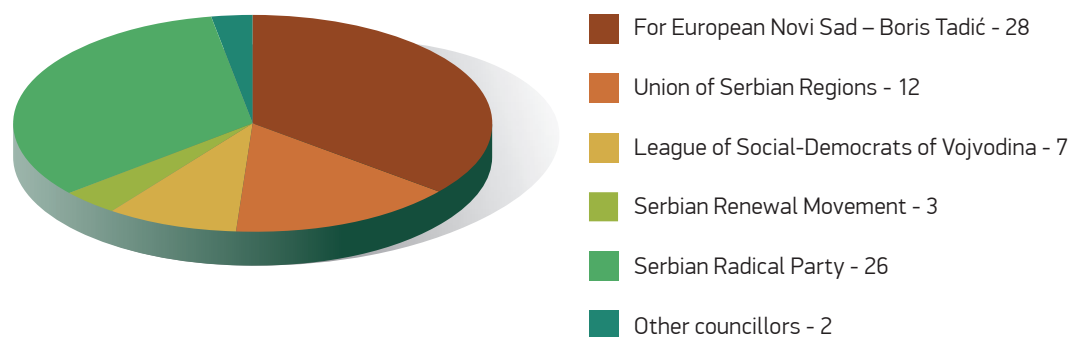
Table 6. Structure of local councillors in the City Assembly, 2010

	Number of local councillors	Share in the total number of local councillors in the City Assembly (%)
"For European Novi Sad – Boris Tadić"	28	35.00
"United Regions of Serbia"	12	15.00
"League of Social-Democrats of Vojvodina"	7	8.75
"Serbian Renewal Movement"	3	3.75
"Serbian Radical Party"	26	32.50
Other local councillors	2	5.00
Total	78	100

Source: City Assembly Administration Department

Leading coalition includes the following councillor groups: "For European Novi Sad – Boris Tadić", "Union of Serbian Regions", "League of Social-Democrats of Vojvodina" and "Serbian Renewal Movement".

Graph 1: Councillor groups in the Novi Sad City Assembly, 2010



2.4 History, tradition and cultural heritage

The historians include our city in the group of young cities because it was established 300 years ago, namely in 1694, although first archaeological findings revealed the traces of settlements dating back even earlier than 3000 years BC. First inhabitants were 12 soldiers stationed in Petrovaradin and 20 bakers, butchers and other craftsmen who provided services to the garrison from that time. In 1694, they built a bridgehead on the opposite side of the Petrovaradin Fortress, while around it, along the river Danube, a settlement arose which was then called Petrovaradiniense or Rascianica civitas trans Danubium situata, the suburb of Petrovaradin or Raška town across the Danube. The residents were the Serbs, Germans, Jews, Greeks, Hungarians, Cincars and others.

Taken away from ponds and marshes at the very beginning of its existence, a small settlement around the Petrovaradin Trench had not only the dugout dwelling places but also its first two-storey house in 1720 already. In 1731, the first school was opened and on the map from 1745, it can be seen that the settlement had the contours of a modern city.

The chamber-frontier government was suppressing the aspirations of the citizens of the Trench to develop their settlement and that was the basic reason because of which the idea on liberation appeared. The act of payment of 80,000 forints in silver meant that ancestors of the Novi Sad citizens, honoured merchants and craftsmen, bought independence and freedom and opened widely the gates to the development of their heirs. On February 1st, 1748, the Empress Maria Theresa announced the proclamation of the "free royal city" which she named Novi Sad, in Serbian, or Neoplanta – in Latin, Uj-vidégh – in Hungarian and Neusatz – in German.

From 1748 to the 18th century the number of inhabitants was growing, estates were multiplying, children were educated. In the 1770's the city had its silk mill, brewery, the mill for processing of tobacco into snuff etc. Trade was developed with many countries from Europe and Asia and by the end of the century the city became the strongest economic centre of southern Hungary.

The life at the crossroads and a desire to live in accordance with the spirit of this city had their price in turbulent times. In 1849, Novi Sad was heavily destroyed by bombardment – only 808 buildings were left out of 2,812 that the city had had before that. In the middle of the 19th century, being still under the Austro-Hungarian rule, on the border with the Turkish Empire, Novi Sad grew into a significant economic centre and cultural, national and political centre of all the Serbs and

that is why poets called it the Serbian Athens. At that time, 56 newspapers and magazines in Serbian were published in our city. In 1864, the city became the centre of Matica Srpska, the oldest scientific-cultural institution of the Serbs and in 1861, the Serbian National Theatre, the oldest professional theatre in our country, was established in it. In 1703, the first Serbian People's School was built, and in 1746, the first hospital was built in the city. Most pieces of architecture from the old city kernel date back to that period. From that period up to the World War I many significant buildings were constructed – the City Hall, Bishop's Palace and Catholic Cathedral in the centre of the city, the building of the present Grammar School "Jovan Jovanović Zmaj", Iodine Spa, Matica Srpska and many other buildings.

By the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century the railway station was built as well as the bridge, a slaughtering house, gas plant, electric power plant, the tram transportation was introduced etc.

After the World War I the Serbian Army entered Novi Sad on November 8th, 1918 and the Great National Assembly of the Serbs, Bunjevci and other Slovenes decided on November 25th to join Banat, Bačka, and Baranja to the Kingdom of Serbia. The Srem Assembly in Ruma made the same decision a day earlier. In the Kingdom of Yugoslavia Novi Sad became the centre of "Dunavska banovina" (Danube County). It got its first boulevard at that time, the building of the Banovina Palace and a new bridge. In 1936, Novi Sad had 69,000 inhabitants.

The World War II brought a horrible raid of Horthy's fascist army in which, within only three days, Novi Sad lost more than 1,500 inhabitants, most of whom were the Serbs and Jews. During the World War II Novi Sad lost several thousands inhabitants. The Novi Sad Partisan Detachment liberated Novi Sad on October 23rd, 1944.

Being liberated from the fascist occupation Novi Sad, the capital of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, experienced a great ascend as an economic, cultural, scientific, political, and administrative centre of the Province.

During the NATO bombing of Serbia in 1999, Novi Sad lost its bridges; its transportation network was in collapse, while water supply became its greatest problem.

With time and great efforts of the citizens of Novi Sad, the city has managed to stand back on its feet, so that today we can speak of more cheerful aspects of life in the city.



3

NATURAL RESOURCES



3.1 Natural-geographic characteristics

Topography

Geological composition of the territory of Novi Sad is characterised by the old mass of Fruška Gora and the youngest lacustrine and quaternary sediments of eolic and fluvial origin on the left bank of the Danube. Geomorphologic units in the Bačka part of the territory include Bačka loess terrace, alluvial terrace of the Danube and inundation plateau of the Danube. Srem consists of the following differentiated units: the Fruška Gora mountain, Srem loess plateau and the inundation plateau of the Danube. The alluvial plateau of the Danube is much more developed on the left side of the Danube riverbed, entering into the loess terrace up to ten kilometres in some areas. It is characterised by unique relief consisting of narrow and elongated beams and shallow bedrocks. On the right side of the Danube riverbed, the alluvial plateau occurs only at some places, within a limited space. The bed of the Danube is cut into the inundation plateau. Erosion of the inundation plateau, loess plateau and mountain foothill, emphasised sliding processes on the loess plateau, transfer and depositing of eroded materials, and building up of islands and sandbars are some of the most intensive geomorphologic processes. The average width of the main bed of the Danube in the area of Novi Sad is around 600 meters.

Fruška Gora region is the most interesting and most prominent relief unit in the close vicinity of Novi Sad. It spreads mainly in the west-east direction, in the length of about 80 kilometres. The surface of this spacious mountainous region is about 500 km². Generally speaking, Fruška Gora is composed of a unique central mountainous belt and a loess plateau surrounding it. Geological structure of the central mountainous mass includes Palaeozoic-Mesozoic formations, such as crystallised slates, hyalites, serpentinites, granites, basalts, limestones and others. The above-mentioned geological formations are partially covered with younger formations, primarily with lacustrine-marine sediments and loess.

Climate

Novi Sad has a moderate continental climate typical for the whole Pannonian region. This implies rainy springs, warm and dry summers, autumns that are drier than springs, and cold winters with little snow. The basic characteristics are wide temperature differences throughout the year (cold winters and hot summers) and sharp transitions between the colder and warmer parts of the year. According to long-term measurements at the Meteorological Station at Rimski Šancevi, the average annual temperature is 11°C. The coldest month is January (average temperature is -1°C), while the warmest month is July (average temperature is 21°C). This is a very sunny region where the sun warms the spacious flatland for 2,040 hours a year on average. Warm and dry summers with the highest number of hours with sun throughout the year, are sometimes difficult to endure. The average annual amount of rainfall is 576 mm with frequent dry spells. On average, the highest amount of rainfall is recorded in June and December, while the lowest amount is recorded in October and March.

The most frequent wind is called "Košava" and it blows from the southeast direction. Košava is quite evenly distributed throughout winter, spring, and autumn, while it blows less frequently in summer. It appears most frequently in October. The region is also known for the southwest wind that blows during the summer months, and the west wind that blows most frequently in February. Košava brings dry air masses, while the west winds bring rainfall.

Table 7. Climate indicators	
	City
Temperature	
Average air temperature - January (°C)	2.5
Average air temperature - July (°C)	27.2
Average air temperature - annual (°C)	16.3
Average number of days with frost - annual	83.8
Average number of days with tropical weather - annual	24.1
Air humidity	
Average air humidity - annual (%)	74.8
Number of sunny days	
Average number of sunny days - annual	68.2
Average number of cloudy days - annual	110.0
Precipitation	
Average precipitation - annual (mm)	576.8
Weather phenomena	
Average number of snowy days - annual	24.5
Average number of days with snow cover - annual	37.7
Average number of foggy days - annual	29.8
Average number of days with hail - annual	1.4

Source: Republic Hydro-Meteorological Institute of Serbia

Hydrography

The surface waters of the area include: the Danube, Fruška Gora springs, smaller lakes, ponds, and marshes, Savino Selo – Novi Sad Canal from the DTD Hydro-system, and smaller land reclamation canals.

The Danube River is one of the most significant natural features of the city. Novi Sad is located at the 1,255th kilometre of its course, on the confluence of one of the main canals, i.e. the Danube-Tisa-Danube with the river Danube. The second largest river in Europe with a length of over 2,860 km, flows through ten European countries and represents not only the most important river transport artery, but also a cultural and historic tie with other European countries. The Danube makes up the largest portion of water surfaces in the hydrographic network, and at the same time it's most effective part when it comes to exploitation. It is used for navigation, water supply, irrigation, sport, recreation, and tourism. In the areas along the Danube, there are natural springs, weekend settlements, ports, docks, berths, shipyards, beaches, industrial facilities and residential zones. From the aspect of wildlife diversity the Danube makes an inexhaustible treasure. This biotope of distinct importance is surrounded by a spectrum of diverse ecosystems to formation of which it contributes significantly.

Kovilj-Petrovaradin Marsh is a marshland complex within an inundation zone in the central part of the Danube course that is dominated by forests of soft foliage. A part of the Kovilj-Petrovaradin Marsh came under protection in 1998, as a special nature resort, while in 1989 the area was proclaimed a bird sanctuary of international significance. This area has maintained its marsh characteristics with islands, islets, meanders, river arms, ponds, swamps, and marshy forests, meadows, reed fields and bulrushes, with specific flora and fauna.

"Begečka Jama", the lake with a constant presence of water, is an exceptionally significant hatchery for a large number of the Danube fish species and a reproduction centre for amphibians coming from a wider area. More than 150 species of birds, 70 of which are nesting birds, can be found in the area of Begečka Jama, together with the Danube and river islands. In a relatively small area there are three ecosystem elements present - lake, pond, and marsh. It is surrounded by forest vegetation with the prevailing planted (plantation type) forests. The Nature Park "Begečka Jama" was placed under protection as a significant nature resort.

Savino Selo – Novi Sad Canal from the DTD Hydro-system connects seven inhabited settlements, the most important among which is the City of Novi Sad as industrial and agricultural centre of Vojvodina. The external Novi Sad Lock is located at the fourth kilometre of its course, and it is the only of its kind on the Canal. Transfer of vessels lasts from 30 to 40 minutes, depending on the water level of the Danube. The turn-bridge facility was built downstream from the Novi Sad Lock and it is used as a winter shade for vessels during winter months.

Fruška Gora streams, more than 50 of them, flow down the northern and southern mountain slopes. They are mainly of periodical and partly of permanent character. The flood streams are more numerous on the northern slope due to a sharp terrain inclination, and they carry a large amount of materials that are deposited in front of the confluence with the Danube causing flood.

3.2 Bio-geographical characteristics

The topography with pedological substrate, along with hydrological network and climactic conditions, created conditions for significant bio-diversity. The territory of Novi Sad is characterised by different ecosystems.

The flatland region is characterised by arable surfaces where various agricultural crops are grown, while flood prone areas around the Danube stand out as a mosaic arranged by water, swamp, and reed ecosystems with flatland, occasionally flooded meadows, and forests. Diversity of ecosystems is accompanied by diverse plant and animal wildlife with a significant number of endangered rare, relic and endemic species. There are 46 registered species of fish, 38 of which are autochthonous, in the Danube and the surrounding flood prone area. The Kovilj-Petrovaradin Marsh is known for 172 registered species of birds, 118 of which are nesting bird species.

Due to the fact that in the period of Tertiary Fruška Gora used to be an island, first in the Mediterranean and later in the Pannonian Sea, this area is characterised by unique flora with over 1,500 species. No less than 90% of the surface of Fruška Gora is covered with forests, 30% of which are the lime tree forests. The presence of 30 varieties of orchids also contributes to attractiveness of this area. On the hillsides and lower parts of Fruška Gora, pastures, vineyards, and orchards intertwine with forests. Grape has been cultivated on the mountains hillsides from the time of the great Roman Empire, for more than 2,500 years. In the Fruška Gora area over 200 species of birds are registered, while 11 of them are predators nesting in this area.

Game bred for hunting adds to natural values of this mountain. Some species such as deer, fallow and mouflon are limited only to hunting grounds and hunting reservations, while rabbits and does are encountered region wide.

Urban greenery of Novi Sad, i.e. its parks, lawns, tree-lined avenues, and flower alleys, contribute to a more visually pleasing experience of the city. However, they also have their health value. The fact that Dunavski, Futoški, and Kamenički Park are protected as cultural monuments is the evidence to the abundance of their plant and animal wildlife. There are many parks in the city, the most attractive of which is Dunavski Park.

Individual trees that are remarkable representatives of their kind, of unusual and appealing appearance, have been placed under the protection of the state: Koprivić tree in the centre of Novi Sad (Category 1) American Sycamore tree at Sajlovo (Category 3), the American Sycamore tree in Futog (Category 3), Sycamore tree in the school yard of "Miloš Crnjanski" Elementary School (Category 3), Mulberry tree at Čenej Salaš (Category 3), Maple leaf Sycamore tree in Novi Sad (Category 3). Protected trees or "monuments of nature" are granted their status on the basis of exceptionality in dendrological and aesthetic sense, as representatives of rare species in this region or as rare representatives of species typical for this region.





4

HUMAN RESOURCES

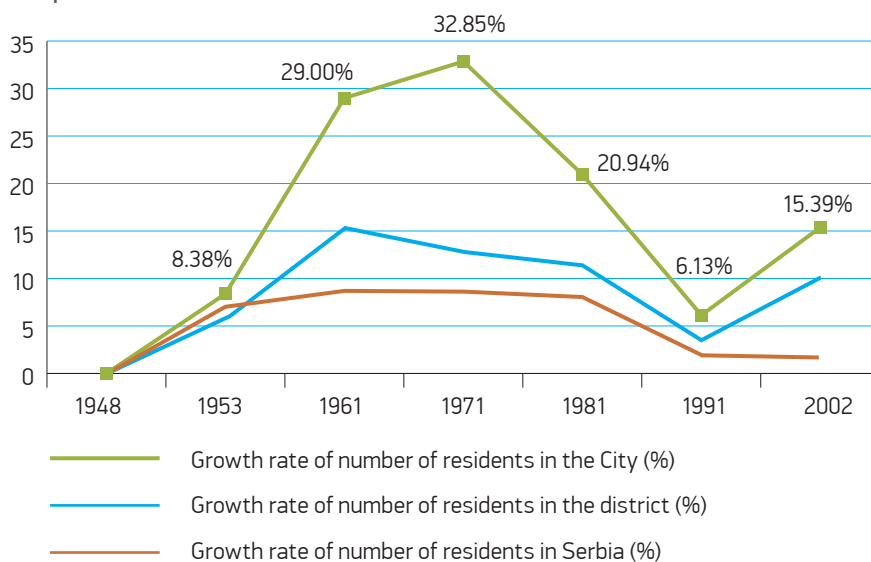
4.1 Population (number of residents and growth rate)

Table 8. Comparative outline of number of residents, as per the data from the census

	1948	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991	2002
Number of residents in the City	111,358	120,686	155,685	206,821	250,138	265,464	306,306
Changes in number of residents in the City	/	9,328	34,999	51,136	43,317	15,326	40,842
Growth rate of number of residents in the City (%)	/	8.38	29.00	32.85	20.94	6.13	15.39
Growth rate of number of residents in the district (%)	/	5.17	14.73	12.29	10.68	2.79	9.97
Growth rate of number of residents in Serbia (%)	/	6.34	8.37	8.37	7.86	7.31	0.90

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Census 2002"

Graph 2: Growth rate of number of residents



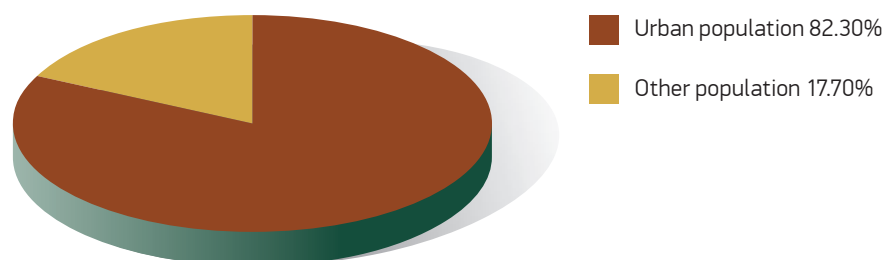
4.2 Population structure according to settlement type

Table 9. Population structure according to settlement type, 2010

	City	
	Number	Share (%)
Urban population	308,892	82.30
Other population	66,436	17.70
Total population	375,328	100

Source: Public Utility Company "Informatics", 2010

Graph 3: Population structure according to settlement type, 2010



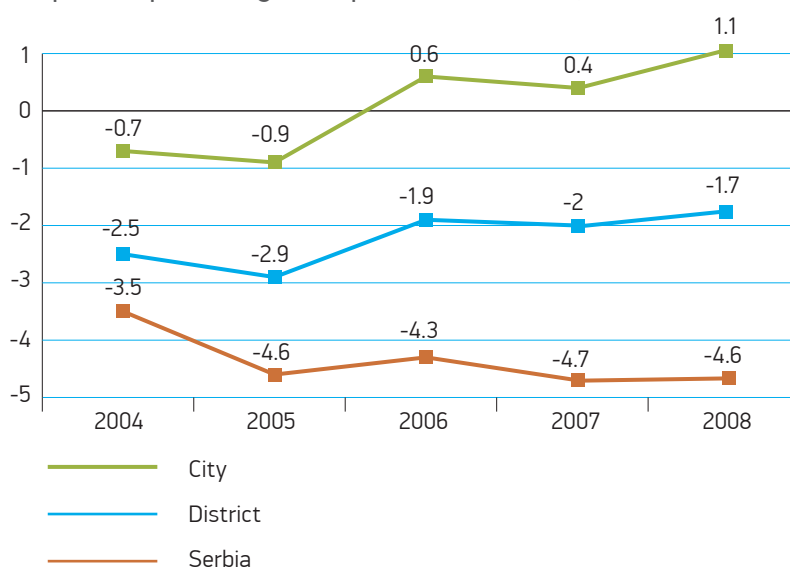
4.3 Birth rate related events

Table 10. Birth rate related events, 2008

	2008		
	City	District	Serbia
Live born	3,930	6,630	69,083
Live born per 1,000 residents	12.1	10.9	9.4
Deceased	3,562	7,661	102,711
Deceased per 1,000 residents	11.0	12.6	14.0
Population growth	368	-1,031	-33,628
Population growth per 1,000 residents	1.1	-1.7	-4.6

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

Graph 4: Population growth per 1000 residents, 2004–2008



4.4 Population age structure

Table 11. Structure of population according to age and gender, 2010

		City	Share in the total number of residents in the city (%)
0-4	Total	18,244	4.86
	Male	9,372	2.50
	Female	8,872	2.36
5-9	Total	17,885	4.77
	Male	9,059	2.42
	Female	8,826	2.35
10-14	Total	17,475	4.66
	Male	9,038	2.41
	Female	8,437	2.25
15-19	Total	19,440	5.18
	Male	9,895	2.64
	Female	9,545	2.54
20-24	Total	23,625	6.29
	Male	11,447	3.05
	Female	12,178	3.24
25-29	Total	31,818	8.48
	Male	14,972	3.99
	Female	16,846	4.49
30-34	Total	32,522	8.66
	Male	15,704	4.18
	Female	16,818	4.48
35-39	Total	28,753	7.66
	Male	13,991	3.73
	Female	14,762	3.93
40-44	Total	26,895	7.17
	Male	13,205	3.52
	Female	13,690	3.65
45-49	Total	26,348	7.02
	Male	12,728	3.39
	Female	13,620	3.63
50-54	Total	26,606	7.09
	Male	12,585	3.35
	Female	14,021	3.74
55-59	Total	28,663	7.64
	Male	13,356	3.56
	Female	15,307	4.08
60-64	Total	23,727	6.32
	Male	10,836	2.89
	Female	12,891	3.43

Table 11. Structure of population according to age and gender, 2010

65-69	Total	15,295	4.08
	Male	6,822	1.82
	Female	8,473	2.26
70-74	Total	15,997	4.26
	Male	6,959	1.85
	Female	9,038	2.41
75-79	Total	11,470	3.06
	Male	4,801	1.28
	Female	6,669	1.78
80 and up	Total	10,565	2.81
	Male	3,747	1.00
	Female	6,818	1.81
Total Population	Total	375,328	100
	Male	178,517	47.56
	Female	196,811	52.44

Source: Public Utility Company "Informatics", 2010

Graph 5: Population gender structure, 2010

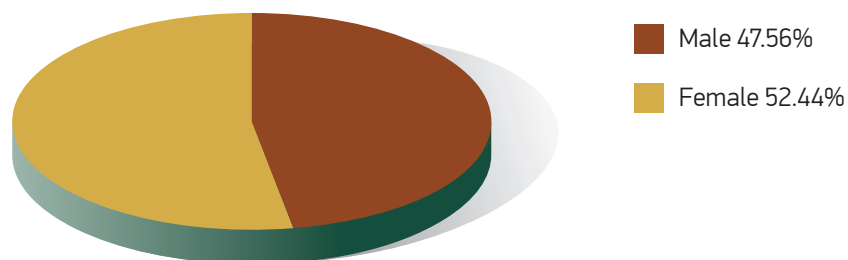


Table 12. Structure of population according to main groups, 2010

	City	
	Number of residents	Share in the total population (%)
Pre-school children aged 0-6	22,948	6.11
School children aged 7-14	30,656	8.17
Working population aged 15-64	268,397	71.51
Population aged 65+	53,327	14.21
Adults aged 18+	312,686	83.31
Fertile persons aged 15-49	97,459	25.97
Total	375,328	100

Source: Public Utility Company "Informatics", 2010

Graph 6: Structure of population according to main groups, 2010

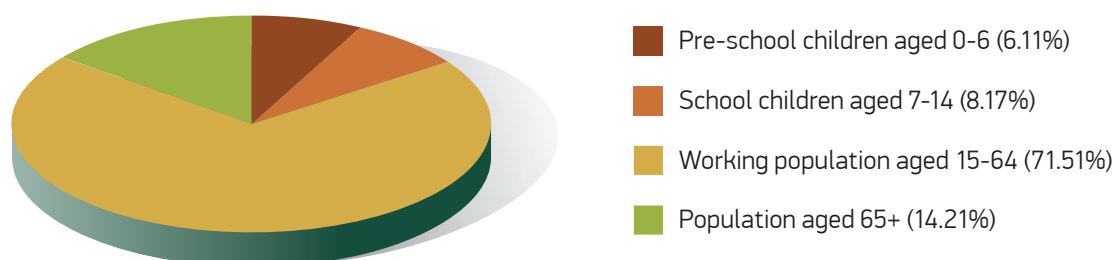


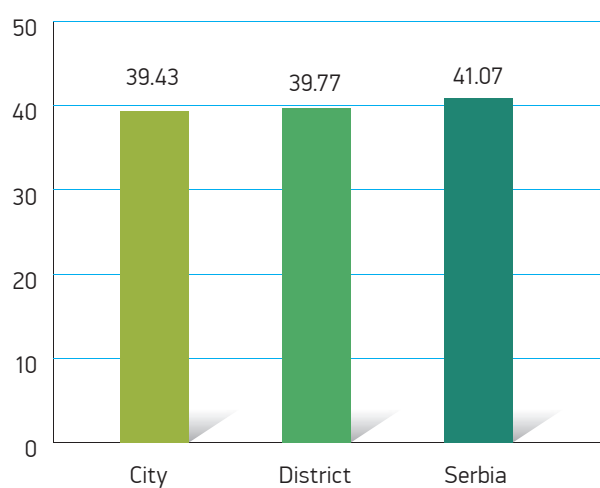
Table 13. Population age indicators, 2008

	2008		
	City	District	Serbia
Average age (years)	39.43	39.77	41.07
Life expectancy - men (years)	70.49	69.46	70.42
Life expectancy - women (years)	76.23	75.65	75.82
Aging index*	91.80	92.66	105.90

* Aging Index – represents the ratio between the old (aged 60+) and young (0-19) population groups

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

Graph 7: Average age (years)



4.5 Population ethnic structure

Table 14. Population structure according to ethnic or national affiliation, 2002

	City		District	
	Number	Share in the total population (%)	Number	Share in the total population (%)
Serbs	225,995	75.51	409,988	69.06
Montenegrins	5,040	1.68	17,340	2.92
Yugoslavs	9,514	3.18	15,959	2.69
Albanians	299	0.10	614	0.10
Bošnjaci	59	0.02	123	0.02
Bulgarians	141	0.05	214	0.04
Bunjevci	229	0.08	315	0.05
Vlachs	13	0.00	15	0.00
Goranci	358	0.12	366	0.06
Hungarians	15,687	5.24	55,128	9.29
Macedonians	1,144	0.38	1,637	0.28
Muslims	1,015	0.34	1,646	0.28
Germans	410	0.14	968	0.16
Roma	1,740	0.58	6,053	1.02
Romanians	860	0.29	1,522	0.25
Russians	272	0.09	408	0.07
Ruthenians	2,032	0.68	7,443	1.25
Slovaks	7,230	2.42	27,640	4.66
Slovenians	443	0.15	725	0.12
Ukrainians	482	0.16	1,715	0.29
Croats	6,263	2.09	12,040	2.03
Czechs	175	0.06	240	0.04
Others	1,133	0.38	1,541	0.26
Non-affiliated	10,903	3.64	17,470	2.94
Regional affiliation	3,568	1.19	4,676	0.79
Unknown	4,289	1.43	7,880	1.33
Total	299,294	100	593,666	100

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Census 2002"

4.6 Population structure according to religious affiliation

Table 15. Population structure according to religious affiliation, 2002

	City		District	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Orthodox	232,995	77.85	431,774	72.73
Catholic	24,843	8.30	79,500	13.39
Protestant	9,428	3.15	28,189	4.75
Muslim	2,542	0.85	4,074	0.69
Judaism	129	0.05	135	0.02
Pro-eastern oriented cults	35	0.01	89	0.01
Belonging to a religious community that is not listed	750	0.25	1,010	0.17
Believer, but does not belong to any church	368	0.12	390	0.07
Atheist	4,467	1.49	5,371	0.91
Undefined	16,579	5.54	28,860	4.86
Unknown	7,158	2.39	14,274	2.40
Total	299,294	100	593,666	100

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Census 2002"

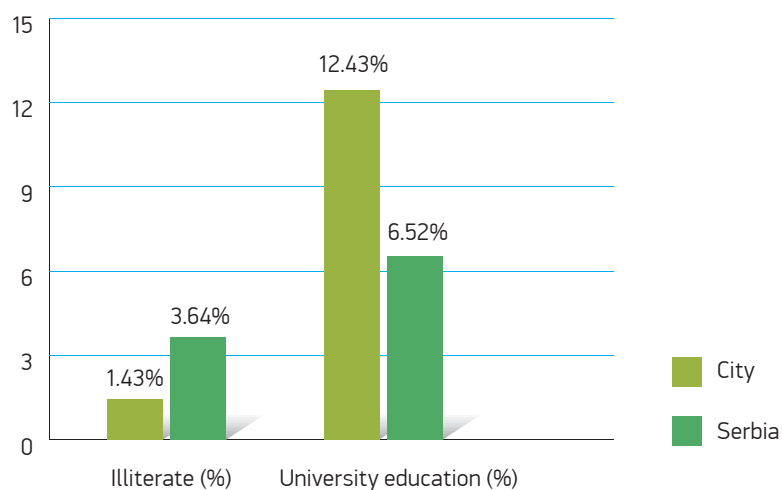
4.7 Population structure according to educationa

Table 16. Structure of population aged 15+ according to education and literacy, 2002

		City (Number)			City (%)			Serbia (%)		
		Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Without any education	Total	6,972	1,838	5,134	2.76	1.56	3.81	5.66	2.53	8.55
	Illiterate	3,582	682	2,900	1.41	0.58	2.15	3.59	1.09	5.92
1-3 grades of elementary school	Total	1,846	435	1,411	0.73	0.37	1.05	2.00	1.23	2.70
	Illiterate	39	13	26	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.06
4-7 grades of elementary school		16,646	4,997	11,649	6.59	4.23	8.65	14.19	12.30	15.94
Elementary education		46,731	19,008	27,723	18.49	16.09	20.59	23.87	22.97	24.72
Secondary school education		130,125	66,243	63,882	51.47	56.07	47.44	41.07	46.08	36.43
Higher education		16,707	8,393	8,314	6.61	7.10	6.18	4.51	4.94	4.11
University education		31,430	16,031	15,399	12.43	13.57	11.44	6.52	7.33	5.76
Unknown		2,326	1,199	1,127	0.92	1.01	0.84	2.18	2.62	1.79
Total number of illiterate persons		3,621	695	2,926	1.43	0.59	2.17	3.64	1.11	5.98
Total Population (>15)		252,783	118,144	134,639	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Census 2002"

Graph 8: Structure of population aged 15+ according to university education and literacy, 2002







5

HOUSING RESOURCES

5

HOUSING
RESOURCES

5.1 Housing related statistics

Table 17. Housing statistics per settlement, 2010

No.	Settlement	Housing units	Share in the total number of housing units in the city (%)	Number of residents	Share in the total number of residents in the city (%)
1	Begeč	1,050	0.74	3,546	0.94
2	Budisava	1,138	0.80	4,019	1.07
3	Bukovac	1,036	0.73	4,121	1.10
4	Veternik	4,758	3.36	20,650	5.50
5	Kač	3,207	2.26	12,599	3.36
6	Kisač	1,936	1.37	5,574	1.49
7	Kovilj	1,771	1.25	5,658	1.51
8	Ledinci	475	0.34	1,885	0.50
9	Novi Sad	110,549	78.02	258,543	68.89
10	Petrovaradin	4,602	3.25	16,942	4.51
11	Rumenka	1,676	1.18	6,616	1.76
12	Sremska Kamenica	4,042	2.85	12,757	3.40
13	Stari Ledinci	372	0.26	989	0.26
14	Stepanovićevo	716	0.50	2,218	0.59
15	Futog	3,878	2.74	17,061	4.55
16	Čenej	492	0.35	2,150	0.57
	Total	141,698	100.00	375,328	100.00

Source: Public Utility Company "Informatics", 2010

5.2 Apartment development

Table 18. Apartment development, 2008

	2008		
	City	District	Serbia
Number of apartments – total	5,863	6,741	50,058
Number of finished apartments	2,010	2,381	19,815
Number of unfinished apartments	3,853	4,360	30,243
Average size of finished apartments (m ²)	54.07	58.60	72.42
Number of the built apartments per 1,000 residents	6.20	3.90	2.70

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

Table 19. Projected value of construction projects according to the issued building permits, 2009

	2009	
	City (000 RSD)	Share in the projected value of all construction projects (%)
Housing development – total	2,033,019	38.61
Privately owned housing development	731,175	13.89
Housing development in other forms of property	1,301,844	24.72
Value of completed construction projects - total	5,265,398	100.00

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

5.3 Market prices

Table 20. Prices of apartments in newly erected buildings, 2009

	City	Autonomous Province of Vojvodina	Republic of Serbia
Average apartment size (m ²)	53	54	54
Apartment price (RSD/m ²)	98,416	87,223	128,872
Construction land price (RSD/m ²)	23,134	17,602	31,508
Price of construction works (RSD/m ²)	47,559	48,892	79,742
Other expenses (RSD/m ²)	27,723	20,729	17,622

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia





6

ECONOMY

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

6.1 Economic structure according to types of activities

Table 21. Number of companies according to size, 2009

	Number of companies				Share in the total number of companies from the same sector (%)			Share in the total number of companies (%)
	Large	Medium-sized	Small	Total	Large	Medium-sized	Small	
Total	79	293	7,219	7,591	1.04	3.86	95.10	100

Source: The Serbian Business Registers Agency

Graph 9: Companies according to size (%), 2009

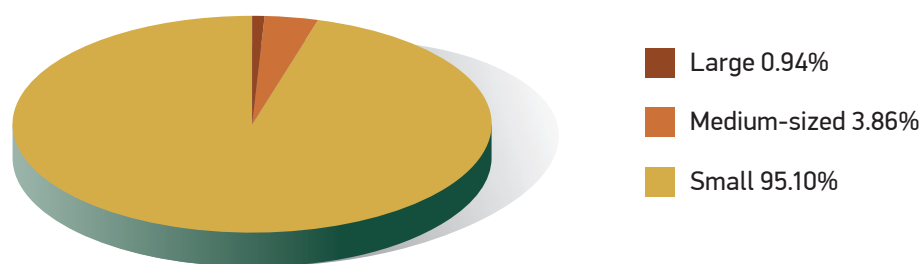


Table 22. Business indicators according to company size, 2009

	Total income structure (%)	Financial results rate (%)	Economic efficiency	Profitability of company's own capital (%)
Small companies	19.40	2.13	1.04	6.28
Medium-sized companies	17.71	-0.28	1.04	-0.60
Large companies	62.89	-6.68	1.02	-14.09
Total	100	-3.84	1.03	-8.61

Financial results rate = Net financial income/total income

Economic efficiency = Operating income/expenditure

Profitability of company's own capital = Net financial results capital

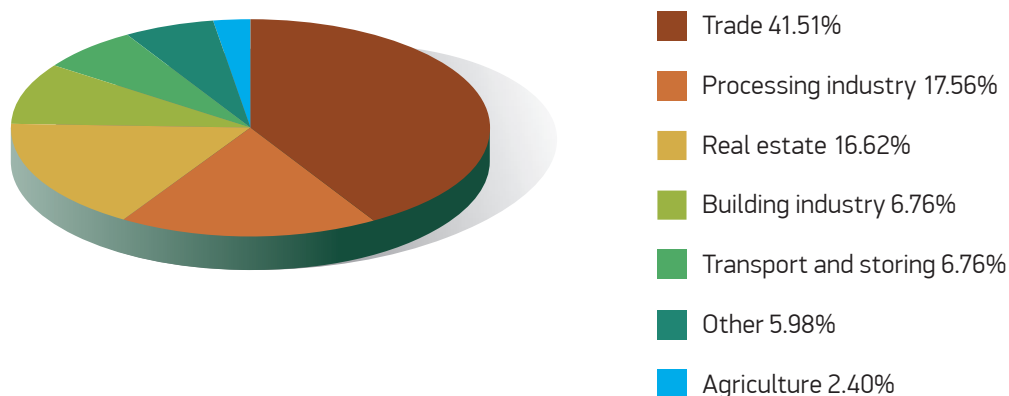
Source: The Serbian Business Registers Agency

Table 23. Companies according to business activities and size, 2009

	Number of companies	Share in the total number of companies from the same sector (%)			Share in the total number of companies (%)
		Large	Medium-sized	Small	
Agriculture and hunting	175	3.43	8.57	88.00	2.30
Forestry	5	20.00	0.00	80.00	0.07
Water management	2	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.03
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and water management – total	182	4.40	8.79	86.81	2.40
Fishing	9	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.12
Ore and stone mining	10	20.00	20.00	60.00	0.13
Food, beverage and tobacco industry	210	3.81	10.00	86.19	2.77
Production of textile and textile products	85	1.18	2.35	96.47	1.12
Leather processing and production of leather products	13	0.00	7.69	92.31	0.17
Wood processing and products made of wood	88	0.00	2.27	97.73	1.16
Production of cellulose, and paper, printing and publishing industry	244	0.41	3.28	96.31	3.21
Coke and oil derivations production	3	0.00	33.33	66.67	0.04
Production of chemical products and artificial and synthetic fibres	48	2.08	12.50	85.42	0.63
Production of rubber and plastic goods	61	1.64	4.92	93.44	0.80
Production of other non-metal minerals	46	4.35	4.35	91.30	0.61
Production of metals and other metal goods	136	0.74	5.88	93.38	1.79
Production of other machines and appliances	81	0.00	8.64	91.36	1.07
Production of electric and optical devices	186	1.08	4.30	94.62	2.45
Production of means of transport	25	4.00	8.00	88.00	0.33
Other processing industry	107	0.00	2.80	97.20	1.41
Processing industry – total	1,333	1.35	5.55	93.10	17.56
Production and supply with water, gas and electricity	14	35.71	0.00	64.29	0.18
Building industry	696	1.87	6.18	91.95	9.17
Retail and wholesale trade and repair of motor vehicles and items for personal use	3,151	0.70	3.49	95.81	41.51
Hotels and restaurants	144	0.69	1.39	97.92	1.90
Transport, storing and communications	513	0.39	2.53	97.08	6.76
Financial mediation	37	0.00	8.11	91.89	0.49
Activities related to real estate, renting and business activities	1,262	0.40	1.98	97.62	16.62
Public administration and defence and mandatory social insurance	1	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.01
Education	75	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.99
Health and social work	14	0.00	7.14	92.86	0.19
Other utility, social and personal activities	150	2.00	2.67	95.33	1.97
Total	7,591	1.04	3.86	95.10	100

Source: The Serbian Business Registers Agency

Graph 10: Structure of companies according to sectors of activities, 2009



Companies seated in Novi Sad with the highest business revenue in 2009: NIS Petroleum Industry of Serbia LTD Novi Sad, Public Company Srbijagas Novi Sad, Mercator-S LLC Novi Sad, Elektrovojvodina LLC Novi Sad, Victoria Logistic LLC Novi Sad, Veletabak LLC Novi Sad, Sunoko LLC Novi Sad, MK Commerce LLC, Matijević Meat Industry LLC Novi Sad, Univerexport LLC Novi Sad.

Companies seated in Novi Sad with the highest net profit in 2009: Matijević Meat Industry LLC Novi Sad, Mercator-S LLC Novi Sad, Rodić M&B Invest LLC Novi Sad, Public Company Srbijagas Novi Sad, Autoritas Investment LLC Novi Sad, Sunoko LLC Novi Sad, Veletabak LLC Novi Sad, Univerexport LLC Novi Sad, LLC Promist Novi Sad, LTD BB Minaqua Novi Sad.

Table 24. Business indicators of companies according to activities, 2009

	Total income structure (%)	Financial results rate (%)	Economic efficiency	Profitability of company's own capital (%)
Agriculture and hunting	2.34	2.89	1.02	5.73
Forestry	0.39	0.75	1.02	0.26
Water management	0.60	0.32	0.94	0.04
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and water management – total	3.33	2.18	1.00	1.05
Fishing	0.01	0.76	1.01	2.15
Ore and stone mining	17.84	-27.72	0.98	-115.23
Food, beverage and tobacco industry	4.81	2.09	1.06	3.64
Production of textile and textile products	0.25	-13.52	1.02	-27.48
Leather processing and production of leather products	0.03	-0.79	1.00	-0.82
Wood processing and products made of wood	0.28	-0.01	1.03	-0.03
Production of cellulose, and paper, printing and publishing industry	0.93	0.53	1.08	1.19
Coke and oil derivations production	0.08	1.95	0.97	13.56
Production of chemical products and artificial and synthetic fibres	0.49	0.98	1.05	1.22
Production of rubber and plastic goods	0.34	-9.44	1.02	-17.45
Production of other non-metal minerals	0.46	-7.47	1.02	-22.70
Production of metals and other metal goods	0.62	-14.17	0.94	-15.43
Production of other machines and appliances	0.44	5.40	1.08	17.19
Production of electric and optical devices	1.53	3.57	1.04	17.30
Production of means of transport	0.13	-36.53	0.80	-49.55
Other processing industry	0.55	6.00	1.10	25.71
Processing industry – total	10.94	-0.10	1.04	-0.21
Production and supply with water, gas and electricity	6.79	-1.27	1.01	-1.11
Building industry	5.89	4.57	1.07	8.93
Retail and wholesale trade and repair of motor vehicles and items for personal use	34.45	1.72	1.02	6.48
Hotels and restaurants	0.32	-1.69	1.01	-3.57
Transport, storing and communications	14.64	1.07	1.05	6.55
Financial mediation	0.09	13.97	1.17	7.28
Activities related to real estate, renting and business activities	4.85	3.24	1.11	3.39
Public administration and defence and mandatory social insurance	0.01	0.44	1.00	6.25
Education	0.04	0.46	1.01	2.81
Health and social work	0.04	-5.81	0.85	-12.64
Other utility, social and personal activities	0.76	-5.76	0.96	-6.66
Total	100	-3.84	1.03	-8.61

Source: The Serbian Business Registers Agency

6.2 Agriculture

Table 25. Structure of total agricultural land according to utilisation method, 2010

		2010	
		City (ha)	Share in the total agricultural land (%)
Arable land	Total	39,506	92.92
	Farms	38,259	89.99
	Gardens	1	0.00
	Orchards	292	0.69
	Vineyards	618	1.45
	Meadows	336	0.79
Pastures		1,812	4.26
Fish ponds, reeds and marshes		585	1.38
Other land		612	1.44
Agricultural land - total		42,515	100

Source: Land Register Department Novi Sad

Graph 11: Structure of total agricultural land according to utilisation method, 2010

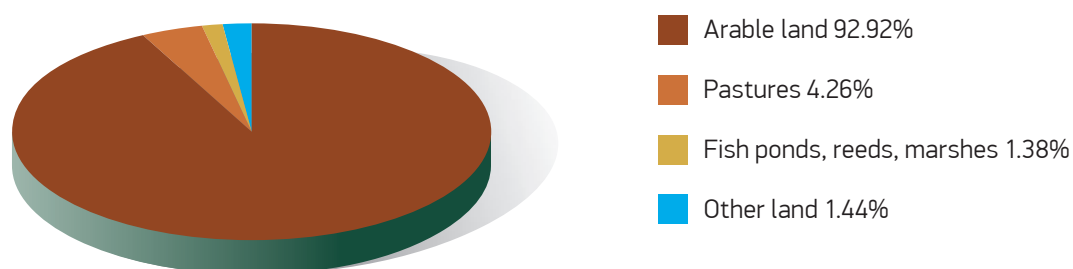


Table 26. Structure of agricultural land according to classes, 2010

	City (ha)	Share in the total agricultural land (%)
I	17,633	42.08
II	10,911	26.04
III	8,365	19.96
IV	2,997	7.15
V	1,264	3.02
VI	486	1.15
VII	210	0.50
VIII	42	0.10
Agricultural land - total	41,908	100

Source: Land Register Department Novi Sad

Graph 12: Structure of agricultural land according to classes (%), 2010

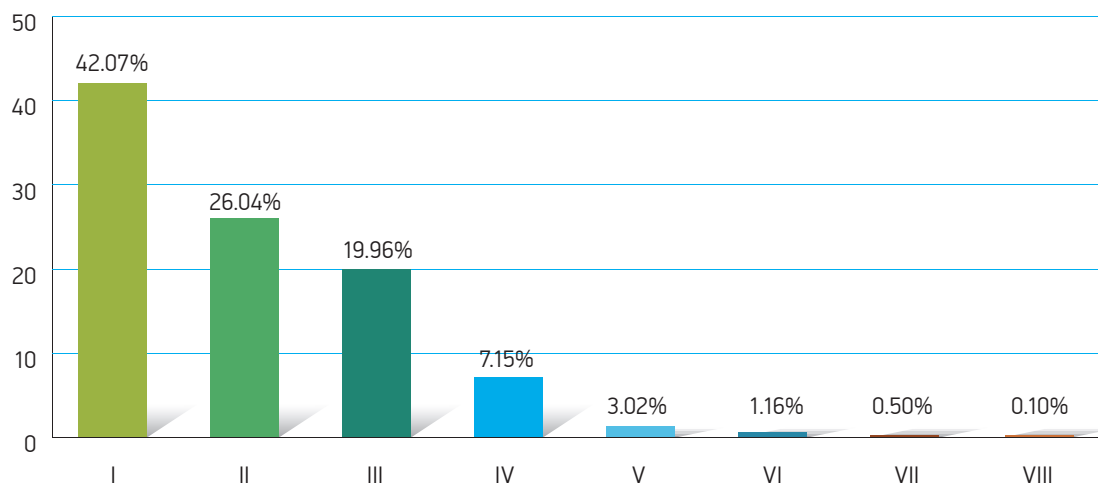


Table 27. Structure of agricultural land registered as agricultural estates in the city according to utilisation method, 2010

		2010	
		City (ha)	Share in the total agricultural land (%)
Arable land	Total	21,482	97.45
	Farms	21,258	96.43
	Gardens	1	0.00
	Orchards	44	0.20
	Vineyards	116	0.53
	Meadows	63	0.29
Pastures		204	0.93
Reed fields and marshes		48	0.21
Other land		311	1.41
Agricultural land - total		22,045	100

Source: Ministry of Finance, Treasury Department, Novi Sad Branch

Table 28. Structure of registered agricultural land according to organisation form, 2010

	Number of registered agricultural estates	Share in the total number of registered agricultural estates (%)
Family agricultural estate	2,343	97.22
Companies	62	2.58
Entrepreneurs	2	0.08
Agricultural co-operatives	1	0.04
Agricultural estates with the legal entity status	1	0.04
Scientific-research organisations	1	0.04
Total	2,410	100

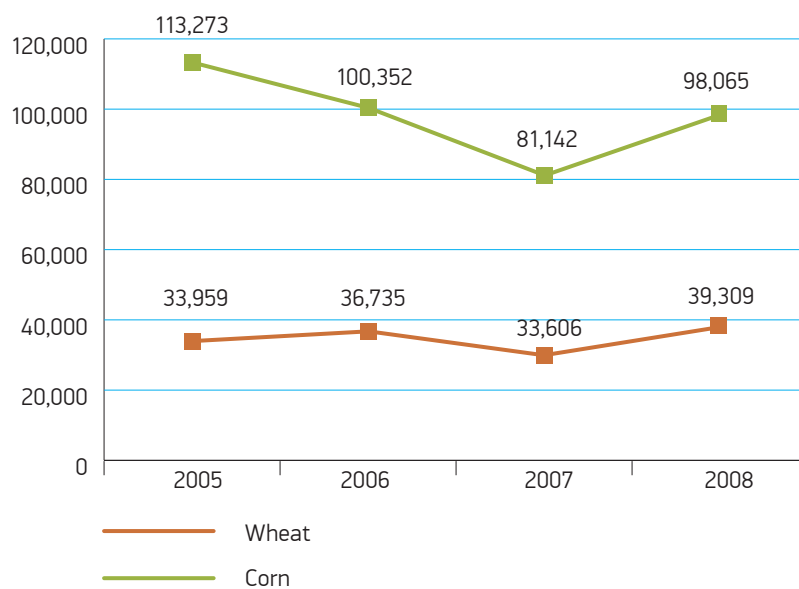
Source: Ministry of Finances, Treasury Department, Novi Sad Branch

Table 29. Production of certain field crops, vegetables, industrial, and forage crops, 2008

	Total yield in the city (t)	Share in the total yield in Serbia (%)	Average yield in the city (kg/ha)	Average yield in the district (kg/ha)	Average yield in Serbia (kg/ha)
Wheat	39,309	1.88	5,025	5,215	4,673
Corn	98,065	1.59	6,616	6,507	5,621
Sugar beet	45,045	1.96	45,226	48,191	47,884
Sunflower	937	0.21	2,068	2,793	2,419
Beans	456	1.08	1,420	1,328	1,077
Potatoes	16,697	1.98	12,814	18,605	10,392
Clovers	1,589	0.30	7,702	7,582	4,243
Alfalfa	11,441	1.07	6,269	7,883	5,526
Meadows	2,250	0.20	1,613	2,035	1,773
Pastures	3,379	0.80	1,348	1,389	557

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

Graph 13: Production of wheat and corn (t)



Graph 14: Production of sugar beet and potatoes (t)

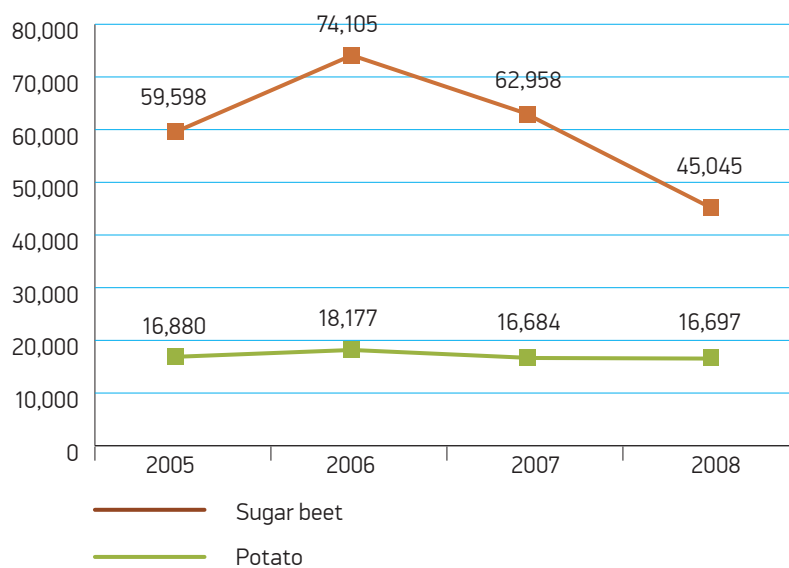


Table 30. Production of fruits and grape, 2008

	Number of fruit bearing trees/ fruit bearing grapevines	Total yield in the city (t)	Share in the total yield in Serbia (%)	Average yield in the city (kg/ tree/ grapevine)	Average yield in the district (kg/ tree/ grapevine)	Average yield in Serbia (kg/ tree/ grapevine)
Apple	377,622	5,270	2.24	14.0	13.1	15.5
Plum	72,290	1,062	0.18	14.7	22.9	14.5
Grape	3,457,000	5,660	1.52	1.6	1.8	1.2

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

Graph 15: Production of fruits and grape (t)

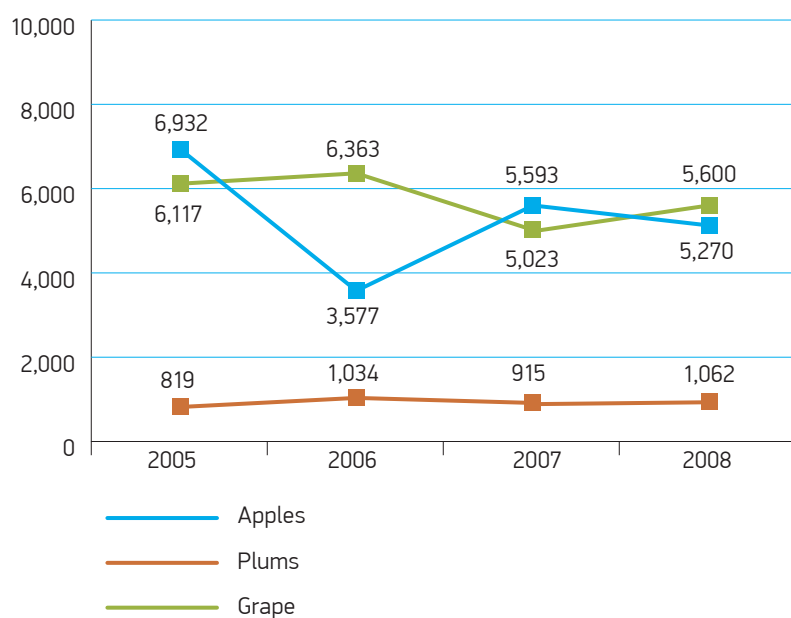


Table 31. Sale and buy-up of agricultural produce, 2008

	2008		
	City	Share in the total turnover in the district (%)	Share in the total turnover in Serbia (%)
Wheat (t)	22,676	22.70	3.06
Corn (t)	29,198	28.25	4.20
Beans (t)	6	100.00	13.33
Potatoes (t)	347	2.39	1.01
Apples (t)	2,167	42.54	6.05
Plums (t)	1	0.24	0.01
Grape (t)	2	100.00	0.01
Cattle (t)	3,751	66.38	16.34
Pigs (t)	1,732	9.95	2.33
Eggs (1,000 pieces)	742	36.32	1.36
Milk (1,000 L)	4,862	8.81	0.68

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

6.3 Forestry

Table 32. Afforested surfaces and wood mass that has been cut, 2008

		2008	
		City	Share in Serbia (%)
Total city surface (ha)		69,900	0.79
Surface covered with forests (ha)		2,617	0.13
Afforested surface within forests (ha)	Deciduous trees	179,00	10.19
	Coniferous trees	-	-
Afforested surface outside forests (ha)	Deciduous trees	-	-
	Coniferous trees	-	-
Wood mass that has been cut - total (m3)	Deciduous trees	17,206	0.75
	Coniferous trees	145	0.04
Wood mass that has been cut - technical wood (%)	Deciduous trees	39	/
	Coniferous trees	46	/

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

6.4 Export structure

Table 33. Structure of export according to type of goods, 2009

No.		2009 (\$)	Share in the total export (%)
1	Corn, yellow	134,228,000	21.6
2	Sugar, white	55,838,000	9.0
3	Diesel fuels, with over 0.2% per mass	25,620,000	4.1
4	Tools and equipment for printing machines, other	20,898,000	3.4
5	Airplane fuel with octane number (ron) 95	18,193,000	2.9
6	Heating oils, with up to 1% per mass, for processes	18,151,000	2.9
7	Light oils, to undergo chemical processing	15,369,000	2.5
8	Airplane fuel with octane number (ron) 95 or more, but less than 98	14,030,000	2.3
9	Artificial casings made of hardened proteins	13,320,000	2.1
10	Heating oils, with the 2-2.8% percentage of sulfur per mass	11,595,000	1.9
11	Other	293,790,000	47.3
	Total	621,032,000	100

Source: Regional Chamber of Commerce Novi Sad

6.5 Export structure according to destination

Table 34. Export structure according to destination, 2009

No.	Country	2009 (\$)	Share in the total export (%)
1	Romania	137,755,000	22.2
2	Ukraine	87,212,000	14.0
3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	73,404,000	11.8
4	Macedonia	40,904,000	6.6
5	Hungary	36,495,000	5.9
6	Germany	35,491,000	5.7
7	Montenegro	30,271,000	4.9
8	Bulgaria	23,226,000	3.7
9	Italy	19,944,000	3.2
10	Russia	16,505,000	2.7
11	Other	119,825,000	19.3
	Total	621,032,000	100

Source: Regional Chamber of Commerce Novi Sad

6.6 Import structure

Table 35. Import structure according to type of goods, 2009

No.	Type of goods	2009 (\$)	Share in the total import (%)
1	Oil, raw, other	888,852,000	35.8
2	Natural gas in gas state	628,259,000	25.3
3	Urea containing more than 45% according to nitrogen weight	33,700,000	1.4
4	Porous ammonium nitrate for explosives, other	26,770,000	1.1
5	Diesel fuels	25,905,000	1.0
6	Fertilisers containing N, P and K, with nitrogen content exceeding 10% according to mass, calculated for dry anhydrous product	23,389,000	0.9
7	Propane, liquid, other	21,117,000	0.9
8	Soybeans, other	19,687,000	0.8
9	Machines for filtering and purifying other gases, other	18,982,000	0.8
10	Medicines, ready-made, other, for retail sale	16,563,000	0.7
11	Other	779,158,000	31.3
	Total	2,482,382,000	100

Source: Regional Chamber of Commerce Novi Sad

Table 36. Import structure according to destination, 2009

No.	Country	2009 (\$)	Share in the total import (%)
1	Russia	1,492,004,000	60.1
2	Lybia	116,939,000	4.7
3	China	104,649,000	4.2
4	Germany	104,216,000	4.2
5	Italy	85,687,000	3.5
6	Hungary	54,350,000	2.2
7	Croatia	36,153,000	1.5
8	Bosnia and Herzegovina	35,921,000	1.4
9	USA	34,118,000	1.4
10	Romania	29,123,000	1.2
11	Other	389,222,000	15.6
	Total	2,482,382,000	100

Source: Regional Chamber of Commerce Novi Sad

6.7 City budget revenues

Table 37. Structure of city budget revenues, 2008

	City (000 RSD)	Structure of the city revenues (%)	Structure of revenues (on the average) in Serbia (%)
Total revenues	14,977,678	100.00	100.00
Current revenues	14,673,379	97.97	95.71
Income from sale of non-financial assets	1,876	0.01	0.05
Income from borrowings and sale of financial assets	302,423	2.02	4.24

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

6.8 City budget expenditures

Table 38. Structure of city budget expenditures, 2008

	City (000 RSD)	Structure of expenditures in the city (%)	Structure of expenditures (on the average) in Serbia (%)
Total Expenditures	13,644,482	100.00	100.00
Current expenditures	10,337,624	75.76	76.17
Expenditures for procurement of non-financial assets	3,211,838	23.54	22.52
Expenditures for loan repayment and procurement of financial assets	95,020	0.70	1.31
Actual surplus or deficit	1,333,196	9.77	1.73

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

6.9 Public utility companies

No.	Company's name	Business activity
1	JKP „Vodovod i kanalizacija“ (PUC “Waterworks and Sewerage”)	Water collecting, treatment and distribution
2	JKP „Čistoća“ (PUC “City Sanitation”)	Waste and garbage disposal, sanitation and similar activities
3	JKP „Gradsko zelenilo“ (PUC “City Parks”)	Maintenance of parks, green and recreation areas
4	JKP „Lisje“ (PUC “City Cemeteries”)	Funerals and related activities
5	JKP „Put“ (PUC “City Roads”)	Construction of roads, airport runways and sports terrains
6	JKP „Tržnica“ (PUC “City Markets”)	Real estate renting
7	JKP „Stan“ (PUC “City Flats”)	Other installation works
8	JKP „Parking servis“ (PUC “City Car Parks”)	Services in land transport
9	JKP „Novosadska toplana“ (PUC “Novi Sad District Heating”)	Production and supply with steam and hot water
10	JKP „Informatika“ (PUC “Informatics”)	Telecommunication

Source: Register of the existing regulations and other documents published in the “Official Journal of the City of Novi Sad”

6.10 Public companies

No.	Company's name	Business activity
1	JP „Poslovni prostor“ (PC “Business Premises”)	Real estate renting
2	JP „Zavod za izgradnju grada“ (PC “Institute for Constructional Development”)	Demolition and breaking of buildings; earth works
3	JP „Sportski i poslovni centar Vojvodina“ (PC “Sports and Business Centre Vojvodina”)	Activities related to sports arenas and stadiums
4	JP „Urbanizam - Zavod za urbanizam“ (PC “City Planning”)	Spatial planning
5	JP „Gradski informativni centar Apolo“ (PC “City Information Centre Apolo”)	Radio and television activities
6	JGSP „Novi Sad“ (City Public Transportation Company “Novi Sad”)	Public transport of passengers

Source: Register of the existing regulations and other documents published in the “Official Journal of the City of Novi Sad”

“Novi Sad Fair”

Novi Sad Fair Ltd is the oldest fair company in Serbia and the regional leader in fair industry. In addition to organising fairs of different contents, it also deals with organisation of congresses and professional meetings, marketing services, storing of goods and catering services.

The fair ground covers the area of 230,000 square meters, 60,000 of which is closed exhibition space. Novi Sad Fair annually organises 20 fairs, salons and exhibitions with more than 5,000 exhibitors from the country and abroad and about 1,500,000 visitors.

According to its activities, level of business services that are provided and exhibition offer, the International Agriculture Fair has the reputation of being the most significant agribusiness event in the southeast Europe with participation of more than 2,000 exhibitors from Serbia and abroad.

6.11 Financial institutions

Table 41. List of commercial banks and insurance companies in Novi Sad

No.	Title of the institution	No.	Title of the institution
1	AIK Bank Inc. of Niš	1	Joint Stock Insurance Company "AC Insurance"
2	Alpha Bank Serbia Inc. Belgrade	2	Joint Stock Insurance Company "AMC Insurance "
3	Banca Intesa Inc. Belgrade	3	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Basler Insurance"
4	Postal Savings Bank Inc. Belgrade	4	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Basler Life Insurance"
5	Credit Agricole Bank Serbia Inc. Novi Sad	5	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Credit Agricole life"
6	Credy Bank Inc. Kragujevac	6	Joint Stock Insurance Company "DDOR Novi Sad"
7	Bank of Čačak Inc. Čačak	7	Joint Stock Reinsurance Company "DDOR Novi Sad"
8	Erste Bank Inc. Novi Sad	8	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Delta Generali Insurance"
9	Eurobank EFG Bank Inc. Belgrade	9	Joint Stock Reinsurance Company "Delta Generali Reinsurance"
10	Findomestic Bank Inc. Belgrade	10	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Dunav Insurance"
11	Hypo Alpe-Adria-Bank Inc. Belgrade	11	Joint Stock Reinsurance Company "Dunav Re"
12	KBC Bank Inc. Belgrade	12	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Globos Insurance"
13	Commercial Bank Inc. Belgrade	13	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Grawe"
14	Marfin Bank Inc. Belgrade	14	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Merkur"
15	NLB Bank Inc. Belgrade	15	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Milenijum Insurance"
16	Opportunity Bank Inc. Novi Sad	16	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Sava Insurance"
17	OTP Bank Serbia Inc. Novi Sad	17	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Sava Life Insurance"
18	Piraeus Bank Inc. Belgrade	18	Joint Stock Life Insurance Company "Societe Generale Insurance"
19	Agricultural Bank Agrobank Inc. Belgrade	19	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Takovo"
20	Economic Bank Belgrade Inc. Belgrade	20	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Triglav Kopaonik"
21	ProCredit Bank Inc. Belgrade	21	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Uniqa Life Insurance"
22	Raiffeisen Bank Inc. Belgrade	22	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Uniqa Non-Life Insurance"
23	Development Bank of Vojvodina Inc. Novi Sad	23	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Wiener Stadtische Insurance"
24	Societe Generale Bank Serbia Inc. Belgrade	24	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Wiener Re"
25	Unicredit Bank Serbia Inc. Belgrade		
26	Univerzal Bank Inc. Belgrade		
27	Bank of Vojvodina Inc. Novi Sad		
28	Volksbank Inc. Belgrade		

Source: National Bank of Serbia

6.12 Chambers of commerce

Chamber of Commerce of Vojvodina, composed of Regional Chambers of Commerce in Novi Sad, Zrenjanin, Kikinda, Pančevo, Sombor, Sremska Mitrovica and Subotica, belongs to the unified chamber system in Serbia and executes its activities in the territory of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. Those regional chambers co-operate with one another in business matters and tasks of mutual interests and interest of their members, exchange information and experiences, co-ordinate their work and joint chamber activities.

Regional Chamber of Commerce Novi Sad covers the territory of the City of Novi Sad and 11 municipalities in the South Bačka District: Bač, Bačka Palanka, Bački Petrovac, Bečej, Beočin, Srbobran, Sremski Karlovci, Temerin, Titel, Vrbas and Žabalj.

Members of Chambers of Commerce are companies, banks, insurance companies, small businesses and associations that are all connected by mutual business interests.

The main activities and purpose of their work are focused on:

- Representing mutual interests in the procedure of drafting of laws, and other regulations and measures in the economic system field
- Organising and providing conditions for negotiations and meetings between entrepreneurs aimed at harmonising positions and suggestions, exchanging experiences, and setting up of business links
- Enhancing and establishing of international economic co-operation, namely co-operation with business partners from abroad
- Providing appropriate business information for members
- Organising professional training for business stakeholders
- Organising and providing professional support to members aimed at improving their business activities
- Work on business moral strengthening and encouraging good business practices.

Table 42. Structure of realised investments according to character of building and technical structure, 2008

		City (000 RSD)	Share in the total investments in the city (%)
Total Investments		37,947,160	100
Character of building	New capacities	17,677,679	46.58
	Reconstruction, annex building and extending	16,183,713	42.65
	Maintenance	4,085,768	10.77
Technical structure	Building works	17,524,678	46.18
	Domestic equipment	9,385,094	24.73
	Imported equipment	6,708,252	17.68
	Other	4,329,136	11.41

Source: Republic institute for Statistics of Serbia

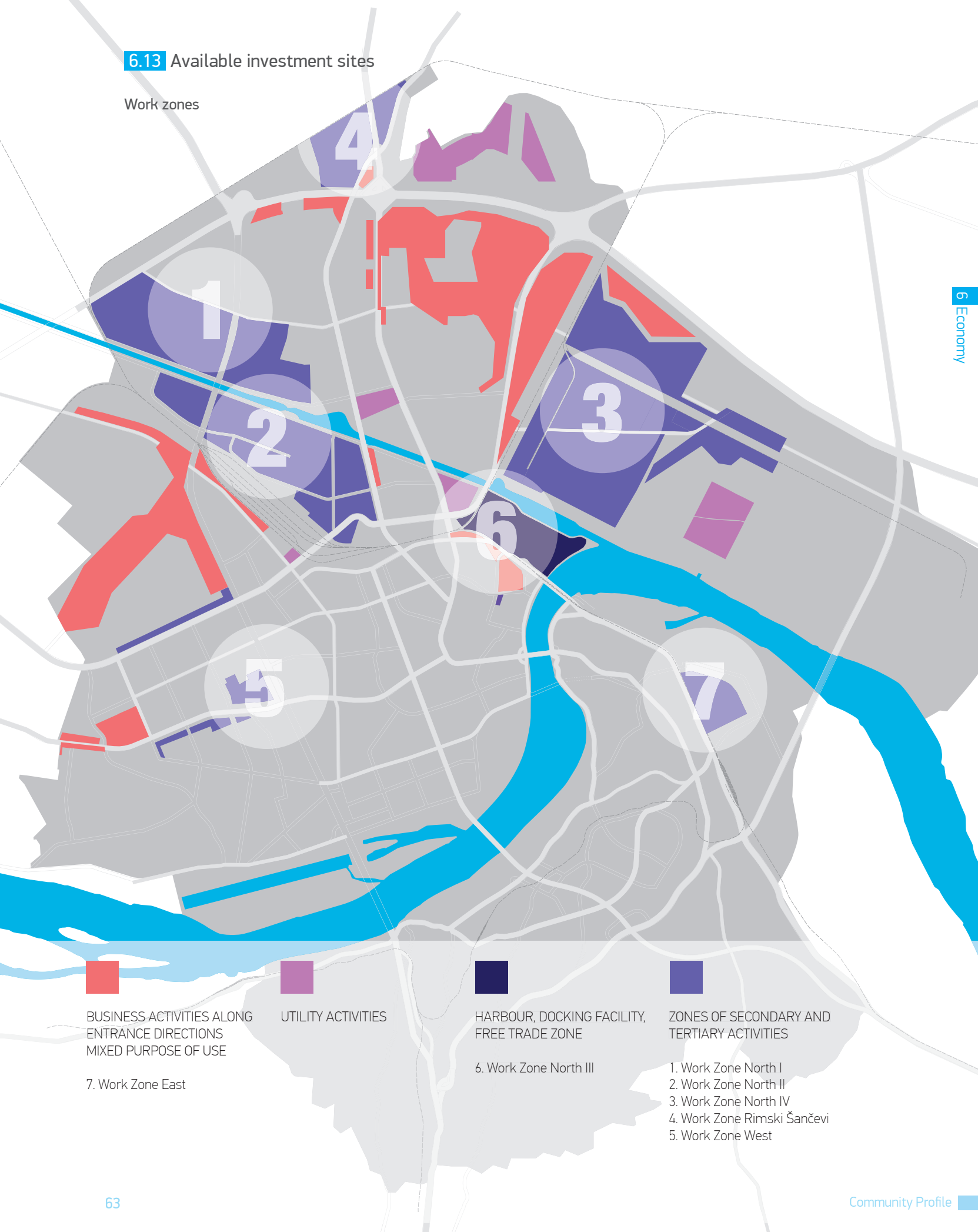
Table 43. Realised investments in new fixed assets per business activity, 2008

	City (000 RSD)	Share in the total investments (%)
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	2,448,802	6.45
Fishing	23,379	0.06
Ore and stone mining	586,702	1.55
Processing industry	11,264,237	29.68
Energy sector (electricity, gas, water)	3,472,348	9.15
Building industry	2,674,001	7.05
Trade and repair of motor vehicles	2,930,028	7.72
Hotels and restaurants	557,964	1.47
Transport, storing and communications	7,161,155	18.87
Financial mediation	1,233,281	3.25
Real estate and other business activities	1,378,023	3.63
Public administration and defence and social insurance	530,204	1.40
Education	691,870	1.82
Health and social work	2,426,998	6.40
Other utility, social and personal services	568,168	1.50
Total	37,947,160	100

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

6.13 Available investment sites

Work zones



BUSINESS ACTIVITIES ALONG
ENTRANCE DIRECTIONS
MIXED PURPOSE OF USE

7. Work Zone East

UTILITY ACTIVITIES

HARBOUR, DOCKING FACILITY,
FREE TRADE ZONE

6. Work Zone North III

ZONES OF SECONDARY AND
TERTIARY ACTIVITIES

1. Work Zone North I
2. Work Zone North II
3. Work Zone North IV
4. Work Zone Rimski Šančevi
5. Work Zone West

Table 44. Available investment sites



No	Site	Title holder	Number and size of land plots (m ²)	Purpose of use	Other information
1.	North I – North of Primorska Street	Republic of Serbia, City of Novi Sad	~ 20 ha	Business activities; industry and manufacturing crafts	- Number of floors for business activities: GF+1; for manufacturing and servicing: HGF; - Lots can be merged and one lot cannot be smaller than 2000 m ²
			Infrastructure: - Electricity ✓ - Water supply ✓ - Sewerage - Gas ✓ - Heating system - Telephone - Internet - Road ✓ - Footpath for pedestrians ✓ - Railroad ✓		Terms of use: construction land purchase Method of implementation: public auction
2.	North II- Put Novosadskog Partizanskog Odreda	Republic of Serbia, City of Novi Sad	~ 6 ha	Business activities; industry and manufacturing crafts	- Number of floors: HGF and GF+1; area ~ 1560 m ² per floor for each lot; - Lots can be merged and one lot cannot be smaller than 2000 m ²
			Infrastructure: - Electricity ✓ - Water supply ✓ - Sewerage ✓ - Gas ✓ - Heating system - Telephone - Internet - Road ✓ - Footpath for pedestrians ✓ - Railroad ✓		Terms of use: construction land purchase Method of implementation: public auction
3.	Novi Sad – Zrenjanin Road	Republic of Serbia, City of Novi Sad	~ 1.8 ha	Business, secondary and tertiary activities	- Number of floors: HGF and GF+2; - Area ~ 9050 m ² per floor; - Total area ~ 27155 m ²

Table 44. Available investment sites


			Infrastructure: - Electricity ✓ - Water supply ✓ - Sewerage ✓ - Gas ✓ - Heating system - Telephone - Internet - Road ✓ - Footpath for pedestrians ✓ - Railroad ✓		Terms of use: construction land purchase Method of implementation: public auction
4.	North II - between NIT and NIVA	Republic of Serbia, City of Novi Sad	2222/4 - 6623 m ² 2222/5 - 6623 m ² 2222/6 - 6128 m ²	Business activities; production and storage space	- Number of floors: GF, GF+1; - Area up to 3300 m ² per floor for each lot.
			Infrastructure: - Electricity ✓ - Water supply ✓ - Sewerage ✓ - Gas ✓ - Heating system - Telephone - Internet - Road ✓ - Footpath for pedestrians ✓ - Railroad ✓		Terms of use: construction land purchase Method of implementation: public auction
5.	North II - Partizanska Street	Republic of Serbia, City of Novi Sad	3850/12~1742 m ²	Work activities in the domains of trade, transportation, manufacturing and service industry	- Number of floors: HGF or GF+1 (GF+2 for management)
			Infrastructure: - Electricity ✓ - Water supply ✓ - Sewerage ✓ - Gas ✓ - Heating system ✓ - Telephone ✓ - Internet - Road ✓ - Footpath for pedestrians - Railroad ✓		Terms of use: construction land purchase Method of implementation: public auction
6.	Rimski Šancevi - Sentandrejski Put	Republic of Serbia, City of Novi Sad	82/4~6372 m ²	Business	- Number of floors: HGF, GF+1 (GF+2 for management)
			Infrastructure: - Electricity ✓ - Water supply ✓ - Sewerage ✓ - Gas ✓ - Heating system - Telephone - Internet - Road ✓ - Footpath for pedestrians - Railroad		Terms of use: construction land purchase Method of implementation: public auction

Table 44. Available investment sites


7.	North III – Bajči Žilinskog Street	Republic of Serbia, City of Novi Sad	4148/2 – 4803 m ²	Business	- Number of floors: up to GF+4; - Area ~2400 m ² per floor.
8.	Work Zone – Klisanski Put	Republic of Serbia, City of Novi Sad	2094/1 – 3299 m ² 2214/8 – 3576 m ²	Production, sales and storage space	- Number of floors: up to GF+1; - Area up to 1788 m ² per floor for each lot (it is possible to merge lots)
			Infrastructure: - Electricity ✓ - Water supply ✓ - Sewerage - Gas ✓ - Heating system - Telephone - Internet - Road ✓ - Footpath for pedestrians ✓ - Railroad ✓		Terms of use: construction land purchase Method of implementation: public auction
9.	Sremska Kamenica -center	Republic of Serbia, City of Novi Sad	4173 – 4370 m ²	Business-commercial, basement-garages, ground floor- commerce and catering, first floor- offices	- Number of floors: GF+2 (GF+1); - Area up to 2,500 m ² per floor.
10.	Sremska Kamenica -center	Republic of Serbia, City of Novi Sad	4172/3 – 1300 m ²	Business-commercial, basement-garages, ground floor- commerce and catering, first floor – offices	- Number of floors: GF+2 (GF+1); - Area up to 670 m ² per floor.
11.	Free Zone – 1	Public warehouse - Free Customs Zone Novi Sad	4144/9 – 28 797 m ²	Economy – production, storage	- Number of floors: HGF and GF+1; - Area 4150 m ² per floor.
12.	Free Zone – 2	Public warehouse - Free Customs Zone Novi Sad	4153/1 – 7853 m ²	Economy – production, storage	- Number of floors: HGF and GF+1; - Area 3150 m ² per floor.
			Infrastructure: - Electricity ✓ - Water supply ✓ - Sewerage ✓ - Gas ✓ - Heating system - Telephone ✓ - Internet ✓ - Road ✓ - Footpath for pedestrians ✓ - Railroad ✓		

Table 44. Available investment sites

13.	Free Zone - 3	Public warehouse - Free Customs Zone Novi Sad	4153/14–6874 m ²	Economy - production, storage	- Number of floors: HGF and GF+1; - Area 2775 m ² per floor.
14.	Free Zone - 4	Public warehouse - Free Customs Zone Novi Sad	4153/21–7068 m ²	Economy - production, storage	- Number of floors: HGF and GF+1; - Area 2820 m ² per floor.

Source: PC "Institute for Constructional Development", PS "Free Customs Zone Novi Sad"

Free Customs Zone Novi Sad

One of four free zones in the Republic of Serbia that offers the opportunity to conduct production and service activities without paying customs duties and taxes along with other benefits guaranteed by the Law on Free Zones.

Free Customs Zone Novi Sad offers:

- Greenfield sites for new facilities
- Renting of storage space in the premises of the Free Customs Zone
- Renting of space in the open-air storage facilities
- Renting of office space
- Logistics services (loading/unloading, storing, forwarding).

6.14 Benefit packages for investors

6.14.1 Benefit packages offered by local community

Novi Sad has the potential to offer significant business benefits, being the largest city in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and a driver of regional development.

For construction of buildings worth more than €1,000,000.00, which are important for economic development of the City of Novi Sad and intended for activities projected to permanently employ more than 50 people, for the period of four years from the date of signing the land development fee contract, the fee can be decreased up to 50%, provided the consent of the City Council.

Fee for building construction is paid according to contract, namely:

- in full, within 15 days from the date of contract signing. Land development fee paid in full according to contract is decreased by 30%.
- in instalments: first instalment in the amount of 30% within 15 days from the date of contract signing, and the remaining amount in at most 36 monthly instalments, which are adapted to the increase in retail prices in the Republic of Serbia.

6.14.2 Financial assistance

Government of the Republic of Serbia

Serbia Investment and Export Promotion Agency (SIEPA); Besides the existing advantages of having an educated workforce, custom-free export to the European Union, countries of southeast Europe (CEFTA), Russia, Belarus, Turkey, and EFTA countries, the strategic and geographic position and the lowest profit tax rate in Europe of 10%, Serbia also offers financial assistance to potential investors. Pursuant to the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Serbia that was passed in the first half of 2010, investment projects in all the fields, other than trade, tourism, catering, and agriculture, can bid for grants from the state budget. Funds are intended for financing investment projects in production and service sector that may be subject to international trade.

Total funds that can be awarded are determined according to the number of new job opportunities created in the period of three years, and depend on the type of investment, location of investment and degree to which the investment meets the criteria laid for in this decree, namely:

- For investments in production sector, for every new job opportunity created in the period of three years from the date of signing of grant contract from €2,000 to €5,000 (for Novi Sad);
- For investments in service sector which are, or may be subject to international trade, from €2,000 to €10,000 per new job opportunity created in the period of three years;
- For investments whose total value is greater than €50 million and which create at least 300 new job opportunities, funds of 20% of the total investment are allocated;
- For investments whose total value is greater than €200 million and which create at least 1000 new job opportunities, funds of 25% of the total investment are allocated.

Development Fund of the Republic of Serbia was founded in order to promote a balanced economic and regional development, employment, export, establishing and developing of small and medium-sized enterprises and entrepreneurship. Those who have the right to utilise the funds are business entities in the Republic of Serbia: privately owned legal entities – companies, stock companies with majority private ownership, newly privatised enterprises with paid off social capital and entrepreneurs.

Government of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina

Provincial Secretariat for Labour, Employment and Gender Equality gives subsidies, in lump sum, to employers who create new job opportunities for the unemployed who are registered in the National Employment Service. The amount of subsidy that can be assigned to employers in Novi Sad is 80.000,00 RSD per a newly employed individual. The amount of 50.000,00 RSD can be added to the subsidy for employers who:

- employ an individual belonging to the category of the unemployed who are underprivileged in finding a job,
- employ long-term unemployed people,
- employ an unemployed individual who needs two years or more for entitlement for pension,
- create a job opportunity in companies or entrepreneurial firms registered for production, processing industry, craftsmanship, and the field of provision of social services.

Provincial Secretariat for Science and Technological Development co-finances the opening of pilot-production applying new technologies with up to 49% of the investment value. Those that are eligible to apply are companies registered in the Republic of Serbia that plan to start up new plants in the AP Vojvodina and employ no less than 20 new employees.

Companies that are granted funds by the Secretariat for Science and Technological Development based on the public invitation are responsible to return them within the period ranging from 1 to 5 years in the form of donations to health institutions, social protection institutions, schools and other institutions, which are defined as priority institutions by the competent Provincial Secretariats.

Development Fund of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina was established in order to create conditions for promoting the development of infrastructure, economy and balanced regional development. Based on economic

principles, the Fund participates in implementation of development programmes and projects in the fields of infrastructure, business, agriculture, support to establishment of small and medium-sized enterprises and development of entrepreneurship, as well as balancing the regional development of the AP Vojvodina. Those who are eligible to use long-terms funds are legal entities with majority of private capital and physical persons with the head-office/residence in the territory of the AP Vojvodina or outside the territory of the AP Vojvodina that plan to implement their programmes in the territory of the AP Vojvodina.

Provincial Fund for Agricultural Development was founded with the objective to promote the development of agriculture in Vojvodina and eliminate problems in the field of agricultural production through participation in financing of programmes aimed at enhancing and development of certain branches of agriculture; promoting of more intensive and consistent production and securing more goods for export; encouraging the establishment and organisation of enterprises in the field of agriculture; promoting the development of farmers' co-operatives and proposing of incentives of the system character at the Provincial level. Loans are distributed to agricultural estates – legal and physical entities from the AP Vojvodina that are entered in the Register of agricultural estates.

6.14.3 Tax incentives

With regard to achieving the objectives of economic policy in the sense of stimulating economic growth, development of small enterprises, concession based investment, the taxpayers are provided tax incentives.

The Law on corporate tax ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" no. 25/01, 80/02, 43/03, 84/04, 18/10) sets forth certain tax exemptions (in relation to non-profit organisations, concession investments, and other investments in companies for job training, professional rehabilitation and employment of disabled persons), as well as tax credits. The Law on corporate tax also sets forth the incentives for investments based on which the taxpayers can be exempted from payment of corporate profit tax for the period of ten years, under the conditions that are defined by the above-mentioned Law.

Tax exemptions

Those eligible for exemptions from payment of corporate profit tax are the taxpayers (non-profit organisations) that record surplus of income over expenditures up to 400,000 dinars during the year approved for tax-exemption, but under the conditions set forth by this Law.

Concession company, i.e. a concessionaire who has a company registered for concession activities conducting, is exempt from payment of tax on profit that has been generated based on revenues from the subject of concession during the period of up to five years from the day of completion of concession investment.

Enterprises for job training, vocational rehabilitation, and employment of disabled persons are eligible for exemption from payment of corporate profit tax proportional to participation of such persons with the total number of employees.

Tax credits

Taxpayers who invest in fixed assets in their own property, to perform their core activity and activities registered in the founding act of the taxpayer, i.e. those mentioned in another act of the taxpayer, which determines the activities that the taxpayer performs, are granted tax credits at the rate of 20% of the executed investment, but up to the maximum of 50% of the calculated tax in the year of investment.

Taxpayers who have been classified as small companies pursuant to the Law regulating the accounting issues, are granted tax credits up to 40% of the executed investment into fixed assets to perform their core activity and activities registered in the founding act of the taxpayer, i.e. those mentioned in another act of the taxpayer, which determines the activities that the taxpayer performs, but up to the maximum of 70% of the calculated tax in the year of investment.

Incentives for investments

Taxpayers who invest in their own fixed assets, or the ones in whose fixed assets another person invests more than 800 million dinars, and who use those funds to perform their core activity and activities registered in the founding act of the taxpayer, i.e. those mentioned in another act of the taxpayer, which defines activities performed by taxpayer, and who hire additionally at least 100 employees on a permanent basis during the period of investment, shall be exempted from payment of corporate profit tax for the period of 10 years, in proportion to the investment.

Avoiding of double taxation of profit realised in other countries

Residential taxpayers who record profit from conducting business activities in other countries, in which they paid corporate profit taxes in accordance with the law, shall be granted tax credit in the amount equal to the corporate profit tax paid in that country.

6.14.4 Training programmes for employees

Every year, the National Employment Service – Novi Sad Branch Office, organises different programmes for additional education and training, intended for unemployed persons in the territory of all 12 municipalities of the southern Bačka District.

Programmes

Programmes for trainees - programme of professional vocational training for unemployed persons without work experience who have a university degree, higher school degree, or secondary vocational degree, employing them for a specified period of time and aimed at enabling them to pass the internship exam, namely specific professional exam, and keeping them employed for the period that is at least equal to duration of the financed internship period. Within the Active Employment Policy Programme and in co-operation with the National Employment Service, the City of Novi Sad finances the professional training of interns for the period of up to 12 months.

Trainees - Volunteers - programme of professional training of unemployed persons with the education corresponding to the levels from III to VII, who are involved voluntarily, without employment, in training for independent work within certain professions aimed at enabling them to pass the internship exam, namely specific professional exam.

Volunteers at practice - programme of professional training of unemployed persons with the education corresponding to the levels from III to VII, without employment, which lasts for six months irrespective of the education level.

Training programmes

Training in basic computer literacy - acquiring of basic skills and knowledge for work on PCs. The Branch Office of the Employment Service Novi Sad organises the training in basic computer literacy for unemployed persons within the IQS (Integrated Qualification Scheme) Programme that is implemented by the Provincial Secretariat for Labour, Employment, and Gender Equality.

Foreign language course refers to business English course.

Re-training and additional training for the Labour Market - implies change of profession or raising of the competence level through acquiring new or upgrading of the existing knowledge and skills.

Re-training and additional training for a known employer - acquiring knowledge and skills necessary for jobs in accordance with the employers' internal plans and programmes. Upon successfully completed training, the unemployed persons are employed on a permanent basis.

Functional basic education for adults - programme that enables unemployed persons to acquire basic education and certificate on completed particular training programme, namely acquired vocation with competences.

Entrepreneurship development

Stimulation of entrepreneurship development and entrepreneurial culture in the National Employment Service is implemented through information and advisory services for unemployed individuals, entrepreneurial education services, as well as monitoring services aimed at users of subsidies for self-employment who express the need for professional support in the beginning period of business activities.

6.14.5 Novi Sad Business Incubator

Aim of the Novi Sad Business Incubator is to assist newly-established IT and creative industry companies in the early, critical, years of their business. Business Incubator provides the following services to users:

- business premises lease
- resources of the incubator
- accounting and legal services
- consulting services in the domains of finance, marketing and application of high technologies

Founders of the Novi Sad Business Incubator are: City of Novi Sad, VIP Fund, Faculty of Technical Sciences and PUC "Informatics".

6.15 Taxes

Value-added tax

Value-added tax is a general consumption tax, which is calculated and paid for the delivery of goods and services, in all phases of production and trading of goods, as well as for the import of goods.

Value-added tax rate is:

- standard rate 18%
- reduced rate 8%

Corporate tax

Corporate tax rate is proportionate and uniform, and amounts to 10%.

Income tax

Income tax rate is 12% for salaries, or 20% for other types of income. Other types of income include income from agriculture and forestry, self-employment, copyright and industrial property, capital, real estate, capital gains and other revenue.

Annual income tax

Annual income tax is paid by natural persons – residents, whose income in a calendar year is three times higher than average annual income per employee paid out in the Republic of Serbia in the year for which tax is determined, according to the republic body responsible for statistics.

Annual income tax rate is 10%, or 15%, depending on the amount of annual income. For foreign citizens, who have residential status, lower tax rate is calculated for earnings lower than eight average annual incomes in Serbia, and higher for income exceeding that amount.

Social security contributions

Contributions provide funds for mandatory social insurance financing, i.e. pension and disability insurance, health insurance and unemployment insurance.

Contribution rates for social insurance:

- pension and disability insurance 11%;
- health insurance 6.15%;
- unemployment insurance 0.75%.

6.16 Building permit issuing process

Table 45. Building permit issuing process				
No.	Steps	Necessary documentation	Institution	Deadline for issuing
1.	INFORMATION ABOUT THE SITE	- Copy of the plan for the subject land plot;	Land Register Department;	Within 8 days from the date when all the conditions for document issuing are fulfilled;
		- Evidence on payment of prescribed taxes.		
2.	SITE PERMIT	- Copy of the subject land plot plan; - Evidence on the property right (title), namely rental right over the construction land, not more than six months old; - Excerpt from the Register of ground installations - Utilities Cadastre (if infrastructure project is the subject of application);	Land Register Department;	Within 8 days from the date when all the conditions for document issuing are fulfilled;
		- Evidence on payment of prescribed taxes.		
3.	BUILDING PERMIT	- Legally valid site permit;	City Planning and Housing Affairs Department;	Within 8 days from the date when all the conditions for document issuing are fulfilled;
		- Evidence on the property right (title), namely rental right over the construction land;	Land Register Department;	
		- Master project harmonised with the site permit with executed technical control (in 3 copies);	Architectural bureau;	
		- Evidence on regulated mutual relations with respect of payment of the fee for construction land regulation;	PC "Institute for Constructional Development";	
		- Agreement on the Master Project, if it was required by previous conditioned and approval of public and public utility companies;	- PC and PUC;	
		- Evidence on payment of prescribed taxes.		

Table 45. Building permit issuing process

4.	UTILISATION PERMIT	- Building permit;	City Planning and Housing Affairs Department;	Within 7 days from the date when all the conditions for document issuing are fulfilled;
		- Project of the built structure if there were deviations during the building works in relation to the Master Project;	Architectural bureau;	
		- Copy of the plan with the marked built structure;	Land Register Department;	
		- Statement of the investor and contractor that the works have been carried out in accordance with the approved technical documentation;	Contractor and investor;	
		- Opinions about the executed works issued by public companies or other institutions and services that issued the previous conditions and approvals for building of the subject structure;		
		- Evidence on payment of prescribed taxes.		
5.	WORKS FOR WHICH A BUILDING PERMIT IS NOT BEING ISSUED	- Copy of the subject land plot plan;	Land Register Department;	
		- Evidence on the property right (title), namely rental right over the construction land, not more than six months old;		
		- Conceptual Design and Master Plan (depending on the type of works);	Architectural bureau;	
		- Evidence on payment of prescribed taxes.		
6.	STRUCTURE DEMOLITION	- Proof of ownership of the structure, i.e. of the part of the structure to be demolished;	Land Register Department;	Within 15 days from the date when all the conditions for document issuing are fulfilled;
		- Copy of the plan;		
		- Master plan of structure demolition with technical control (three copies);	Architectural bureau;	
		- Traffic regulation scheme for immediate environment of the structure to be demolished;	Land Register;	
		- Other special conditions, if the demolition of the structure would harm public interest;		
		- Information about the site or site permit showing that demolition of the subject structure is planned, in order for the land to be adapted to the purpose, in accordance with urban development plan.	City Planning and Housing Affairs Department;	
		- Evidence on payment of prescribed taxes.		

Source: City Planning and Housing Affairs Department





7

WORKFORCE

7.1 Number and structure of the employed persons

Table 46. Total number of the employed persons and gender structure, 2005–2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
City	141,563	146,712	148,585	151,369	142,479
Women (%)	43.5	43.0	43.0	43.2	43.72
Men (%)	56.5	57.0	57.0	56.8	56.28
District	209,525	211,815	213,449	215,873	202,114
Women (%)	42.8	42.9	43.0	43.3	43.64
Men (%)	57.2	57.1	57.0	56.7	56.36
Serbia	2,068,964	2,025,627	2,002,344	1,999,476	1,889,085
Women (%)	43.5	43.1	43.4	43.7	44.34
Men (%)	56.5	56.9	56.6	56.3	55.66

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

Table 47. Structure of the employed persons, annual overview

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
City	100	100	100	100	100
Employed in companies, institutions, co-operatives and other organisations	70.6	66.3	67.1	67.5	70.2
Entrepreneurs and their employees and independent business owners	29.4	33.7	32.9	32.5	29.8
District	100	100	100	100	100
Employed in companies, institutions, co-operatives and other organisations	70.0	66.6	66.6	66.8	69.5
Entrepreneurs and their employees and independent business owners	30.0	33.4	33.4	33.2	30.5
Serbia	100	100	100	100	100
Employed in companies, institutions, co-operatives and other organisations	74.7	72.7	71.6	71.4	73.9
Entrepreneurs and their employees and independent business owners	25.3	27.3	28.4	28.6	26.1

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

Graph 16: Structure of the employed persons, 2005–2009



7.2 Employment according to activities

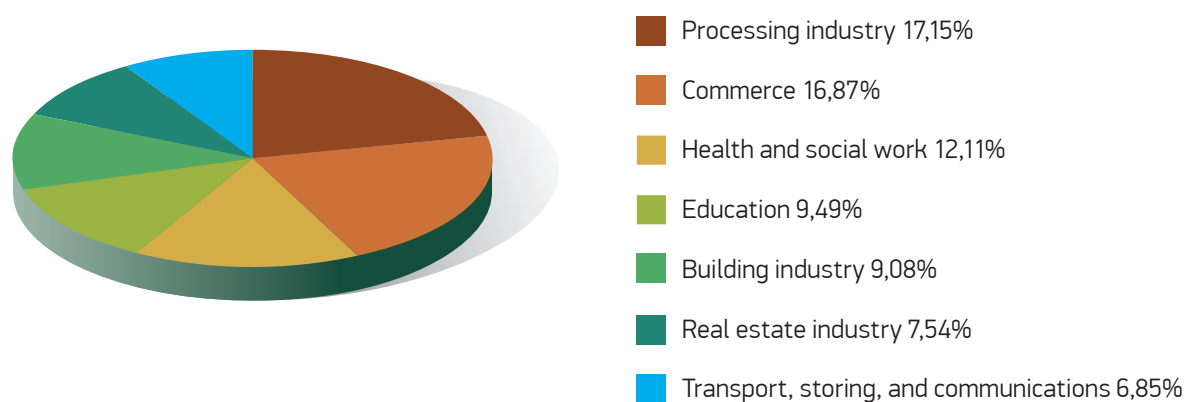
Table 48. Structure of the employed persons per sectors of activities, 2009

	City	Structure of the employed persons in the city (%)	Structure of the employed persons in the district (%)	Structure of the employed persons in Serbia (%)
Employed persons – total	100,080	100	100	100
Women	46,828	46.79	45.68	44.98
Men	53,252	53.21	54.32	55.02
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	2,231	2.23	4.87	3.23
Fishing	99	0.10	0.14	0.07
Ore and stone mining	945	0.94	0.71	1.60
Processing industry	17,173	17.15	22.06	24.30
Power production and supply with electricity, gas, and water	1,888	1.89	2.20	3.28
Building industry	9,084	9.08	7.42	5.65
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles	16,886	16.87	15.57	13.82
Hotels and restaurants	1,194	1.19	1.06	1.61
Transport, storing and communications	6,852	6.85	6.30	7.64
Financial mediation	4,220	4.22	3.25	2.63
Real estate and renting activities	7,543	7.54	6.09	5.71
Public administration and social insurance	4,367	4.36	4.44	5.10
Education	9,500	9.49	10.01	9.65
Health and social work	12,117	12.11	11.02	11.63
Other utility, social and personal services	5,981	5.98	4.86	4.08

*Information relating to employees of companies, co-operatives, institutions and organisations

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

Graph 17: Structure of the employed persons per sectors of activities, 2009



7.3 Average salaries

Table 49. Average salary per employee, 2009

	City	District	Serbia
Average gross salary (with taxes and contribution)	51,013	46,774	44,147
Average net salary (without taxes and contribution)	36,500	33,513	31,733

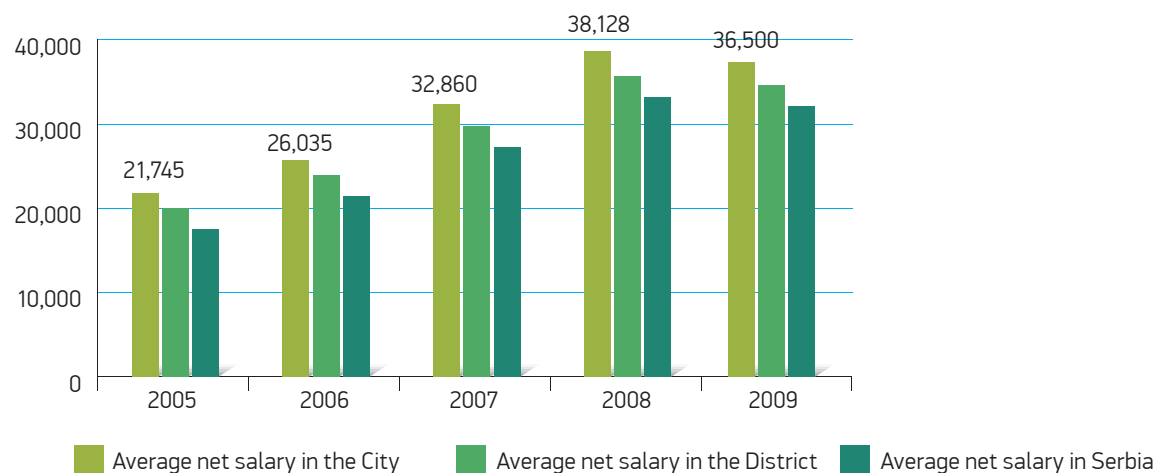
Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

Table 50. Comparative overview of average salaries, 2005–2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Average gross salary in the City	31,680	38,175	45,956	53,310	51,013
Average gross salary in the District	29,212	35,438	42,357	49,290	46,774
Average gross salary in Serbia	25,514	31,745	38,744	45,674	44,147
Average net salary in the City	21,745	26,035	32,860	38,128	36,500
Average net salary in the District	20,039	24,192	30,306	35,278	33,513
Average net salary in Serbia	17,443	21,707	27,759	32,746	31,733

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

Graph 18: Comparative annual overview of average net salaries per employee (RSD)



7.4 Salaries according to activities

Table 51. Average salary per employee without taxes and contributions per sectors of activities, 2008

	2008		
	City	District	Serbia
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	37,312	27,106	26,696
Fishing	25,038	21,979	20,921
Ore and stone mining	48,529	48,556	39,729
Processing industry	24,816	27,603	26,391
Power production and supply with electricity, gas, and water	55,523	47,022	41,222
Building industry	39,049	36,537	30,178
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles	30,736	27,831	30,561
Hotels and restaurants	20,422	20,228	21,800
Transport, storing and communications	38,373	35,683	35,046
Financial mediation	71,250	70,111	65,419
Real estate and renting activities	40,399	38,981	37,531
Public administration and social insurance	42,217	39,880	38,730
Education	40,114	37,021	34,451
Health and social work	36,131	35,801	34,878
Other utility, social and personal services	40,249	39,682	31,674
Average net salary – total	38,128	35,278	32,746

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

Graph 19: Average net salary per sectors of activities (RSD), 2008

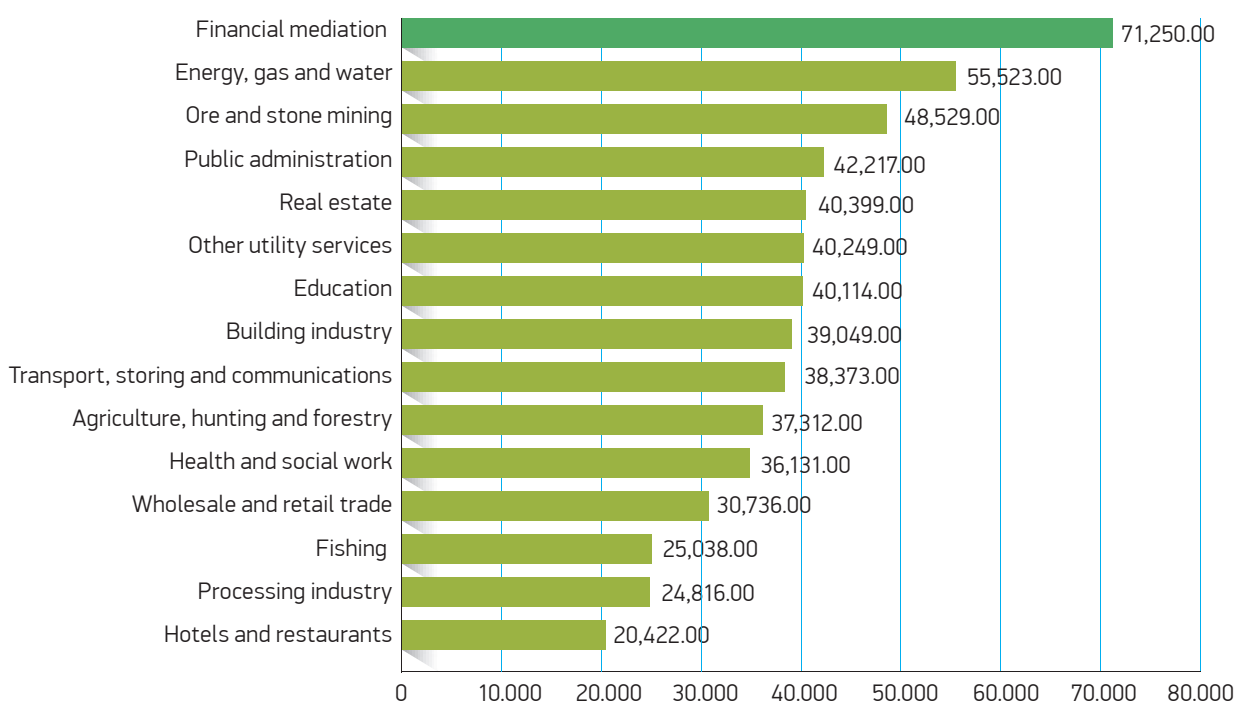


Table 52. Annual overview of average salary per employee without taxes and contributions per sectors of activities

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	21,861	27,379	31,971	37,312
Fishing	16,244	17,762	21,989	25,038
Ore and stone mining	24,992	30,987	40,447	48,529
Processing industry	13,552	17,911	21,995	24,816
Power production and supply with electricity, gas, and water	32,628	39,389	53,073	55,523
Building industry	22,197	26,142	33,933	39,049
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles	19,802	24,435	28,076	30,736
Hotels and restaurants	12,326	12,126	17,501	20,422
Transport, storing and communications	24,111	27,933	33,632	38,373
Financial mediation	40,481	47,722	65,923	71,250
Real estate and renting activities	28,432	32,079	36,577	40,399
Public administration and social insurance	25,864	31,381	37,450	42,217
Education	21,936	26,593	33,350	40,114
Health and social work	21,758	23,064	29,063	36,131
Other utility, social and personal services	24,334	29,448	36,469	40,249
Average net salary – total	21,745	26,035	32,860	38,128

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

Table 53. Average salary per employee without taxes and contributions, economic/non-economic activities, annual overview

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Economic activities	21,481	26,181	33,277	37,962	34,937
Non-economic activities	22,148	25,816	32,267	38,354	39,042
Average net salary – total	21,745	26,035	32,860	38,128	36,500

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

7.5 Employment

Table 54. Structure of employment, cumulative data for the January–December 2009 period

		City	Share in the district (%)	Share in Serbia (%)
Employment – women	Number	23,421	73.89	7.53
	%	46.99	/	/
Employment – men	Number	26,425	76.29	7.96
	%	53.01	/	/
Permanent employment	Number	17,247	78.49	8.54
	%	34.60	/	/
Temporary employment	Number	32,599	73.49	7.39
		65.40	/	/
Employment - total		49,846	75.14	7.75

Source: National Employment Service

7.6 Unemployment

Table 55. Structure of unemployed persons and job seekers according to gender, December 2009

		City	Share in the district (%)	Share in Serbia (%)
Unemployed persons – women	Number	16,496	47.73	4.27
	%	55.96	/	/
Unemployed persons – men	Number	12,984	42.78	3.77
		44.04	/	/
Unemployed persons - total		29,480	45.42	4.04
Job seekers – women	Number	18,924	49.61	4.31
	%	57.49	/	/
Job seekers – men	Number	13,995	43.93	3.75
	%	42.51	/	/
Share of the unemployed persons in the number of job seekers (%)	Total	90.43	/	/
	Women	87.55	/	/
	Men	94.39	/	/
Job seekers - Total		32,919	47.02	4.05

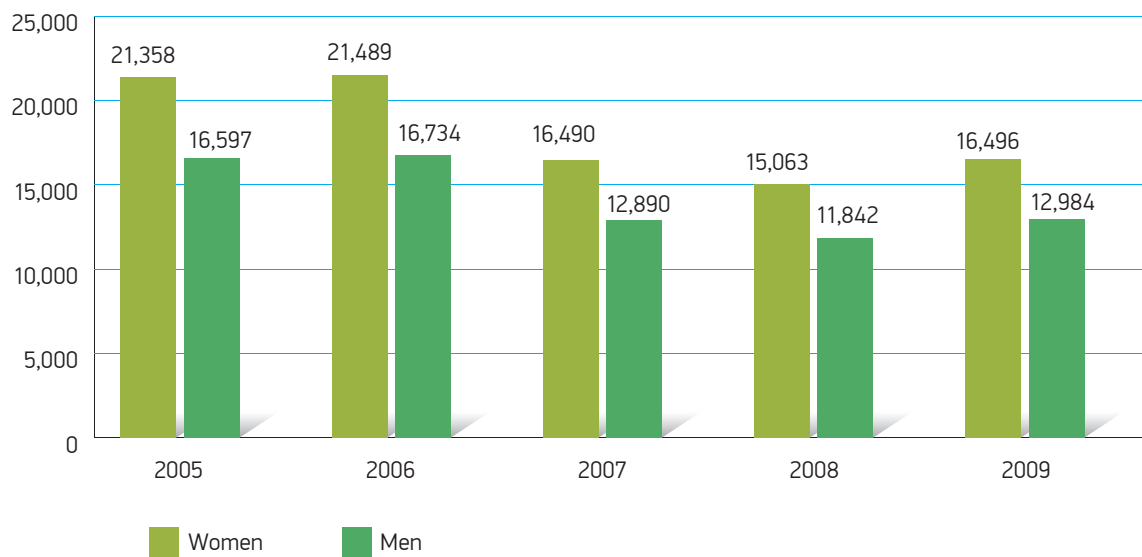
Source: National Employment Service

Table 56. Number and gender structure of unemployed persons, annual overview

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Unemployed persons - women	21,358	21,489	16,490	15,063	16,496
Unemployed persons – men	16,597	16,734	12,890	11,842	12,984
Unemployed persons - total	37,955	38,223	29,380	26,905	29,480

Source: National Employment Service

Graph 20: Number and gender structure of unemployed persons, annual overview



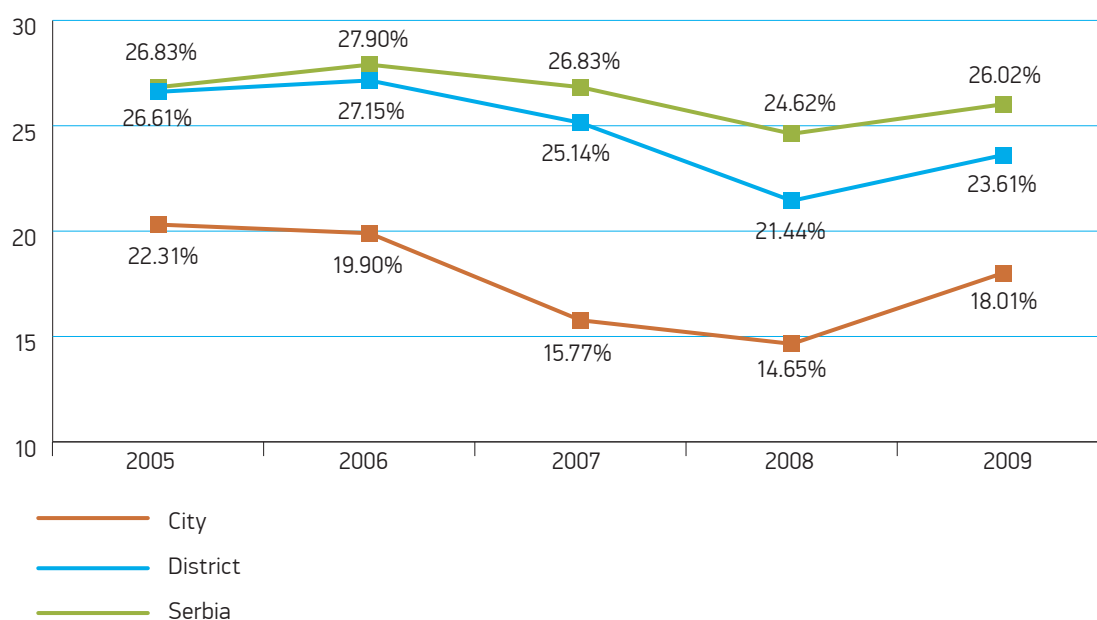
7.7 Registered unemployment rate

Table 57. Registered unemployment rate, 2005–2009

Unemployment rate (%)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
City	20.31	19.90	15.77	14.65	18.01
District	26.61	27.15	25.14	21.44	23.61
Serbia	26.83	27.90	26.83	24.62	26.02

Source: National Employment Service

Graph 21: Registered unemployment rate (%)



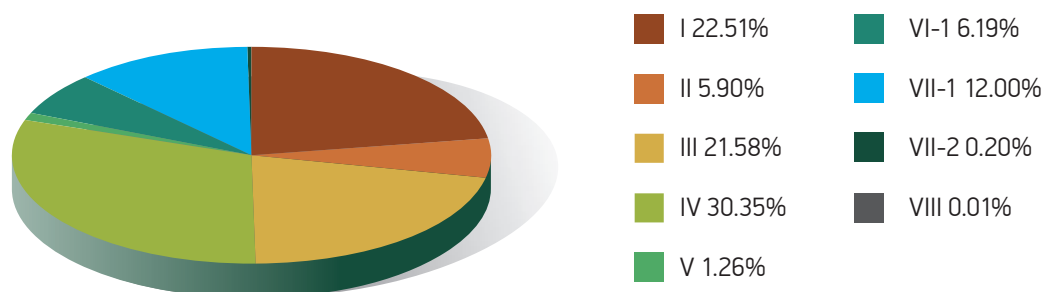
7.8 Unemployment according to education level

Table 58. Unemployment according to education level, 2009

	City	Share in the total number of unemployed persons (%)
I	6,636	22.51
II	1,740	5.90
III	6,362	21.58
IV	8,946	30.35
V	372	1.26
VI-1	1,824	6.19
VII-1	3,538	12.00
VII-2	58	0.20
VIII	4	0.01
Total	29,480	100

Source: National Employment Service

Graph 22: Structure of unemployed persons according to education level, 2009



7.9 Length of unemployment

Table 59. Length of unemployment, 2009

	City	Share in the total number of unemployed persons (%)
First employment	10,842	36.78
Up to 1 year	7,543	25.59
1–2 years	7,462	25.31
2–3 years	3,577	12.13
3–5 years	3,856	13.08
5–8 years	3,616	12.27
8–10 years	1,184	4.02
Over 10 years	2,242	7.60
Total	29,480	100

Source: National Employment Service

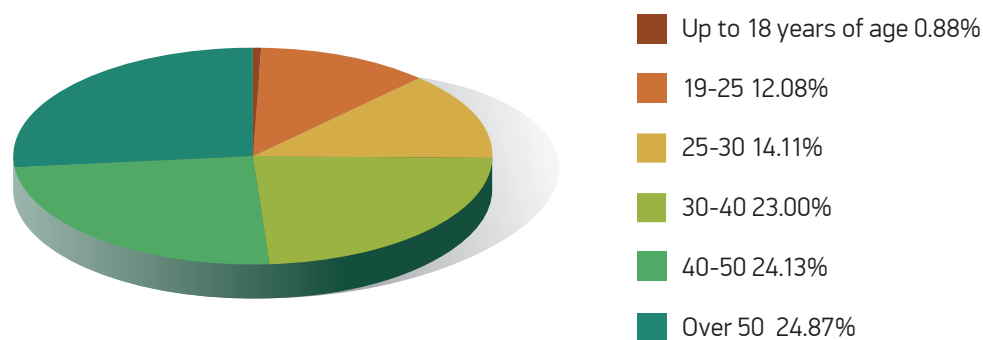
7.10 Unemployment according to age structure

Table 60. Unemployment according to age structure, 2009

Age	City	Share in the total number of unemployed persons (%)
Up to 18 years of age	260	0.88
19–25	3,563	12.08
25–30	4,159	14.11
30–40	7,054	23.93
40–50	7,113	24.13
Over 50	7,331	24.87
Total	29,480	100

Source: National Employment Service

Graph 23: Unemployment according to age structure, 2009





A photograph of a person sitting on a dark wooden park bench, reading a newspaper. The person's legs are visible, wearing light-colored trousers and white sneakers. The background is a blurred park scene with green grass, trees, and a flower bed with pink and white flowers. The lighting is bright, suggesting a sunny day.

8

PUBLIC RESOURCES

8.1 Transport infrastructure

8.1.1 Road transport

Novi Sad is in the close vicinity of the most important highway directions that lead to all four sides of Europe.

Those are the E-75 highway from the north and central Europe, and E-70 highway from west Europe, which are both directed towards the south and southeast part of the continent. There are three existing bridges across the river Danube in the territory of Novi Sad (Sloboda Bridge, Varadin Bridge, and assembly-disassembly highway-railroad bridge MD 88).

The intercity bus station in Novi Sad is located at Jaša Tomić Boulevard.

The list of public roads in the territory of Novi Sad:

Public Roads Category 1:

- Novi Sad - Bačka Palanka M7
- Novi Sad - Ruma M21
- Novi Sad - Belgrade M22
- Novi Sad - Subotica M22.1
- Novi Sad - Maradik M22.2

Public Roads Category 2:

- Novi Sad - Vrbas P102
- Novi Sad - Beočin P107
- Novi Sad - Titel P110
- Novi Sad - Temerin P120
- Novi Sad - Rumenka - Stepanovićevo P127

Table 61. Length of roads, 2008

		City (km)	Share in the length of the same category roads in the district (%)	District (km)
Length of roads – total		347	26.35	1,317
Modern roadways		347	27.69	1,253
1st rank public roads	Total	130	42.62	305
	Modern roadway	130	42.62	305
2nd rank public roads	Total	115	22.07	521
	Modern roadway	115	22.42	513
Local roads	Total	102	20.77	491
	Modern roadway	102	23.45	435

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

8.1.2 Railroad transport and infrastructure

Novi Sad represents the most concentrated railroad junction in this part of the country. The territory of the city intersects with Corridor 10, which connects Novi Sad with North-West Europe on one side and South-East Europe and Asia on the other side.

The Railroad Maintenance Department of Public Company "Serbian Railways" is in charge of railroad maintenance at four main directions:

- Belgrade - Subotica - state border direction (Corridor 10)
Indjija - Lovćenac (85.518 km)
- Novi Sad - Bogojevo direction
Novi Sad - Karavukovo (75.545 km)
- Novi Sad - Orlovat - Tomaševac - Belgrade direction
Novi Sad - Orlovat (71.350 km)
- Novi Sad - Bečej - Senta - Subotica direction
Novi Sad - Bečej (55.245 km)

In addition to the four main directions, the Railroad Maintenance Department of Public Company "Serbian Railways" is also in charge of maintenance of several secondary directions that act as branches of the main directions:

- Petrovaradin – Beočin (17.035 km)
- Gajdobra – Bačka Palanka (14.628 km)
- Karavukovo – Bač (13.420 km)

The Railroad Maintenance Department is one of 14 departments within Public Company "Serbian Railways" in the territory of the Republic of Serbia. In the territory regulated by this department, the speed of trains in all the above-mentioned directions is regulated by a set timetable.

8.1.3 Air traffic

"Nikola Tesla" Airport in Belgrade is the nearest airport to Novi Sad, at the distance of approximately 80 km. In Novi Sad, 16 km north of the city centre, there is a small sports airfield of Čenej, and it can currently accept smaller sports aircraft and tourist airplanes. The reconstruction and extension of this airport are planned.

8.1.4 Navigation

On the Danube in Novi Sad there are three international river docking facilities and the Port of Novi Sad which, with its own infrastructure, reloading and storing capacities, represents one of the strategic points in river transport development. At the Conference of European Ministries of Transport, the Danube was proclaimed a fully navigable river in accordance with the European Union standards. The section from the state border to Belgrade was classified in the group of second-class sections according to navigability with the maximum capacity of four barges in a convoy and a carrying capacity from 6,400 to 12,000 tons. In Novi Sad, there is also a navigable section of the Danube-Tisa-Danube Canal in the total length of 15 km and a two-way navigation along its whole length for vessels with up to 1,000 tons of capacity and 2.1 m of draft. Along the above-mentioned section, there is lock for vessels, five bridges for land transport and one railroad bridge.

8.2 Communal infrastructure

8.2.1 Waterworks and sewerage

Table 62. Characteristics of the water supply system in the city

1	Percentage of population connected to the water supply system:	95%										
2	Approximate length of the water supply system: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Raw water network• Clean water network	19.1 km 1200 km										
3	Age of the water supply system:	<table><tr><td>5%</td><td><10 years</td></tr><tr><td>22%</td><td>11-20 years</td></tr><tr><td>53%</td><td>21-30 years</td></tr><tr><td>17%</td><td>31-40 years</td></tr><tr><td>3%</td><td>41-50 years</td></tr></table>	5%	<10 years	22%	11-20 years	53%	21-30 years	17%	31-40 years	3%	41-50 years
5%	<10 years											
22%	11-20 years											
53%	21-30 years											
17%	31-40 years											
3%	41-50 years											
4	Share of pipes made of different materials (in %):	<table><tr><td>Asbestos</td><td>96,5%</td></tr><tr><td>Steel</td><td>1,7%</td></tr><tr><td>Ductile</td><td>0,7%</td></tr><tr><td>PVC</td><td>1%</td></tr><tr><td>Polyethylene</td><td>0,2%</td></tr></table>	Asbestos	96,5%	Steel	1,7%	Ductile	0,7%	PVC	1%	Polyethylene	0,2%
Asbestos	96,5%											
Steel	1,7%											
Ductile	0,7%											
PVC	1%											
Polyethylene	0,2%											
5	Well fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• „Štrand“• „Petrovaradinska Ada“• „Ratno Ostrvo“Total	<table><tr><td>6 wells</td></tr><tr><td>6 wells</td></tr><tr><td>9 wells</td></tr><tr><td>21 wells</td></tr></table>	6 wells	6 wells	9 wells	21 wells						
6 wells												
6 wells												
9 wells												
21 wells												
6	Number of users: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Business consumers• Tenants' assemblies (collective housing)• Individual consumersTotal	<table><tr><td>7,807</td></tr><tr><td>88,479</td></tr><tr><td>37,746</td></tr><tr><td>134,032</td></tr></table>	7,807	88,479	37,746	134,032						
7,807												
88,479												
37,746												
134,032												
7	Annual water consumption:	26.237.121 km ³										
8	Monthly water consumption per resident:	6.3 km ³										

Source: City Department for Utility Affairs

Sewerage system

The sewerage system in the territory of Novi Sad, unlike its water supply system, is not physically unique system because of topographic and hydrographic conditions present in the territory it covers. The drainage is carried out via several separate or connected catchment areas.

The following catchment areas have been created on the left bank of the Danube, where the central city area is located:

- Southern city sewerage catchment area of general type;
- Northern city sewerage catchment area of a general type;
- Waste water catchment area of the settlement of Klisa;
- Atmospheric waste water catchment area of the settlement Sajlovo;
- Atmospheric sewerage catchment area of the North IV Industrial Zone.

The following catchment areas have been created on the right bank of the Danube:

- Catchment area of the Rokov Potok Pump Station;
- Catchment area of Sremski Karlovci.

Table 63. Characteristics of the sewerage system in the city

1	Percentage of population connected onto the sewerage system:	74%
2	Sewerage system type:	general (90% or 900 km)
3	Sewerage system age:	5% constructed after 1990 92% constructed in the period from 1970 to 1990 3% constructed before 1970
4	Share of pipes made of different materials (in %):	Asbestos 80% Concrete 7.5% Polyethylene 12.5%
5	Approximate length of the sewerage system:	1,000 km
6	Annual quantity of wastewater that is taken away: (atmospheric and waste water)	40,000,000 m ³

Source: City Department for Utility Affairs

8.2.2 District heating system

The district heating system of the city consists of five city heating plants (Heating Plant (HP) North, South, East, West and Petrovaradin), two of which, i.e. HP South and HP East are connected with pipelines onto the Thermo-electric-heating power plant (TE-HP) Novi Sad via the main Distribution Station.

Heat consumption and the number of connected users

- The installed power of heating sources of the PUC "Novi Sad District Heating" on December 31st, 2009 was 652 MW.
- The installed power for users connected onto the system was 863 MW on December 31st, 2009 (residential users 600 MW, business users 263 MW).
- On December 31st, 2009, there were 83,753 residential users connected onto the heating energy distribution system of the company, 28,147 of which used heating energy for hot water preparation, and 6,871 business users.

Number of sub-stations and the length of the hot-water network on December 31st, 2009:

- Number of primary and secondary substations: 3,793.
- Total length of hot-water network: cca 206.7 km.

8.2.3 Electricity infrastructure

The buyers of electricity in the territory of the City of Novi Sad are connected onto the sub-station 110/35 kV "Novi Sad 1" (one transformer), "Novi Sad 2", "Novi Sad 4", "Novi Sad 7" (one transformer) and the belonging sub-stations 35/10(20) kV "Limani", "Centar", "Podbara", "Sever", "Industrijska", "Telep", "Petrovaradin" and "Rimski Šancevi". In addition to the above-mentioned sub-stations 110/35 kV, the consumption is also covered by sub-stations 110/20 kV "Novi Sad 1" (one transformer), "Novi Sad 5", "Novi Sad 6", "Novi Sad 7" (one transformer), "Novi Sad 9", "Futog" and "Rimski Šancevi".

The consumption area of "Novi Sad Electric Distribution" still operates with the voltage levels of 35kV, 20kV and 10kV, and long-term plans anticipate termination of work and reconstruction of structures for voltage levels of 35 kV and 10 kV and complete transition onto 20kV.

The total number of power sub-stations of all voltage levels, which are the property of "Novi Sad Electric Distribution", is 925 with the total installed power of 1284.18 MVA.

Overview of the number of power sub-stations (PSS) according to voltage levels with the installed power									
PSS 110/x kV		PSS 35/x kV		PSS 20/x kV		PSS 10/x kV		Total	
Number of PSS	P _{inst} (MVA)	Number of PSS	P _{inst} (MVA)	Number of PSS	P _{inst} (MVA)	Number of PSS	P _{inst} (MVA)	Number of PSS	P _{inst} (MVA)
8	544	8	184	804	479.85	105	76.33	925	1284,18

The total length of electrical distribution network is 2639.16 km.

110 kV	35 kV	20 kV	10 kV	0,4 kV	Total
0	165.2	428.05	373.01	1735.87	2702.13

The average growth rate of 4.38% was recorded in the period from 2000 to 2009. During the same period, the company recorded growth in number of new consumers of 5,234 a year on average, namely 2.01%.

8.2.4 Telecommunication system

Telekom Srbija JSC is the only public telecommunication operator of public fixed telecommunication services in our country. On April 1st, 2009, there were 170,783 installed and 156,328 connected telephone lines in Novi Sad, Petrovaradin, and Sremska Kamenica. There are 87 installed main switchboards. All the switchboards are digital and they offer their users the following services: internet, incoming call identification, specification of outgoing calls, blocking of outgoing calls, forwarding of incoming calls, conference call with three participants, speed dialling, etc. The last analogue switchboard was shut down in 2006, and since then there have been no dual-line connections in the city.

There are three operators in Serbia in the field of public mobile telecommunication networks. All three operators are licensed for public mobile telecommunication network and services within the public mobile telecommunication network in accordance with GSM/GSM1800 and UMTS/IMT-2000 standards by the Republic Agency for Telecommunications. The coverage of the entire territory of Novi Sad has been ensured through the work of 153 base stations. The operators provide a wide spectrum of additional services to their users. They include voice mail, call forwarding, on-hold calls, conference connection, sending and receiving of short text messages (SMS), data transfer, fax, incoming calls identification, regular monthly phone bill status, disconnecting based on request, connecting based on request, change of tariff packages, replacing of lost or damaged SIM cards, WAP, transfer of multimedia messages (MMS), etc. With the introduction of the third generation network (3G network), new types of services have become available: real time video calls, video streaming, clips, etc.

The level of internet usage in most cases depends on the level of development of access infrastructure and technology. Access to the Internet can be achieved via ISDN PRI interface and SMIN network (Serbian Multiservice Internet Network) of Telekom Srbija. In addition, Telekom Srbija has provided a broadband access to the Internet within its network infrastructure, which is possible to establish via ADSL modems placed at the end-users'. Furthermore, in addition to the above-mentioned access technologies, Internet access is also possible via cable modems (via the network developed by other cable operators), via wireless network or UMTS (3G) mobile operator networks. Cable operators distribute RTV programmes and they also provide their end-users with a broadband internet access.

The Republic Agency for Telecommunication has issued licences for radio-diffuse stations to broadcasting companies with their head-offices in Novi Sad:

1. Provincial public service:

The Radio Television of Vojvodina broadcasting company – radio and television is an independent public broadcasting service for the residents of Vojvodina, producing and broadcasting high-quality television, radio, and multimedia programme in Serbian and languages of ethnic minorities.

2. Provincial coverage: one broadcasting company,

3. Regional coverage: four broadcasting companies,

4. Local coverage: seven broadcasting companies.

Table 64. PTT traffic, 2008

		2008	
		City	Share in the district (%)
Number of post offices		50	44.25
Number of telephone subscribers		176,892	64.65
PTT turnover (dispatch)	Mail deliveries (1,000)	21,647	80.44
	Packages (1,000)	42	80.77

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

8.3 Energy sector

I. ELECTRICITY

Table 65. Energy consumption, status on December 31st, 2009

ELECTRICITY – CONSUMPTION		Number of consumers	Quantity (MWh)
1.	Households	232,250	1,057,681
2.	Business consumers	29,274	976,761
2.1.	Business consumers (high voltage)	418	566,712
2.2.	Other business consumers	28,856	410,049
3.	Total consumption (1+2)	261,524	2,034,442

ELECTRICITY – PRICES

CONSUMPTION CATEGORIES	Active energy		Reactive energy	Excessive reactive energy	Calculation power	Excessively taken-over power	Measuring station fee
	Higher tariff	Lower tariff					
	RSD/kWh	RSD/kWh					
High voltage 110 kV	3.105	1.035	0.135	0.270	397.042	794.084	95.83
Medium voltage 1-35 kV	3.416	1.139	0.284	0.567	476.450	952.901	95.83
Low voltage 0.4 kV	4.502	1.501	0.621	1.242	575.711	1,151.422	95.83

HOUSEHOLDS AND OTHER CONSUMPTION 0,4 kV	One-tariff measurement	High tariff	Low tariff	DUT	Calculation power	Measuring station fee
	RSD/kWh	RSD/kWh	RSD/kWh	RSD/kWh	RSD/kW	RSD/kW
Green zone up to 350 kWh	3.444	3.936	0.984	0.984	25.808	95.83
Blue zone 351-1600 kWh	5.166	5.904	1.476	1.476		
Red zone over 1600 kWh	10.332	11.808	2.952	2.952		
Illuminated advertisements	6.561	-	-	-	-	95.83
Public lighting	4.374	-	-	-	-	95.83

Price without VAT (18%)

II. NATURAL GAS

NATURAL GAS – CONSUMPTION	Number of consumers	Quantity (1,000 cm ³)
Natural gas consumers	40,864	59,996

Capacity utilisation rate 75.90%

NATURAL GAS – PRICES (P<6 bar)	RSD/ m ³	RSD/m ³ /day/year
Households	33.78	-
Business consumers	32.16	161.11

Price without VAT (8%)

III. WATER

WATER – CONSUMPTION		Number of consumers	Quantity (1,000 m ³)
1.	Business consumers	7,807	6,559
2.	Households	126,225	19,649
2.1.	Individual consumers	37,746	7,543
2.2.	Collective housing – consumers	88,479	12,106
3.	Total consumption (1+2)	134,032	26,208

WATER – utilisation rate = 74.73% - relation between the invoiced water (26,237,121 m³) and pumped water (35,107,691 m³)

WATER – PRICES		RSD/ m ³
1.	Business consumers	53.20
2.	Individual and collective housing	22.58

Price without VAT (8%)

IV. DISTRICT HEATING on December 31, 2009

DISTRICT HEATING – CONSUMPTION		Number of consumers	Distributed energy (MWh)
1.	Business consumers – heating	6,871	205,009
2.	Residential consumers – heating	83,753	716,185
3.	Consumable hot water	28,147	76,865
4.	Total consumption (1+2+3)		998,059

DISTRICT HEATING – PRICES		RSD
1.	Business consumers	
1.1	- for consumed energy	4.66 RSD/kWh
1.2	- for installed power	129.04 RSD/kW
2.	Residential consumers	
	- Price per m ²	61.55 RSD/ m ²
	- for consumed energy	3.17 RSD/kWh
	- for installed energy	99.14 RSD/kW
3.	Hot consumable water	189.81 RSD/ m ³

Price without VAT (8%)

Source: Energy Agency of the City of Novi Sad

8.4 Health care and social protection

Health care

According to the Decree on the Network plan of health care institutions, 15 health care institutions provide health protection to the residents of Novi Sad.

The Novi Sad Health Centre provides primary health care and protection, along with the Institute for Emergency Medical Assistance, Institute for Students' Health Care, Institute for Professional Health Care Novi Sad and Pharmacy of Novi Sad.

Higher levels of health care are provided by the Clinical Centre of Vojvodina, Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases of Vojvodina, Institute for Oncology of Vojvodina, Institute for Lung Diseases of Vojvodina, Institute for Children and Youth Health Care of Vojvodina, Special Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases Novi Sad, Blood Transfusion Institute of Vojvodina, Dentistry Clinic of Vojvodina and Institute for Public Health of Vojvodina.

In 2008, 7,739 employees of health care institutions provided health care services to the residents of Novi Sad. Out of the total number of employees in 2008, 5,635 were health care professionals, and 2,204 were employees of other profiles. Compared to the year 2007, the total number of health care professionals increased by 1.3%.

The network of hospitals (Clinical Center of Vojvodina, Institute for Children and Youth Health Care of Vojvodina, Dentistry Clinic of Vojvodina, Special Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases Novi Sad, Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases of Vojvodina, Institute for Oncology of Vojvodina and Institute for Lung Diseases of Vojvodina) provides health care services, not only to the residents of Novi Sad, but also to the population of the South Bačka District and Vojvodina.

Social services

Centre for Social Work of the City of Novi Sad is a social service institution, founded in 1960. It is organised as an inter-municipal centre with the head-office in Novi Sad, and departments in Beočin and Sremski Karlovci. The operations of the head-office include two teams (children and youth protection, and adult and elderly people's protection), six services (such as Service for marriage and family counselling, and the Day care centre), and a Shelter with the "Safe House" Centre.

The Novi Sad Gerontology Centre is a social protection institution whose main activity is offering services of accommodation and care to the elderly, sick and unsupported persons, assistance to people in the state of acute social need, day care centre for homeless, clubs for adults and elderly people, home care and home assistance services, and a day care centre for elderly people. The institution was established in 1964. At present it has four accommodation facilities in three locations: Elderly People's Home at Liman, Elderly Peoples' Home at Novo Naselje and two buildings of the Elderly People's Home in Futog with the total capacity of 868 users.

SOS Children's Village "Dr Milorad Pavlović" Sremska Kamenica is a social protection institution that deals with parentless children and young people and those without parental care, and children whose development has been hindered by their family situation all until the conditions are fulfilled for their return to their families or for entrusting other families to take care of them, either through adoption or in some other way, namely until they are prepared for independent life. Children's Village started functioning in 1975. Today, it carries out its activities at nine sites in 23 facilities, 15 of which are within the Children's Village in Sremska Kamenica, six apartments, and one family residential building, with two residential units. Children's Village can provide services to 148 users in total.

Home for Handicapped Children and Young People, Veternik, is a social protection institution that provides permanent accommodation, care and education, professional training and health care to children and young people with severe and moderate development disorders. The institution provides accommodation for 600 residents, from the age of three to adulthood.

Elementary and High School "Milan Petrović" Novi Sad is a specialised institution for continuous education and rehabilitation of children with development disorders and disabled persons, from their birth until inclusion into the community. The school was founded in 1958. In 2009, 944 children were included in the educational system of this institution – 48 children of the pre-school level, 689 at the elementary school level and 207 children at the secondary school level. There are 269 professionals employed in the school.

Table 66. Hospital capacities, 2008

	Number of beds	Share in the total number of beds (%)
Institute for Surgery	305	11.76
Institute for Internal Medicine	192	7.40
Institute of Neurology	95	3.66
Institute of Psychiatry	167	6.44
Clinic for Infectious Diseases	100	3.86
Clinic for Dermatological and Venereal Diseases	47	1.81
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic	70	2.70
Eye Clinic	70	2.70
Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic	230	8.87
Medical Rehabilitation Clinic	120	4.63
Special Hospital for Rheumatic Diseases Novi Sad	70	2.70
Oncology Institute of Vojvodina	239	9.22
Vojvodina Institute for Lung Diseases	314	12.11
Institute for Cardiovascular Diseases of Vojvodina	225	8.68
Institute for Children and Youth Health Protection of Vojvodina	349	13.46
Total	2,593	100

Source: Institute for Public Health of Vojvodina

Table 67. Physicians, dentists, and graduate pharmacists in health care departments, 2008

	2008	
	City	Share in the total number of doctors (%)
Medical doctors – total	1,498	100
General practitioners	155	10.35
Doctors in specialised training	139	9.28
Specialists	1,204	80.37
Dentists	135	/
Pharmacists	94	/

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

Table 68. Beneficiaries of social protection services – minors, 2008

	2008	
	City	Share in the total number of beneficiaries (%)
Threatened by family situation	3,029	71.27
Individuals with behavioural disorders	675	15.88
Mentally challenged	150	3.53
Physically challenged	149	3.51
Individuals with combined disorders	120	2.82
Other underage beneficiaries of social protection services	127	2.99
Total	4,250	100

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

Table 69. Beneficiaries of social protection services – adults, 2008

	2008	
	City	Share in the total number of beneficiaries (%)
Individuals with behavioural disorders	74	1.08
Psychologically and physically challenged	1,671	24.27
Poverty stricken	2,477	35.97
Individuals without support	7	0.10
Elderly	1,887	27.40
Other adult beneficiaries of social protection services	770	11.18
Total	6,886	100

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

8.5 Educational capacities

The City of Novi Sad is a large educational centre with a developed network of educational institutions at all levels.

Pre-school institution "Radosno Detinjstvo" was established in 1968 by merging eight smaller pre-school institutions into one. At present, the institution has 67 regional units – kindergartens, art workshop, two central kitchens, and the head-office building. In 2010, 14,000 children, who were distributed in 575 groups, attended the institution. The institution has 1,850 employees.

There are 34 regular elementary schools in the city that educate pupils from the first to the eighth grade, three art schools for pupils of elementary school age (two music and one ballet school), the school for elementary education of children with development disorders and elementary school for education of adults. Within the Elementary School "Jovan Popović", there is a special class for children with hearing problems. Regular classes are held in Serbian, Hungarian and Slovak. According to the data from the beginning of 2009/2010 school year, there were 28,667 pupils in elementary schools in 1,327 classes. The total number of employees is 2,807.

The high school network consists of four grammar schools, eight vocational schools (agriculture, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, two technical schools, traffic, medicine, and economics), three schools for art education (music, ballet, and design school), and a school for children with development disorders. The classes are held in Serbian, and in some schools, there are classes where the lectures are held in Hungarian. According to the data from the beginning of 2009/2010 school year, there were 16,831 pupils in secondary schools in 657 classes. The total number of employees is 1,771.

Generally speaking, the City of Novi Sad has a well-developed education system, which is constantly improving and developing.

The founder of the University in Novi Sad is the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and it is the only public university in its territory. The university and faculties within it have an educational and scientific autonomy. The activity of the university is based on the unity of educational, scientific and research work, namely research in the field of art.

The University of Novi Sad was founded in 1960, and it consists of faculties that are located in the four towns of the AP Vojvodina: Novi Sad, Subotica, Zrenjanin, and Sombor. Out of 14 faculties within the University of Novi Sad, 9 of them are located in Novi Sad - 7 are located in the University Park: Faculty of Philosophy, Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Technology, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Technical Sciences, Faculty of Science and Mathematics and Faculty of Sports and Physical Education, while the Faculty of Medicine is located within the Clinical Centre, and the Art Academy is located at the Petrovaradin Fortress. The Faculty of Economics is located in Subotica, and it also features a well-equipped building within the campus of the University of Novi Sad, used for classes that are organised for students living in the territory of Novi Sad. In December 2007, the Research and Development Institute for Lowland Forestry and Environment as well as the Research and Development Institute for Food Technologies became integral parts of the University of Novi Sad.

The University is located in the University Campus that spreads across the surface of 259,807 m² on the left bank of the river Danube, near the centre of the City of Novi Sad. In addition to the main administrative building of the University, the campus also accommodates faculties, Students' Centre with two students' homes and central restaurant, hotel

with apartments for temporary accommodation of young lecturers and associates, Students' Health Centre, sports and recreation contents and many scientific, specialised, cultural, information, sports and similar students' organisations, as well as a beautiful students' square.

University of Novi Sad organises academic and specialised studies of different levels. The academic studies are organised and held as basic academic studies, graduate academic studies – master studies, specialised academic studies and doctoral academic studies. Professional studies are organised as basic professional studies and specialised professional studies. The studios are organised by the university and its specific faculties. Multi-disciplinary graduate academic, specialised academic and doctoral academic studies are organised within the Association of Centres for Inter-disciplinary and Multi-disciplinary Studies and Research – ACIMSR.

The university passes study programmes (curricula) for the studies it organises and approves the study programmes (curricula) that are held at its faculties.

Lecturers and associates who undergo the selection procedure in accordance with the Law hold lectures at the university and in the faculties. Scientific and art related activities are carried out by researchers who undergo the selection procedure in accordance with the Law and by art associates. In academic 2008/2009, the faculties having their head-offices in Novi Sad employed 3,572 people (1,458 lecturers, 1,175 associates, and 939 non-teaching staff).

Table 70. Educational institutions capacity, 2009/2010

	Number of institutions	Number of pupils/students
Pre-schools institutions	1 (67 pre-schools)	14,400
Elementary schools	39	28,667
High Schools	16	16,831
Higher education*	4	6,158
Universities*	19	37,931

*Data for Higher schools and Universities

Source: City Administration for Education and Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

Table 71. Number and structure of educational institutions, 2007/2008

		City	Share in the total number of institutions in the district (%)
Elementary schools	Total	36	33.64
	Classes	1,124	47.83
High schools	Total	23	58.97
	Classes	667	67.37
Special schools	Total	10	30.30
	Classes	85	44.27
Adult education institutions	Total	1	100.00
	Classes	24	100.00
Higher schools		4	80.00
Universities		19	100.00
Institutes for pre-school children*		78	44.83
Students' homes*		7	100.00
Pupils' homes*		3	75.00
TOTAL – all institutions		181	46.53

*Data from 2009

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

Table 72. Total number of pupils, students in beneficiaries of educational institutions 2007/2008

		City	Share in the total number of pupils/students/beneficiaries in the district (%)
Elementary schools - pupils	Total	26,079	51.70
	Completed school	3,281	50.88
High schools - pupils	Total	16,965	68.53
	Completed school	4,163	67.38
Special schools - pupils	Total	582	44.94
	Completed school	132	59.46
Adult education - total	Total	341	100.00
	Completed school	43	100.00
Higher schools - students	Total	6,158	77.57
	State assisted	1,183	100.00
	Graduated	1,542	57.71
Universities - students	Total	37,931	100.00
	State Assisted	19,769	100.00
	Graduated	4,684	100.00
Pre-School institutions*	children attendants	14,184	65.21
Students' homes*	occupants	2,396	100.00
Pupils' homes*	occupants	826	91.17
Total - all pupils/students		88,056	71.76

*Data from 2009

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia





9

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

9.1 Air quality

Air is the main condition that all living beings need for their survival and thus it is important to monitor its quality. The air quality in Novi Sad has been monitored since 1971, namely since 1987 according to the current daily regime that is financed by the City of Novi Sad. The City Environmental Protection Department monitors the air quality in accordance with the Law on Environmental Protection and other regulations valid in this field.

The results of monitoring in 2009 show that the average annual value of some tested parameters exceeded the limit values set forth by the Law.

The obtained results indicate the need to undertake certain measures, such as changes in traffic regimes, planting of additional green surfaces, relocation of industrial plants out of residential zones, and ensuring of technical correctness of vehicles.

9.2 Soil quality

Soil is a natural resource, which represents the primary base for production of organic matter by growing of different plant types. It consists of mineral particles, organic material, water, and air, and it is habitat for plants, animals, and microorganisms.

One of soil protection and conservation measures is the implementation of monitoring, a permanent examination of all changes in agricultural and non-agricultural land, especially monitoring the existence of hazardous and noxious substances. In order to determine soil quality and examine the possibility of high-quality and safe food production in the territory of the City of Novi Sad, the quality of agricultural land was analyzed in the areas near busy roads, industrial zones and that of non-agricultural land.

The results obtained about the concentration of heavy metals, organic pollutants and microorganisms did not exceed the allowed values. Samples of non-agricultural land, namely samples from the beaches of Novi Sad, are not polluted by high concentration of heavy metals and organic pollutants.

9.3 Water quality

9.3.1 Drinking water

Provision of sufficient quantity of safe drinking water from the health aspect is the basic condition for accomplishment and maintenance of good health state of the entire population and strategic wealth of the Earth. Systematic monitoring of drinking water quality, which is financed by the City of Novi Sad, began in 1971 and it has been carried out under the current daily regime since 1987.

The number of daily drinking water samples is determined based on the number of equivalent residents (water consumption of 150 l). The Institute for Public Health of Vojvodina controls health safety of water from public wells once a month.

In 2009, 6,573 microbiological and physical and chemical inspections were conducted on drinking water samples of different volumes taken from water factory and water supply network of the Public Utility Company "Waterworks and Sewerage Novi Sad" in all urban and other settlements, and it was found that 89.35% analyzed samples satisfy health correctness standards.

9.3.2 Water of public swimming areas

Public swimming areas are places where a large number of people of different ages gather for swimming, recreation, and leisure. Water in public swimming areas has to meet the prescribed standards since the aim is to protect and improve health state of the users and protect the environment.

The analysis of 213 samples of water from public swimming areas showed that 38.03% of samples were in compliance with class II of surface water quality, in terms of its microbiological, physical and chemical quality, making swimming, recreation and water sports possible, while 61.97% did not comply with prescribed class II.

9.4 Communal noise level in the City of Novi Sad

Noise is any subjectively unpleasant sound experience and it represents a form of environmental pollution. Since communal noise is an environmental factor that can damage people's health, it is necessary to monitor sources, i.e. levels of both day and night noise.

Day/night level of communal noise is determined at 18 different measuring points, so that all most vulnerable parts of the City of Novi Sad are taken into account. Ascertaining of the day/night noise level is carried out in accordance with the valid legislation setting forth that the allowed day level of communal noise is 65dB (A), and the night level is 55dB (A).

In 2009, out of a total of 216 determined average daily equivalent noise levels in the city, 196 (90.74%) average daily equivalent noise levels were higher than the applicable legal basis about the allowed daily noise level.

All 18 (100%) determined average night equivalent noise levels in the city, during September 2009, were higher than the applicable national norms about the allowed night noise level.

All this suggests that measures should be taken, such as zoning, changes in traffic regime, building traffic noise barriers, relocation of industrial facilities from residential zones and provision of technical correctness of vehicles.

9.5 Municipal solid waste management

Collection, transportation and deposition of solid communal waste is organised almost in the whole territory of the City of Novi Sad. The waste is also collected in Sremski Karlovci. Waste collecting from places where collective type of housing prevails is carried out in standardised containers (cca 1 m³), whereas standardised waste bins are used for collecting waste from individual houses (individual type of housing).

All the waste is deposited on the city landfill (located on the road to Temerin) and there is a plant for selection of secondary raw materials.

Waste that is deposited annually on a landfill:

Unit	Municipal waste	Industrial waste	Large building material waste	Inert material and small size building material waste	Biodegradable waste	Total
Ton/year	125,500	4,820	560	115,700	5,520	252,100

Morphological waste composition (mass):

Type	%
Biodegradable	41
Garden	15
Glass	13
Cardboard	7
Textile	5
Hard plastic	5
Paper	3
Store bags	3
Plastic, packaging	2
Other	6



10

RESOURCES IN TOURISM



Petrovaradin Fortress

Petrovaradin – the upper and the lower fortress with its suburbium, is a spatial unit, a place of great cultural and historic significance. Petrovaradin Fortress – “Gibraltar on the Danube”, was built in the period from 1692 to 1780 according to the system of Sebastian Voban and the plans of Marcilie, Keisersfeld, and Wamberg. It spreads across the area of 112 ha. Underground military galleries are certainly its biggest attraction – the communication system built on four floors in the length of 16 km, which was used for defensive purposes. There are seven gates at the fortress, 12,000 loopholes for gunmen, and 400 cannon points. The ground floor level holds the well that is 39 meters deep. The symbol of the fortress is its clock tower since the big hand shows hours and the small one shows minutes.

In 1948, Petrovaradin Fortress was placed under the state protection as a monument of culture. Since 1951, it has been open to visitors, and since 1957, it has an organised guided tour through the underground galleries.

Today, the fortress is revitalised and has been enriched with numerous art studios, galleries, clubs, and other contents. The fortress also accommodates the City Museum of Novi Sad, Art Academy, Observatory, and Historical Archive of the City of Novi Sad. The Roman-Catholic Church of St. Yuri, which was built in 1714, and the convent, which was built beside the church in 1734, are located in the suburbium.

The fortress is known for the biggest music festival in Southeast Europe – EXIT. In addition, the baroque town in the suburbium of the fortress is becoming more and more significant space for cultural and tourist promotional events.

Old city core

Old city core of Novi Sad encompasses the space of historical centre of the city, the borders of which keep its authentic urban matrix, along with its cultural-historical and spatial-functional identity after a number of different city planning interventions. Most of its urban matrix was shaped mostly spontaneously until the middle of the 18th century and it was completed in the first half of the 19th century. The space of the old city core covers the area of about 35 ha of preserved morphologically harmonised blocks, squares, and well-planned lines of houses. The oldest architectural layer can be seen in the lines of houses in Zmaj Jovina and Dunavska streets, as well as in the blocks shaped by Pašićeva, Miletićeva, Njegoševa, Grčkoškolska, and Nikolajevska streets, all up to Jovana Subotića Street. The architecture of the city is interesting and it represents a mixture of several different styles. The oldest house, called “At the White Lion’s” was built in 1740. The city streets are decorated with several magnificent palaces dating back to the end of 19th and the beginning of the 20th century – Tanurdžić’s, Menrat’s, Vatican, Klein’s palace, etc.

Novi Sad is multi-confessional city with sacral buildings that belong to the Serbian Orthodox, Roman-Catholic, Greek-Catholic, Old-Catholic, Reform-Christian, Slovak- Evangelical, and Jewish communities.

Fruška Gora

Fruška Gora with the national park that covers the surface of about 25,000 ha and that accommodates 17 Orthodox monasteries, with forests, rare plant and animal species, natural reserves, numerous lakes (14 in total), mountain paths (about 800 km of marked paths), two health paths, ten mountaineering centres and a hotel, is located partly in the territory of Novi Sad, making one of the richest tourist attractions of the Danube region. The most popular picnic sites at Fruška Gora are: Iriški Venac, Stražilovo, Brankovac, Zmajevac, Letenka, Andrevlje, Testera, Dolina Kestenova, Crveni Čot, and Popovica. These resorts are connected by a network of roads, which makes them accessible to a large number of visitors. In addition to picnic related flows of visitors that are typical for the summer season, as well as excursion and religious tourism, this mountain is also known for Fruška Gora Marathon, which has become a tourist event of a wider regional significance.

Monasteries of Fruška Gora

There are many legends that are connected to the founding of monasteries at Fruška Gora. However, first written documents say that they were built in the period from the 15th to the 18th century as endowments of Serbian dukes, with the objective to preserve the identity of Serbian people. The monastery complexes are made out of churches, monks' dormitories, economic buildings, and arable land for cultivation of agricultural crops. The monasteries at Fruška Gora are: Krušedol, Grgeteg, Velika Remeta, Novo Hopovo, Staro Hopovo, Ravanica, Beočin, Šišatovac, Petkovica, Kuveždin, Divša, Privina Glava, Bešenovo, and Fenek.

The Danube

Ever since they settled in this area, the citizens of Novi Sad have been inseparably tied to the Danube, the river that has shaped the temperament and the profile of our city. Novi Sad is located at the 1,255th km of its flow, where the river flows widely through the flatland, building numerous small islands, river arms, and sandbanks. One of the properties of the Danube flow is its numerous beaches. Štrand is one of the most beautiful and best arranged beaches. It dates back to 1911 and spreads on the surface of 10 ha, together with all the accompanying contents.

Corridor 7, or the Danube Corridor, connects the west European countries with the Black Sea, and thanks to the Danube-Tisa-Danube Canal, it enables transport connections with central and northern Europe.

The banks of the Danube make important habitats for birds, some of which, such as the nature reserve of Kovilj-Petrovaradin Marsh, are of international significance. Some of 250 species of birds that can be seen in a wider bank area of the Danube, from Bačka Palanka up to Beška, are registered as rare and endangered species. Places such as Bukinski Put, Futog fish pond, fish pond in Susek, Šašićeva Ada, and Begečka Jama are important for nesting birds.

"Salaš" farms

The word "salaš" originates from the Hungarian word "szallas", and it implies the land with a house and a garden where people live and work temporarily, during the period when agricultural activities are in progress. The meaning of the word "salaš" is essentially the same in Serbian. The first farms of this type appeared at the end of the 12th century, in groups or as individual farms, and are located at the distance of several hundred to thousand meters one from another, on the land of excellent quality.

Today, they are the keepers of time and traditional way of life. With their authentic appearance, they remind of the past and romantic times of Panonian rural settlements. Settlements with farms that belong to the territory of the City of Novi Sad can be found in Čenej, Veternik, Begeč and around Kač.

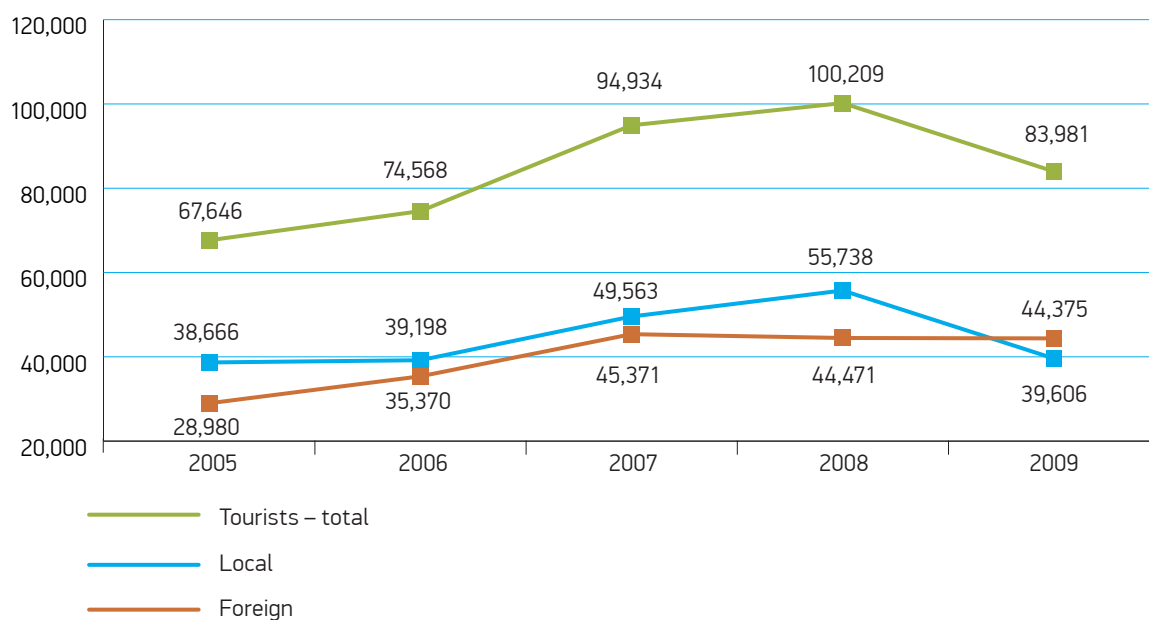
10.1 Number of visitors

Table 73. Number and structure of tourists and overnight stays, 2005–2009

		2005			2006		
		City	Vojvodina	Serbia	City	Vojvodina	Serbia
Number of tourists	Total	67,646	260,503	1,988,469	74,568	267,198	2,006,488
	Local	38,666	190,518	1,535,790	39,198	189,587	1,537,646
	Foreign	28,980	69,985	452,679	35,370	77,611	468,842
Number of overnight stays	Total	126,461	734,878	6,499,352	146,951	723,370	6,592,622
	Local	66,862	581,706	5,507,604	72,995	557,843	5,577,310
	Foreign	59,599	153,172	991,748	73,956	165,527	1,015,312
Average number of overnight stays	Total	1.9	2.8	3.3	2.0	2.7	3.3
	Local	1.7	3.1	3.6	1.9	2.9	3.6
	Foreign	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
		2007			2008		
		City	Vojvodina	Serbia	City	Vojvodina	Serbia
Number of tourists	Total	94,934	314,222	2,306,558	100,209	330,556	2,266,166
	Local	49,563	215,806	1,610,513	55,738	226,096	1,619,672
	Foreign	45,371	98,416	696,045	44,471	104,460	646,494
Number of overnight stays	Total	179,719	834,487	7,328,692	185,235	880,942	7,334,106
	Local	79,172	603,791	5,853,017	90,440	649,474	5,935,219
	Foreign	100,547	230,696	1,475,675	94,795	231,468	1,398,887
Average number of overnight stays	Total	1.9	2.7	3.2	1.8	2.7	3.2
	Local	1.6	2.8	3.6	1.6	2.9	3.7
	Foreign	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
		2009					
		City	Vojvodina	Serbia			
Number of tourists	Total	83,981	289,751	2,021,166			
	Local	39,606	191,474	1,375,865			
	Foreign	44,375	98,277	645,301			
Number of overnight stays	Total	161,709	762,115	6,776,763			
	Local	65,024	539,597	5,307,112			
	Foreign	96,685	222,518	1,469,651			
Average number of overnight stays	Total	1.9	2.6	3.4			
	Local	1.6	2.8	3.9			
	Foreign	2.2	2.3	2.3			

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

Graph 24: Number and structure of tourists in Novi Sad



Graph 25: Number and structure of tourist overnight stays in Novi Sad

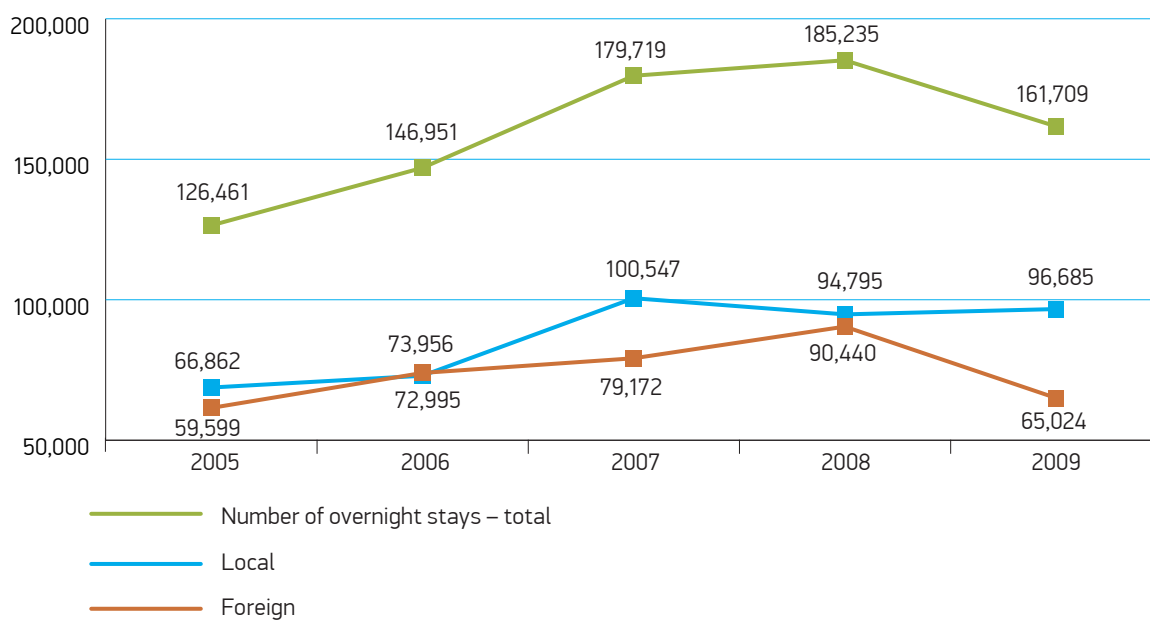


Table 74. Data on the number of ships and passengers that arrived at the city wharfs, 2005–2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Ships	285	293	224	250	161
Passengers	34,000	27,000	22,000	35,000	15,230

Source: Novi Sad Tourist Organization

10.2 Accommodation capacities

Table 75. Accommodation capacities

Type of accommodation facility	Number of facilities	Number of rooms	Number of beds
Hotels	22	1,129	2,539
Private accommodation and rural households	15	59	154
Tourist apartments	1	22	48
Pensions	1	4	8
Hostels	5	114	494
Overnight lodging	24	266	607
Total	68	1,594	3,850

Source: Novi Sad Tourist Organization

Table 76. Hotels

Hotels	Category	Address	Number of rooms	Number of beds
Park	5*	Novosadskog sajma 35	227	438
Leopold I	5*	Petrovaradinska tvrđava	58	97
Aleksandar	4*	Bulevar cara Lazara 79	27	37
Novi Sad	3*	Bulevar Jaše Tomića bb	112	324
Norcev	3*	Iriški venac, Partizanski put bb	44	115
Vojvodina	3*	Trg slobode 2	61	110
Elite	3*	Bul. Jovana Dučića 35	40	110
Zenit	3*	Zmaj Jovina 8	19	32
Panorama	3*	Futoška 1a	12	17
Putnik	3*	Ilije Ognjanovića 24	83	135
Centar	3*	Uspenska 1	51	126
Stari krovovi	2*	Novosadski put 115	58	156
Prezident	2*	Futoška 109	44	85
Sajam	2*	Hajduk Veljkova 11	71	139
Mediterraneo	2*	Ilije Ognjanovića 10	11	25
Rimski	2*	Jovana Cvijića 26	27	40
Duga	1*	Ćirila i metodija 11b	63	205
Epicentar	1*	Branka Ćopića 122	22	160
Sveti Georgije	1*	Marina Držića 1	18	37
Aurora	1*	Beogradski kej 49b	42	84
Boutique Hotel Arta	1*	Heroja Pinkija 12	12	29
Gymnas Antik	1*	Teodora Pavlovića 28	27	38

Source: Novi Sad Tourist Organization





11

QUALITY OF LIFE

11.1 Sports

Novi Sad is one of the most developed sports centres in Serbia. There are 45 sports associations that are active in the territory of the city. More than 400 sports organisations carry out their training and competition activities. Women are actively involved in sports in about 80 sports organisations. Almost all Olympic sports are available. Athletes from Novi Sad have won medals at the Olympic, world, European, and Balkan competitions, as well as at Mediterranean Games.

Sports facilities in the territory of the City of Novi Sad are grouped within the existing sports centres. The narrow city core accommodates seven sports centres and there are 14 of them in the surrounding settlements.

The most important sports centre is "Vojvodina Sports and Business Centre" (cca 200,000 m²) which consists of four units:

- Outdoor sports courts,
- Football stadium (32,483 m²),
- Indoor sports facilities, and space for business, trade and catering services (total useful area of 85,091 m²),
- A garage with car park.

„Vojvodina Sports and Business Centre” in Novi Sad, or better known as SPENS, was built for the needs of the 36th Table Tennis World Championship. The construction began in 1979, and the works were completed on April 14th, 1981. The centre occupies the surface of 85,000 m². SPENS has two sports halls - Big Hall (with the capacity of 10,000 spectators), and Small Hall (with the capacity of 2,000 spectators); ice rink (with the capacity of 1,500 spectators), indoor swimming pool, bowling alley, training-competition halls for boxing, judo and table tennis, two press-centres, amphitheatre and other contents. Novi Sad has been the host and an organiser of many important sports competitions: European and World Table Tennis championship, European Basketball Championship, Chess Olympics, European and World Sambo Championship, Balkan and European Judo Championships, World Ice Hockey Championship for the Second Division – Group A, the 2005 European Basketball Championships, European Junior Championship in Athletics.

11.2 Churches and temples

Religious communities make a part of cultural heritage of Novi Sad. Serbian Orthodox community is the largest among them. There are 53 churches that belong to different confessions (31 Orthodox, 12 Roman-Catholic, 2 Jewish, 1 Greek-Catholic, 3 Reformed, 2 Evangelistic, 1 Nazarenes, 1 Old-Catholic) in the territory of Novi Sad. Out of the total number of churches, 16 are declared monuments of culture.

St. George's Church

St. George's Church is located in the vicinity of the Bishop's Palace, the building of Bačka Bishopric, Platoneum and the "Jovan Jovanovic Zmaj" Grammar School. The original building from 1734 was burnt down in the 1849 bombing. The church was rebuilt during two periods. Its contemporary appearance dates back to 1902 and it was designed by Mihajlo Harminc. The iconostasis was painted by Paja Jovanović, and the wall paintings were painted by Stevan Aleksić.

Church of the Name of Mary

Even though it is known as "the cathedral", it is actually the centre of diocese for Bačka in Subotica. The contemporary three-nave church in the Neo-Gothic style was built at the site where in 1891 the parish church from 1742 was demolished. The building works lasted from 1893 to 1895. The church was designed by architect György Molnár from Novi Sad. The altar is decorated with Tyrolean wood carving, the windows are decorated with stained glass from Pest, and the organs are the work of a Silesian craftsman Jagerdorf. It has two side altars, and above the entrance of the church, there is the Coat of Arms of the Catholic Archdiocese, with the Latin inscription "Crux amore" - Cross of Love.

Church at Tekija

This is a famous Christian sanctuary of an ecumenical character, where on each August 5th, religious processions of Orthodox, Catholics, and Protestants gather in the memory of the joined victory against the Turks, in 1716, on the day of "Holly Mary of the Snow". In 1881, the abbot Ilija Okrugić Sremac, erected the church with two towers in the Gothic style with the permission of bishop Strossmayer and according to the design of architect Herman Bole, as a sign that this temple belonged to two different religions alternatively – Christian and Muslim. The back dome is well-known for a cross and a half-moon standing together.

Nikolajevska Church

It is the oldest Orthodox temple in Novi Sad. It was mentioned for the first time in 1730 already, as an endowment of the family Bogdanov of Greek origin. The immigrant Greeks and native Serbs agreed to share the church and hold services in their native languages. After the 1849 Novi Sad bombing, the church was rebuilt by the famous Serbian benefactress Marija Trandafil and her husband Jovan. They were both buried there. The name "Novi Sad" is mentioned for the first time in local epigraphical history on one tombstone wall.

Uspenska Church

It is located in the street that has the same name, next to the building of the Serbian National Theatre. The contemporary church building was built in the period from 1765 to 1774, at the site of the church that had been built in 1731. It was designed in the Baroque style, and because of the artistic processing, equipment and inventory, it was the most important church of the wider region. The woodcarving work was done by Novi Sad carpenters Marko Gavrilović and his brothers Arsenije and Aksentije Marković, and paintings were made by Janko Holkozović and Vasa Ostojić.

Almaška Church

Almaška Church is the biggest Orthodox Church in the city. It was built from 1797 to 1808, in an early Classicism style. It honours the three holy hierarchs, on February 12th, the day that used to be celebrated as the city slava of the Serbs in Novi Sad. The woodcarving works were done by Aksentije Marković, the iconostasis and wall paintings were made by Arsenije Teodorović, while the wall compositions in the altar were painted by the Ukrainian painter Andrej Saltisti. The parish home in front of the church yard was designed by an engineer Danilo Kačanski.

Greek-Catholic Church

The Greek-Catholic Church or "Uniate Church" in Novi Sad to which most of the local Ruthenians belong, is located on the corner of Svetozar Miletić and Jovan Subotić streets. It was erected in 1822 in the quasi-baroque style, with the front belonging to the Classicism. The church is dedicated to Christ's apostoles Peter and Paul. The most famous clergyman of this church was Jovan Hranilović (1855-1924), a poet, journalist and the first president of the Association of Journalists of Yugoslavia.

Jewish Synagogue

The Synagogue with a Church municipality and a former Jewish School is located in Jevrejska Street. It was erected in the style of Hungarian secession, according Lipot Baumhorn, an architect from Budapest. All three buildings make a harmonious architectural entity. Today, this marvellous structure is the most significant concert hall in the city.

11.3 Local gathering centres

11.3.1 Libraries

City Library in Novi Sad

It functions based on the tradition of the Serbian Reading Room in Novi Sad, which was founded in 1845 according to the model of such institutions in the developed European countries. As the oldest cultural institution in the city, the Reading Room directed its activities in the spirit of liberal-democratic ideas, having a strong impact on cultural and social life of Novi Sad. Since the very beginning of its existence, the leading figures of the Reading Room were famous people from that period - Jovan Rajić junior, Jovan Hadžić-Svetić, Svetozar Miletić, Jovan Jovanović Zmaj, and many others. The Reading Room was also the founder and sponsor of many other institutions, organisations, and societies. In 1861, the Serbian National Theatre was founded within the Reading Room.

Its identity as the Reading Room was kept until 1958, when after merging with the Djura Daničić Library, other branch libraries in the city, and later on the lending library of Matica Srpska, it got its contemporary shape and adopted the method of work that was maintained throughout the whole existence of the City Library of Novi Sad. The City Library is the only public lending library for the entire population of the city and its surroundings. In addition to its primary function, namely lending and usage of the book fund, the library also offers other types of services and activities within the network of 23 branches. Most of the activities are organised in the central building in Dunavska Street. Today, the City Library fund accounts for 20,000 members and owns almost 390,000 books.

Matica Srpska Library

The oldest Serbian library of national significance and the first public scientific library of the Serbs. It was founded in 1826 in Pest, and it was open to the public in 1838. It was formed out of gifts and legacies received from educated Serbs from that time. The most important legacy is the library of Sava Tekelija.

Today, Matica Srpska Library holds more than 3,000,000 books and other publications in its collections. The library receives the mandatory version of all printed publications from Serbia and it exchanges its publications with 350 libraries and other similar institutions from abroad.

11.3.2 Parks

Our city has a rare privilege to hold the name the meaning of which originates directly from the love for greenery. Namely, because of its exceptionally beautiful green environment, Empress Maria Theresa decided to name the newly proclaimed "free royal city" – Neoplanta (which, translated from Latin means "new garden", or "Novi Sad"). According to the cadastre, Novi Sad has 402 ha of green areas, with 40,456 deciduous and 7,765 coniferous trees.

Dunavski Park

According to the evaluation methodology of park values, Dunavski Park, which is located in the very centre of the city, belongs to the first category as a park of exceptional value. With over 250 plant varieties grown on the surface of 32,461 m², it stands as the most beautiful as well as the best maintained park in the city. A small lake in the centre of the park, which was made from the former pond, is fenced and decorated with a small island in the middle, where swans and ducks make this park even more beautiful. The lake is occasionally stocked with fish.

Liman Park

The largest park arose at Liman III during the construction of Liman City settlements, by planting of poplar and willow trees, and later lindens, birches, oaks, cedars, spruces and ornamental shrubs. The greenery covers the area of 84,008 m². The park was completely revitalised in 2008 - the paths were paved, new trees were planted, illumination was installed, and children's playground was built. Within the park, there is a drinking water well and it is the favourite walking area for the citizens of Liman, in particular of dog owners.

Kamenički Park

It dates back to the 18th century and it is located on the right bank of the Danube. The park occupies the surface of about 20 ha. It is one of the favourite picnic sites; in particular during the first of May holiday. The park is rich with plant varieties from all the continents, and hundred years old oak trees are dominating. There are two drinking water wells in the park and a lake. During summer months, the river bank turns into a beach. Within the park there is also a castle from the 18th century and "Dečije Selo" (Children's' Village), the institution for children without parental care, and a restaurant on the very bank of the Danube.

Futoški Park

The regulation works in Futoški Park began in 1907 around the future Iodine Spa. The total green area spreads across about 80,208 m². Among the plant varieties, we can single out the swamp cypress, with three trees declared as monuments of nature. There are also white poplar, and elm trees and ornamental shrubs. With a variety of valuable dendrological material, winding paths and a corner for the youngest, this park is a pleasant place for leisure and recreation.

The park at Petrovaradin Fortress

The park at Petrovaradin Fortress was developed in 1951 across the surface of 6 hectares. It has exceptional topographic and ambient values and because of its position, it belongs to a group of most interesting parks in this area. It has walking paths, illumination and is decorated with sculptures.

11.3.3 Cultural centres

Cultural Centre of Novi Sad

Cultural Centre of Novi Sad inherited the tradition of several institutions that were operating in Novi Sad in the last five decades. In January 1978, the Cultural Youth Centre "Sonja Marinković" was born through merging of the Youth Tribune and the Cultural Youth Centre "Sonja Marinković". Later on, in 1984, the Cultural Centre of Novi Sad was created through merging of the Cultural Youth Centre "Sonja Marinković" and a part of the Worker's University "Radivoj Ćirpanov", while the Academic Cultural-Artistic Society "Sonja Marinković" was extracted and became an independent institution. Since then, for more than 20 years now, this institution, the founder of which is the City Assembly of Novi Sad, has been active under its current name.

With various programmes (literary tribunes, social tribunes, stage, music, artistic and film programmes, publishing activity, festivals, multimedia and inter-disciplinary projects), the Cultural Centre is known for its openness and its receptivity to new trends in culture. Cultural Centre of Novi Sad has always and in particular in the last few years, strived to establish dynamic international contacts in the field of culture, with both institutions and artists, through organisation of many interesting programmes, actions, and projects.

Cultural-Information Centre (CIC) „Mladost“

Cultural-Information Centre "Mladost" Futog was founded in 1974 with a mission to organise cultural life in that settlement. The founder of the centre is the City Assembly of Novi Sad. For more than thirty years, the programme of CIC "Mladost" has tried to enrich everyday life of its fellow-citizens, in particular of the youngest ones. Within its premises, the centre accommodates the Ensemble of Folk Songs and Dances, Tamburitza Orchestra, Modern Dance Studio "Miroslav Batak Mićko", Drama Studio "Maksa Vrujić", Gallery, Elementary Music School, English Language School for children and adults, Radio Futog, and a Club-canteen. The cultural centre also organises numerous events and programmes, such as the Festival folk clothes, jewellery, and headgear, an ethno-event "Kupusijada" (Cabbage Festival), "Futog Summer", concerts, drama programmes, tribunes, lectures, and workshops.

CIC „Kisač”

Cultural-Informational Centre “Kisač” from Kisač, the institution for culture, information and education which was founded by the City of Novi Sad, gathers around three hundred amateurs, from children of pre-school age to the elderly people. The main goal of this institution is primarily the preservation of language, tradition, and customs of Slovaks in Kisač – Vojvodina, but also the co-operation, exchange of experiences in the field of culture with all other cultural institutions not only from Serbia but also from abroad. The employees and managers of folklore and theatrical ensembles of the centre are advocating a quality and continuous work with ensembles of all ages, which present this institution, Kisač but also the City of Novi Sad at reviews, competitions and other different events.

CIC „Stepanovićevo”

The founder of this Cultural-informational Centre is the Local Community of Stepanovićevo. In April 2007, the institution was included in the group of institutions that contribute significantly to cultural development, above all in the settlement of Stepanovićevo. The activities of the centre also include the Women’s Group “Lazarica” and a folklore group “Stepino kolo”. Within the previous period, CIC “Stepanovićevo” has managed, with the assistance of other organisations (in particular the Elementary School “Aleksa Šantic”) to launch projects that have become traditional, such as Stepa’s Days, Vidovdan, Art Colony, and a Concert titled “Nasem selu na dar” (To our village as a gift).

Centre for Cultural Animation, Novi Sad

Centre for Cultural Animation is a non-government and non-profitable organisation in the fields of culture, education, science, art and creative work. The Centre is a true successor of the Cultural-Educational Community of the City of Novi Sad, since it continued its work in 2002 under the name of “Centre for Cultural Animation”, Novi Sad. The Centre is the founder of important festivals, and it also organises exhibitions, literary meetings, evenings dedicated to certain artists, concerts, scientific meetings and seminars.

11.3.4 Theatres

The theatre tradition is very long and rich. Novi Sad has five theatre stages (Serbian National Theatre, “Novi Sad Theatre - Újvidéki Színház”, Youth Theatre, Chamber Music Theatre “Ogledalo” (Mirror) and Sterija’s Theatre Days) in both Serbian and Hungarian languages, with drama, opera, ballet and philharmonic. The theatres of Novi Sad have had successful guest performances at almost all European stages.

Serbian National Theatre

Serbian National Theatre is the oldest Serbian professional theatre. It was founded on July 28th, 1861 at the session of the Serbian Reading Room, which was chaired by Svetozar Miletić. Jovan Djordjević was the first theatre manager.

The new building of the Serbian National Theatre was opened on March 28th, 1981 during the 120th season of its existence. That day was declared the “Serbian National Theatre Day”. On that day, the results accomplished during the relevant year are summarised and best individual and collective artistic achievements are rewarded.

A large theatre building made of marble is located in the centre of the city, at the Theatre Square, and it disposes with the surface of more than 20,000 m². The theatre has three stages: Main (big) Stage “Jovan Djordjević”, Pera Dobrinović Stage, and Chamber Stage.

The statue of Pera Dobrinović (1853-1923), the work of the sculptor Milenko Mandić is in front of the theatre building. This is the first statue that was erected in honour of an actor in the former Yugoslavia.

Youth Theatre

The Youth Theatre was founded in 1931 as a Puppet Theatre, within the Sports Society in Novi Sad. It started working under the name of “Vojvodina Puppet Theatre” right after the World War II. Its name was changed to “City Puppet Theatre”, later on to the “Puppet Theatre” and in 1968 it got its contemporary name. The drama stage started functioning in 1991, and since then, the Youth Theatre works within the Children’s and the Drama sections. For eight decades of its

existence, more than 300 titles have been adapted and performed, and more than 20,000 performances have been held in the Youth Theatre. They were visited by close to three million spectators. The Youth Theatre has received numerous acknowledgments and awards for its work, at national, Vojvodina, Republic and international festivals.

„Novi Sad Theatre - Újvidéki Színház”

„Novi Sad Theatre - Újvidéki Színház” is a cultural institution that was founded by the City Assembly of Novi Sad. It was founded on June 1st, 1973. The plays are performed in Hungarian language, with a possibility of simultaneous translation. The plays are performed at two stages. During its existence, the theatre has held a large number of performances and it has won a significant number of awards and acknowledgements at various competitions and festivals in the country and abroad.

Chamber Music Theatre „Ogledalo” (Mirror)

A modern theatre with numerous plays, performances, and workshops for young people that participates at many international festivals and meetings. The International Festival of New Music “INTERZONE” should definitely be singled out. Throughout the entire year, the theatre organises environmental theatre actions „Terra 021”.

Sterija’s Theatre Days

The institution and the festival that has been held every May since 1956. In the fields of theatre and dramaturgy, Sterija’s Theatre Days is the institution that enhances and cherishes national dramatic texts, organises specialised and professional national and international meetings of theatre creators, exhibitions and publishes publications in the fields of theatre and theatology. Modern information technologies have found their use in its activities – from documentary-research, to the festival and international segment. Since 1965, the theatre has been publishing the magazine about theatre art called “Scena” (Stage) (in both English and Serbian). In 1978, the research project was launched that resulted with publishing of “Theatre Yearbook of Serbia”, a unique publication of this type in Serbia.

11.3.5 Museums

City Museum of Novi Sad

City Museum of Novi Sad is a museum of a complex type dedicated to collecting, keeping, presenting and interpreting multi-layered and multinational cultural heritage from the territory of Novi Sad and its surroundings. For more than 50 years of its existence, the City Museum of Novi Sad has collected and kept more than 60,000 items. Other than its exhibition activity, the museum also organises other programmes, such as reviews of documentary and scientific films, book promotions, creative workshops intended for the youngest residents etc., all with the aim to enrich the cultural offer of the City of Novi Sad.

The central building of the museum is located at the upper plateau of the Petrovaradin Fortress, in a facility known as “Topovnjača” or “Mamulina Kasarna” (Mamula’s barracks), which was built in 1775 as a one-floor military barracks. At the ground floor of the building there is a permanent display entitled “Petrovaradin Fortress in the past”. On one of the floors, there is a Study exhibition of the Cultural History Department, where the exhibitions represent the city life of Novi Sad from the middle of the 18th century to the second half of the 20th century. The underground military galleries are some of the biggest attractions of the Petrovaradin Fortress. They represent a communicational system on four floors, gradually built with various corridors and rooms of different purposes. Each room has a different dimension, small illuminating windows and loop-hole windows. The annexes of the City Museum of Novi Sad are the Foreign Art Collection, Memorial Collection of Jovan Jovanović Zmaj and the Homeland Collection of Sremski Karlovci.

Museum of Vojvodina

The Museum of Vojvodina has a long past and a continuous historical development. The idea on its establishment arose in October 1847 in Pest, when Matica Srpska decided to form a national Serbian collection “that would keep all the antiques and significant items”. The first collection was made out of the rich legacy of Sava Tekelija, and its subsequent

development based on devoted work enabled the creation of the Museum of Matica Srpska, which was opened in Novi Sad in 1933.

In professional and conceptual sense, the Museum of Vojvodina is a modern institution with a rich museum fund, consisting of about 400,000 items and 50,000 publications.

The permanent exhibition was opened in 1990 with numerous exhibits that hold a specific and rare value and complexity that reflect the past and the cultural heritage of the multi-national Vojvodina. It covers the surface of 2,000 m², which makes it able to hold more than 4,000 items divided into three themes – archaeology, history and ethnology. The exhibition convincingly tells of Vojvodina's past since the ancient history until the 20th century, and the civilisation achievements of the people that have lived there in the last 8,000 years.

Gallery of Matica Srpska

The Gallery of Matica Srpska is the richest museum of Serbian art of the new age. It was founded in Budapest, in 1847, as the Museum of Matica Srpska, and since 1958, it acts as an independent institution. The permanent exhibition presents chronologically the selected works of the entire artistic fund, which contains more than 7,000 works, made in the period from the 16th until the end of the 20th century. According to the significance and integrity, we can single out the collections of Serbian paintings, prints and drawings from the 18th and the 19th century, which reflect the complex processes of Europeanisation of Serbian art since the Great Migration in 1690 until the Unification in 1918. The presentation of fine art development in Vojvodina is supplemented with a permanent exhibition from the collection dating back to the 20th century, which represents modern artistic trends.

Museum-nature Collection of the Institute for Nature Protection of Serbia

The Institute for Nature Protection of Serbia is a unique complex institution that performs activities related to protection and enhancing of natural heritage of Serbia. The main head-office of the institution is in Belgrade. The working unit in Serbia has an exhibition area of 900 m², intended for permanent thematical exhibitions. The total material fund of the nature exhibition material in Novi Sad consists of over 60,000 museum units (items). The fund is made up of geological, botanical, entomological, cytological, herpetological, ornithological and teriological collections.

Memorial Collection of Pavle Beljanski

This is an exclusive collection of remarkable Serbian works of art during the first half of the 20th century that was founded on November 18th, 1957, as a gift from the famous diplomat and collector, Pavle Beljanski. The permanent collection, which consists of 185 works by 35 authors is supplemented by the Memorial of Pavle Beljanski and the Artists' Memorial. Along with all the monographic and thematic exhibitions of artists whose works are included in the collection, of children's' and student' works, the gallery occasionally organises concerts and book promotions.

Endowment Collection of Rajko Mamuzić

A museum-gallery institution, founded in 1972 as a gift from the collector Rajko Mamuzić. It has been open to public since 1974. The gallery fund consists of works of art by 35 authors of the first post-war generation of Yugoslav artists. The gallery holds retrospective, thematical and group exhibitions of works of artists that are included in the collection, as well as various cultural-artistic events.

Gallery „Zlatno Oko” („Golden Eye” Gallery)

The Gallery „Zlatno oko” was founded in 1993. Since that day, more than 350 exhibitions and other programmes dedicated to the most current events were held in this gallery. Along with the independent exhibitions of domestic authors, „Zlatno Oko” has also held several exhibitions of world-renowned artists (Goya, Picasso, Miro, Dali, Warhol and many other).

11.3.6 The Academies of Science and Art

Serbian Academy of Science and Art - Branch office in Novi Sad

A branch of the Serbian Academy of Science and Art is located in Novi Sad, in the building of Platoneum, which represents an important cultural heritage, an endowment of the Count Platon Atanacković that used to accommodate the first Serbian reading room, Matica Srpska and other educational and cultural institutions in Vojvodina.

Today, the branch is the holder of many scientific projects that are implemented within the Serbian Academy of Science and Art or independently. It also conducts its activities through the work of scientific and cultural tribunals and galleries, through collaboration between the scientific and educational institutions in Novi Sad and Vojvodina and international co-operation, in particular with the science academies from the region.

Vojvodina Academy of Science and Art

Vojvodina Academy of Science and Art was founded in 2003, with the head-office in Novi Sad. The mission of this Academy is to organise, encourage and conduct scientific research and artistic creative work independently, or in co-operation with other scientific, educational and cultural institutions. The activities of the academy are of great scientific, artistic and cultural significance for the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

11.3.7 Archives

Historical Archive of the City of Novi Sad

Historical Archive in Novi Sad was founded in 1954 with the status of an inter-municipal archive. The Archive executes its activities in the territory of nine municipalities: Bačka Palanka, Bački Petrovac, Beočin, Žabalj, Vrbas, Novi Sad, Sremski Karlovci, Temerin and Titel. Within the depot of the Historical Archive of the City of Novi Sad more than 6,500 m of archive material are kept. The documents consist of about 800 library holdings and anthologies and holds records from the middle of the 18th century up until today. These documents contain information about the development of the city and its surroundings, as well as about certain bodies and organisations that are both legal and physical entities.

Archive of Vojvodina

The Archive of Vojvodina was founded in 1926 as a state archive in Novi Sad, with a mission to collect and maintain the archive structure from the territory of former Vojvodina – Banat, Bačka, Srem and Baranja. Today the archive keeps 7,902 m of archive material consisting of 520 library holdings and anthologies, from the 18th century until the year 2000. The archive material up to the year 1918 was written in Latin, German, Hungarian, Slovenian-Serbian and Serbian, while the writing after 1918 is in Serbian.

11.4 Cultural activities (cultural events, celebrations, festivals, ceremonies, concerts)

As a cultural centre of Vojvodina, Novi Sad is rich with a number of important events that have been attracting not only the participants and organisers, but also a growing domestic and foreign audience.

Exit Festival

The Exit Festival is the greatest music festival in the territory of the Southeast Europe. It has been taking place on the beautiful and magical Petrovaradin Fortress in Novi Sad since 2001. Number of festival visitors increases every year. Young people are coming from all over the country, as well as from other European countries and all over the world. Besides good music program, people visit Exit because it offers high-quality entertainment, good atmosphere at the fortress and the city's positive energy.

Novi Sad Music Festivities - NOMUS

Novi Sad Music Festivities - NOMUS is a festival that has a long history. Thanks to the selected programme and quality performances of famous performers, not only domestic, but also foreign, Novi Sad becomes a significant international capital every year during the month of April.

Zmajeve dečije igre (Zmaj's Games for Children)

This is the oldest festival of works for children and children's creative work. In the beginning of June, many famous authors of Serbian literature for children gather, as well as authors from abroad, and thousands of children make Novi Sad the Children's Cultural Capital during the five festival days.

The International Festival of Street Musicians

The International Festival of Street Musicians - IFUS is an event of a review type that gathers the best street performers, primarily musicians, from all over the world. It is held every year, in the second week of September, lasts for five days and is the only event of its kind in Serbia.

Brankovo Kolo

Brankovo Kolo started its cultural mission in 1972. It was an idea by cultural bon vivants and poets of Novi Sad. Brankovo Kolo honours and affirms the memories of Branko Radičević, an anthological Serbian poet with an aureole of European Romanticism. It is held every year in the first half of September in Novi Sad and Sremski Karlovci. During the event, domestic and world-renowned poets and writers of different generations and poetics gather as well as dramatists, musicians and artists, philosophers and spiritualists of a wide spectrum of interest.

Novi Sad Jazz Festival

The festival is of an international character and its uniqueness is reflected primarily in presenting original music. The most successful domestic jazz ensembles as well as the most prominent names of the international jazz scene perform during the main programme.

The International Festival of Alternative and New Theatre INFANT

INFANT festival, as an experimental site of new theatre, is focused only on unusual types of theatre that promote the new meaning to the category and shatter the classic clichés.

Children's Festival „Zlatno Zvonce” (Golden Bell)

The festival started in 1993. It is held every spring, on Vrbica, the celebration of children's' joy, with a goal to affirm and improve children's creativity in the field of literature, music and art, as well as creativity for children in general. Since the foundation of the festival, more than 10,000 talented children of pre-school and elementary school age have performed, many of whom have published books, poetry or have committed themselves to music or art later on in their lives.

11.5 Entertainment and services

11.5.1 Restaurants

There are many interesting places for entertainment and leisure in Novi Sad. Numerous restaurants, from elite to those with a relaxed atmosphere, offer a rich variety of various world cuisines.

Gastronomy in Vojvodina is of unique importance. In Novi Sad and surrounding places, a large number of restaurants offer dishes of traditional Vojvodina cuisine. The food is diverse, because it evolved out of a mixture of culinary specialties of different nations. Along the section of the Danube that flows through Vojvodina, fish specialties are traditionally and tastefully well-prepared. Fish stews and soups prepared in the taverns of Novi Sad have a unique taste.

11.5.2 Cinemas

Table 77. Number of cinemas, cinema seats, projections and visitors, 2008

	2008		
	City	District	Serbia
Number of cinemas	3	5	112
Number of seats	1,361	1,860	48,891
Number of projections	1,898	1,946	48,828
Number of visitors	84,103	87,180	1,456,962
Cinemas usage rate (%)	8.4	8.6	5.2

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia

11.5.3 Retail trade centres

Mercator Shopping Mall, with the total surface of 36,000 m², located in the wider city centre, consisting of a hypermarket, a standard accompanying programme and more than 60 stores. The unit also offers a large two-tiered parking zone with around 450 parking spaces.

M-Rodic is located at the very entrance to Novi Sad, right next to the Belgrade–Subotica section of the E-75 highway. It spreads across 16,500 m² of business space, where more than 40,000 items of domestic and foreign producers are offered. There are also a post office, pharmacy, exchange office, boutiques, sporting goods stores, jewellery store, pizzeria and an exclusive pub and restaurant. The company M-Rodic also provides a large car park in front of the unit, with about 3,500 parking spaces.

Tempo Cash&Carry occupies an area of 12,000 m². It employs about 250 workers and offers about 40,000 items. Within this unit, there is a pharmacy, a children's playroom and other interesting contents. The unit also includes a large parking zone with around 650 parking spaces.

Metro Cash&Carry is a world-renowned shopping mall leader that operates within the METRO trade group, which is by size the 3rd largest in the world. The unit in Novi Sad consists of 5,800 m² of shopping space and offers its consumers around 30,000 items. The distribution centre is adapted to the needs of professional customers and businesses operating in the catering sector (hotels, restaurants, cafes, bars and catering services), as well as traders (newsstands, grocery stores, gas stations, bookstores) and other legal entities that can find a large number of items necessary for execution of their business activities at one place, under one roof.

Merkur, a trade chain, opened a 9,600 m² shopping mall with a wide variety of 35,000 products for the home, garden, rest and hobby shops. It employs 75 workers, and the customers are offered 250 parking spaces.

Sad Novi Bazaar Shopping Mall is a modernly equipped building that is located in the very centre of Novi Sad. In an air-conditioned space, at four levels, various stores of world-renowned manufacturers are located. Along with all the boutiques located in this shopping mall there are also a lot of cafes as well as a fitness centre and a beauty centre.

"I love to come to Novi Sad.
Just look at those rooftops.
This is Europe!"

Ivo Andrić