



# City of Novi Sad

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

## COMMUNITY PROFILE

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 THE SOUTH-BACKA. AT THE ALTITUDE OF 72 TO 80 METERS, NOVI SAD LIES ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE DANUBE. MORE PRECISELY ON THE 1,255TH KILOMETRE OF ITS, 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 FAVORABLE NATURAL - GEOGRAPHIC AS WELL AS ECONOMIC 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 EMPHASSED THANKS TO THE CORRIDOR VI (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 KNOT AND A HARBOUR OF BOTH THE RIVER AND CANAL TRANSPORT, WHICH GIVES IT A COMPLETE PICTURE OF FAVORABLE TOURIST - GEOGRAPHIC POSITION.

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 ELEVEN CADASTRAL MUNICIPALITIES, WHILE THE MUNICIPALITY OF PETROVARADIN COVERS FOUR. THE URBAN MUNICIPAL AREAS CONSIST OF INHABITED PLACES, NAMELY AREAS OF CADASTRAL MUNICIPALITIES MAKING THEIR INTEGRAL PARTS.

THE HISTORAINS INCLUDE OUR CITY IN THE GROUP OF YOUNGER 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 3,000 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 PETROVARADIN FORTRESS, WHILE AROUND IT, ALONG THE RIVER DANUBE, A SETTLEMENT AROSE WHICH WAS THEN CALLED PETROVARADINENSE OR RASCANICA CIVITAS TRANS DANUBIUM, SILLATA. THE SLUFB OF PETROVARADIN OR RASKA TOWN ACROSS THE DANUBE. THE RESIDENTS WERE THE SERBS, GERMANS, JEWS, GREEKS, HUNGARIANS, GINGARS AND OTHERS.

TAKEN AWAY FROM PONDS AND MARSHES AT THE VERY BEGINNING OF ITS EXISTENCE, A SMALL SETTLEMENT AROUND THE PETROVARADIN FRENCH HAD NOT ONLY THE DUGOUT DWELLING PLACES BUT ALSO ITS FIRST TWO-STORY 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, FOUNDED 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 NEOPOLANIA - IN LATIN, UJ-VIDEGH - 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.

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 ACQUIRED NATIONAL AND POLITICAL CENTRE OF ALL THE SERBS AND THAT'S 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 FROM 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, JOVANOVIĆ ZNAJ, ODINE 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, BACKA AND BARANJA TO THE KINGDOM OF SERBIA. THE SREM ASSEMBLY IN RUJAN MADE THE SAME DECISION A DAY EARLIER. IN THE KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA NOVI SAD BECAME THE CENTRE OF 'DUNAVS BANOVA' (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 RAMP OF FORTY-FASCIST ARMY IN WHICH WITHIN ONLY THREE DAYS NOVI SAD LOST MORE THAN 1,500 OF ITS INHABITANTS, MOST OF WHO WERE THE SERBS AND JEWS. DURING THE WORLD WAR IN NOVI SAD LOST SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF ITS 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.

GEOLOGICAL COMPOSITION OF THE TERRITORY OF NOVI SAD IS CHARACTERISED BY THE OLD MASS OF FRUSKA GORA AND THE YOUNGEST LACUSTRINE AND QUATERNARY SEDIMENTS OF EOLIC AND FLUVIAL ORIGIN ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE DANUBE. GEOMORPHOLOGIC UNITS IN THE BACK PART OF THE TERRITORY INCLUDE BACKA LOESS TERRACE, ALLUVIAL TERRACE OF THE DANUBE AND INUNDATION PLATEAU OF THE DANUBE. SREM CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING DIFFERENTIATED UNITS: THE FRUSKA





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## COMMUNITY PROFILE



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Community Profile is a document that contains measurable, clear, and objectively identified facts and information on geographical, natural, demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the city of Novi Sad.

The main purpose of elaboration of this document is to inform members of the Commission for Local (Economic) Development Strategy Elaboration, potential domestic and foreign investors, as well as the existing economic sector, about the current situation and status within the community. The data it includes can serve as a good foundation for further steps in improving the quality of life in the city.

Community Profile has been developed in compliance with the methodology of the USAID's Municipal Economic Growth Activity Program (MEGA). The data have been presented through tables, graphs, and text forms.

During its elaboration, the data provided by the following institutions were used:

- Republic Institute for Statistics; National Bank of Serbia;
- National Employment Agency – Branch Office Novi Sad;
- Departments of the City Administration
- Public and public utility companies founded by the City;
- Novi Sad City Assembly;
- University of Novi Sad;
- Regional Chamber of Commerce Novi Sad;
- Land Register Department, Novi Sad;
- Treasury Department, Novi Sad;
- Agency for Energetics of the City of Novi Sad;
- Public Warehouse - Free Customs Zone of Novi Sad;
- Public Company „Železnice Srbije“;
- Republic Telecommunications Agency;
- Republic Hydro-Meteorological Institute of Serbia;
- As well as the data from the database of the Local Economic Development Office.

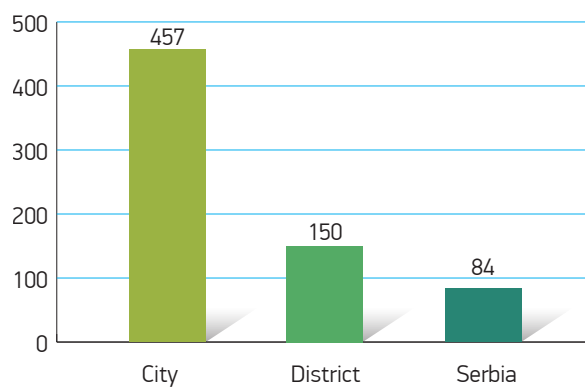


Table 1. Basic information about the city and the district (surface and residents), 2007.

	Surface (km <sup>2</sup> )	Share in the total surface (%)			Number of residents*	Share in the total number of residents (%)			Population density (residents / km <sup>2</sup> )
		City	District	Serbia		City	District	Serbia	
City	699	100	17.40	0.79	319,259	100	52.92	4.33	457
District	4,015	/	100	4.54	603,244	/	100	8.17	150
Serbia	88,361	/	/	100	7,381,579	/	/	100	84

\*Estimates of the RIS

Source: Institute for Statistics (RIS) of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

Population density (residents/km<sup>2</sup>)





The image shows three flags hanging vertically from poles against a background of a classical building with columns and statues. From left to right: the flag of Serbia (white, blue, and red horizontal stripes with the Serbian coat of arms), the flag of Montenegro (blue and red horizontal stripes with three yellow stars), and the flag of Bosnia and Herzegovina (light blue with a white shield emblem).

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 the south Backa, at the altitude of 72 to 80 meters. Novi Sad lies on the left bank of the Danube, more precisely on the 1,255th kilometre of its 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 knot 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 eleven cadastral municipalities, while the Municipality of Petrovaradin covers four. 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, 2007

	City	District
Number of settlements	16	77
Average size of settlements (km <sup>2</sup> )	43.7	52.1
Number of urban settlements	4	16
Number of other settlements	12	61
Number of cadastral municipalities	18	83
Average size of cadastral municipalities (km <sup>2</sup> )	38.83	48.37

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics (RIS) of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

Table 3. Data on settlements (types of settlements, number of residents and surface), 2002

Number	Settlement	Types of settlements (urban/other)	Number of residents	Share in the total number of residents in the municipality (%)
1	Begec	o	3,335	1.11
2	Budisava	o	3,825	1.28
3	Bukovac	o	3,585	1.20
4	Veternik	o	18,626	6.22
5	Kac	o	11,166	3.73
6	Kisac	o	5,471	1.83
7	Kovilj	o	5,599	1.87
8	Ledinci	o	1,641	0.55
9	Novi Sad	u	191,405	63.95
10	Petrovaradin	u	13,973	4.67
11	Rumenka	o	5,729	1.92
12	Sremska Kamenica	u	11,205	3.74
13	Stari Ledinci	o	823	0.27
14	Stepanovicevo	o	2,214	0.74
15	Futog	u	18,582	6.21
16	Cenej	o	2,115	0.71
	Total		299,294	100

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics (RIS) of Serbia, Census 2002

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
		Begec	4,343	Begec	4,343
		Kisac	2,967	Kisac	2,967
		Rumenka	2,824	Rumenka	2,824
		Stepanovicevo	4,711	Stepanovicevo	4,711
		Kac	7,487	Kac	7,487
		Cenej	8,611	Cenej	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 Zitni Trg	Novi Sad	11,599	3.18
2	LC Stari Grad	Novi Sad	4,156	1.14
3	LC Vojvodjanska Brigada	Novi Sad	7,448	2.04
4	LC Sonja Marinkovic	Novi Sad	6,162	1.69
5	LC Liman	Novi Sad	4,509	1.24
6	LC Bosko Buha	Novi Sad	7,269	1.99
7	LC Liman III	Novi Sad	12,115	3.32
8	LC Ostrvo	Novi Sad	5,259	1.44
9	LC Ivo Andric	Novi Sad	4,135	1.14
10	LC Vera Pavlovic	Novi Sad	9,176	2.52
11	LC 7. juli	Novi Sad	11,973	3.28
12	LC Juzni Telep	Novi Sad	6,603	1.81
13	LC Bratstvo-Telep	Novi Sad	6,024	1.65
14	LC Nikola Tesla-Telep	Novi Sad	5,660	1.55
15	LC Gavrilu Princip	Novi Sad	14,668	4.02
16	LC Bistrica	Novi Sad	22,154	6.08
17	LC Adice	Novi Sad	7,437	2.04
18	LC Jugovicevo	Novi Sad	10,081	2.76
19	LC Radnicki	Novi Sad	8,671	2.38
20	LC Detelinara	Novi Sad	12,972	3.56
21	LC Narodni Heroji	Novi Sad	14,194	3.89
22	LC Omladinski pokret	Novi Sad	10,791	2.96
23	LC Sava Kovacevic	Novi Sad	5,639	1.55
24	LC Dunav	Novi Sad	5,514	1.51
25	LC Podbara	Novi Sad	7,415	2.03
26	LC Slana Bara	Novi Sad	7,582	2.08
27	LC Klisa	Novi Sad	8,565	2.35
28	LC Vidovdansko naselje	Novi Sad	4,967	1.36
29	LC Salajka	Novi Sad	5,949	1.63
30	LC Sangaj	Novi Sad	1,800	0.49
31	LC Petrovaradin	Petrovaradin	16,512	4.53
32	LC Sremska Kamenica	Sremska Kamenica	12,430	3.41
33	LC Bukovac	Bukovac	4,039	1.11
34	LC Ledinci	Ledinci	1,869	0.51
35	LC Stari Ledinci	Stari Ledinci	915	0.25
36	LC Kac	Kac	12,408	3.40
37	LC Budisava	Budisava	4,016	1.10
38	LC Kovilj	Kovilj	5,623	1.54
39	LC Rumenka	Rumenka	6,431	1.76
40	LC Kisac	Kisac	5,558	1.53
41	LC Stepanovicevo	Stepanovicevo	2,223	0.61
42	LC Veternik	Veternik	16,267	4.46
43	LC Futog	Futog	20,310	5.57
44	LC Begec	Begec	3,491	0.96
45	LC Cenej	Cenej	1,861	0.51
46	LC Pejicevi Salasi – Nemanovci	Cenej	259	0.07

Source: Public Utility Company "Informatika", 2009



## 2.3 Local government

The city of Novi Sad is a territorial entity the citizens of which 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.

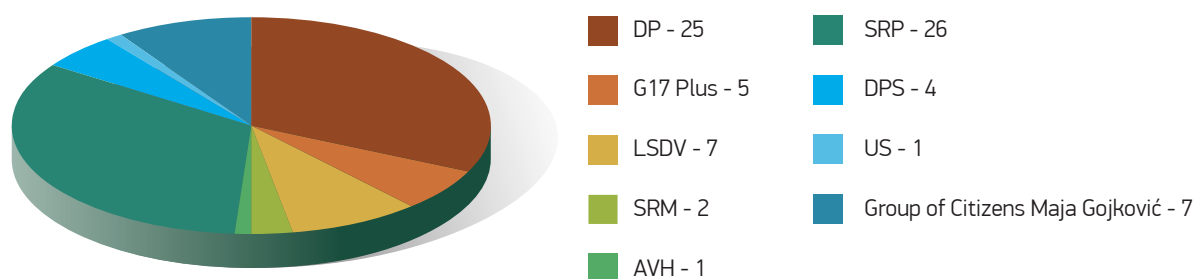
Table 6. Structure of local councillors in the City Assembly, 2008

	Number of local councillors in the City Assembly	Share in the total number of local councillors in the City Assembly (%)
Serbian Radical Party (SRP)	26	33.33
Democratic Party (DP)	25	32.05
League of Social-Democrats of Vojvodina (LSDV)	7	8.98
Group of Citizens	7	8.98
"Maja Gojković"	5	6.41
G17 Plus	4	5.13
Democratic Party of Serbia (DPS)	2	2.56
Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians (AVH)	1	1.28
United Serbia (US)	1	1.28
Total	78	100

Source: City Assembly Administration Department

Parties that hold power in the City after local parliamentary elections held in 2008 are the Democratic Party, G17 Plus, League of Social Democrats of Vojvodina, Serbian Renewal Movement, and Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians.

Structure of local councillors in the City Assembly, 2008



## 2.4 History, tradition and cultural heritage

The historians include our city in the group of younger 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 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 Raska 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> century, being still under the Austro-Hungarian rule, on the border with the Turkish Empire, Novi Sad grew into a significant economic centre and acultural, 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 from 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 Jovanovic Zmaj", Iodine Spa, Matica Srpska and many other buildings.

By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 8<sup>th</sup>, 1918 and the Great National Assembly of the Serbs, Bunjevci and other Slovenes decided on November 25<sup>th</sup> to join Banat, Backa, 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 of its inhabitants, most of who were the Serbs and Jews. During the World War II Novi Sad lost several thousands of its inhabitants. The Novi Sad Partisan Detachment liberated Novi Sad on October 23<sup>rd</sup>, 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 Fruska Gora and the youngest lacustrine and quaternary sediments of eolic and fluvial origin on the left bank of the Danube. Geomorphologic units in the Backa part of the territory include Backa loess terrace, alluvial terrace of the Danube and inundation plateau of the Danube. Srem consists of the following differentiated units: the Fruska 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.

Fruska 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 km<sup>2</sup>. Generally speaking, Fruska 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 Sancevi, the average annual temperature is 11<sup>0</sup> C. The coldest month is January (average temperature is -1<sup>0</sup> C), while the warmest month is July (average temperature is 21<sup>0</sup> C). This is a very sunny region where the sun warms the spacious flatland for 2,040 hours a year on the 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 the 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 “Kosava” and it blows from the southeast direction. Kosava is quite evenly distributed throughout the 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. Kosava brings dry air masses, while the west winds bring rainfall.

Table 7. Climate index	
	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 include: the Danube, Fruska 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 1,255<sup>th</sup> 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 you 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.

Fruska 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 Biogeographical characteristics

The topography with a pedological substratum, a hydrological network and climactic conditions, all together brought about an important bio-diversity. On the territory of Novi Sad various ecosystems are represented.

The lowlands feature arable surfaces where various agricultural traditions are nurtured, while the floodable areas of the Danube stand out as a mosaic arranged by water, swamp, and reed ecosystems with plains, occasionally inundated with meadows and forests. Diverse ecosystems follow diverse plant and animal life with a significant number of rare endangered, relic and endemic species. This is how it is on the Danube and in its floodable areas it is recorded to have 46 species of fish, of which 38 are domestic. The Kovilj-Petrovaradin Marsh is identified to have 172 species of birds, of which 118 are nesting birds.

Due to the fact that Fruska Gora in the tertiary period was an island, first in the Mediterranean then in the Pannonian Sea, this area is distinguished by unique flora with over 1,500 species. No less than 90% of the surface of Fruska Gora is covered by forests, of which the lime tree makes up 30%. The presence of 30 species of orchids brings an attraction to this area as well. On the hillsides and lower parts of Fruska Gora beside the forest there is a sprawl of pastures, vineyards and orchards. Grapevines on the mountains hillsides have been cultivated from the time of the great Roman Empire, over 2,500 years ago. In the Fruska Gora area over 200 species of birds are registered, while 11 of them are predators with nesting grounds. The natural worth of these mountains also complements hunting game. Some species are deer, fallows and mouflon, which are limited only hunting grounds and reserves, while rabbits and does are encountered region wide.

The urban greenery of Novi Sad, from its parks, lawns, to tree-lined avenues, brings a more visually pleasing experience of the city. However, they also have their health value. Of the natural resources, above all the flora and fauna, Dunavski, Futoski, and Kamenicki Park testify to the fact that they are protected as cultural monuments. In the city there are many parks of which the most attractive is Dunavski Park. Individual trees that are remarkable representatives of their kind, unordinary with appealing looks, have state-protection: Koprivic in the center of Novi Sad (Category 1)

American Sycamore at Sajlov (Category 3), the American Sycamore in Futog (Category 3), Sycamore in the school yard of 'Milos Crnjanski' Elementary School (Category 3), Oak on a Cenej Salas (Category 3) Mapleleaf in Novi Sad (Category 3). Protected trees or natural monuments receive their status on the basis of exceptionality in their dendrological and aesthetic view, as representatives of rare species in this region or as rare representatives of species typical for this region.

Table 8. Land structure, 2007.

	City (km <sup>2</sup> )	Share of City's Entire Area (%)	Share of City in Areas of similar type in Surrounding Zones (%)	Surrounding Zones (km <sup>2</sup> )	Share of Surrounding Zones in Areas of Similar Type in Serbia (%)	Serbia (km <sup>2</sup> )
Agricultural land	500	71.53	15.68	3,188	5.53	57,611
Arable land	475	67.95	15.44	3,076	7.28	42,278
Surface covered with forests*	142	20.31	45.51	312	1.57	19,845
Total surface	699	100	17.41	4,015	4.54	88,361

\* Data from 2006.

Source: Republic Institution for Statistics in Serbia „Municipalities in Serbia 2007- 2008. “







An aerial photograph of a public square paved with grey and brown tiles. Long, dark shadows of people and a bicycle are cast across the tiles from the top left. In the center, a group of people is gathered around a dark, rectangular structure. Other individuals are scattered throughout the square, some walking and some standing. The overall scene is brightly lit, suggesting a sunny day.

4

## HUMAN RESOURCES



## 4.1 Population (number of residents and growth rate)

Table 9. 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	7.86	7.31	1.21	0.90

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

Growth rate of number of residents

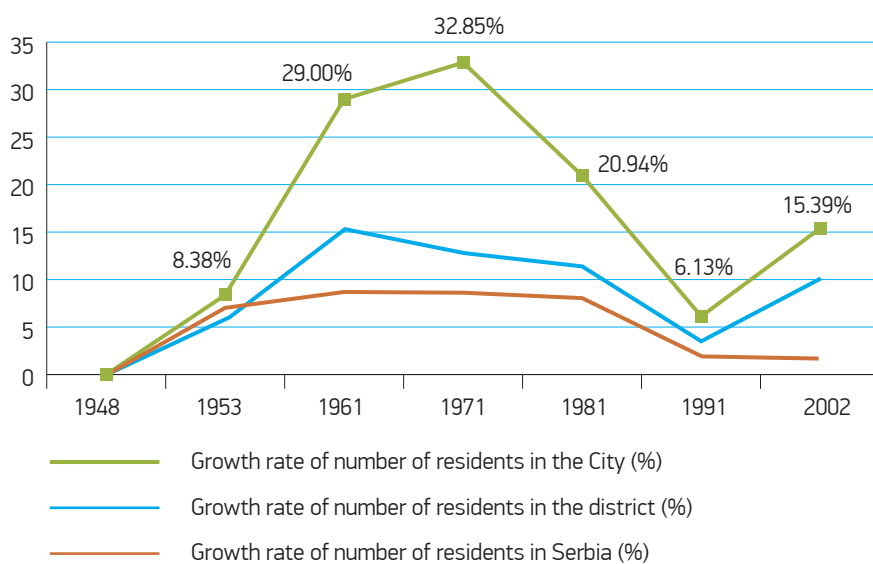
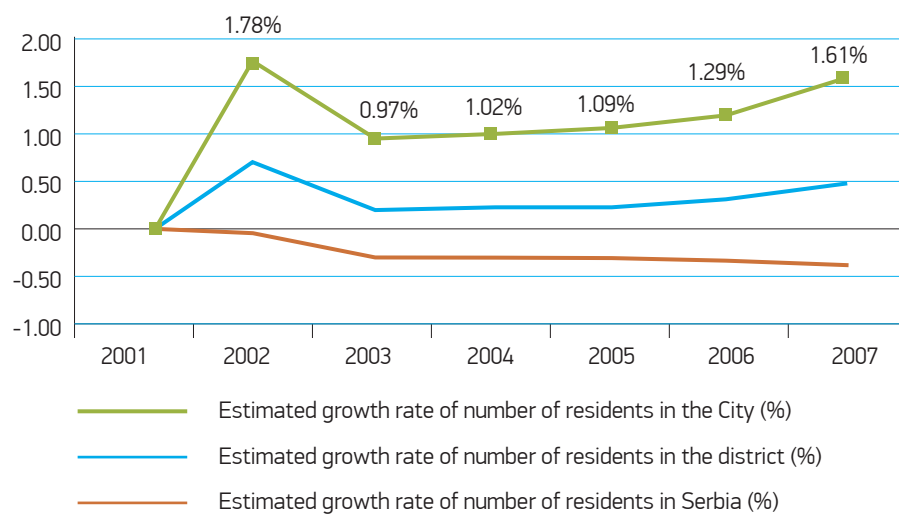


Table 10. Estimated number of residents in the period from 2001 to 2007

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of residents in the City	295,557	300,831	303,745	306,853	310,185	314,192	319,259
Changes in number of residents in the City	/	5,274	2,914	3,108	3,332	4,007	5,067
Growth rate of number of residents in the City (%)	/	1.78	0.97	1.02	1.09	1.29	1.61
Growth rate of number of residents in the district (%)	/	0.81	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.31	0.51
Growth rate of number of residents in Serbia (%)	/	-0.05	-0.26	-0.23	-0.30	-0.39	-0.40

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

## Estimated growth rate of number of residents





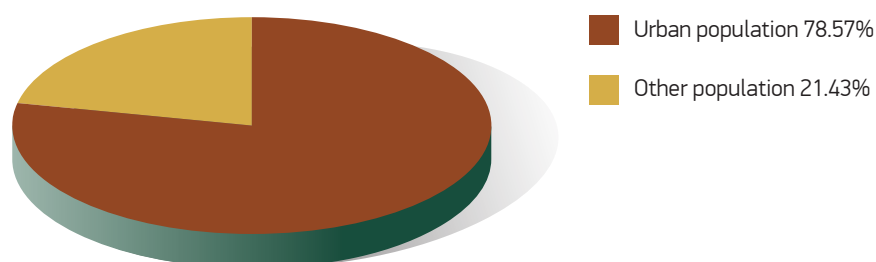
## 4.2 Population structure according to settlement type

Table 11. Population structure according to settlement type, 2002

	City		District		Serbia	
	Number	Share (%)	Number	Share (%)	Number	Share (%)
Urban population	235,165	78.57	399,854	67.35	4,225,896	56.36
Other population	64,129	21.43	193,812	32.65	3,272,105	43.64
Total population	299,294	100	593,666	100	7,498,001	100

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

### Population structure according to settlement type, 2002



## 4.3 Birth rate related events

Table 12. Birth rate related events, 2002 - 2007

	2002			2003		
	City	District	Serbia	City	District	Serbia
Live born	3,411	6,453	78,101	3,446	6,550	79,025
Live born per 1,000 residents	11.3	10.8	10.4	11.1	10.8	10.5
Deceased	3,406	7,726	102,785	3,581	7,931	103,946
Deceased per 1,000 residents	11.3	13.0	13.7	11.6	13.1	13.8
Population growth	5	-1,273	-24,684	-135	-1,381	-24,921
Population growth per 1,000 residents	0.0	-2.2	-3.3	-0.5	-2.3	-3.3
	2004			2005		
	City	District	Serbia	City	District	Serbia
Live born	3,493	6,602	78,186	3,444	6,330	72,180
Live born per 1,000 residents	11.4	11.1	10.5	11.1	10.6	9.7
Deceased	3,718	8,107	104,320	3,738	8,059	106,771
Deceased per 1,000 residents	12.1	13.6	14.0	12.1	13.5	14.3
Population growth	-225	-1,505	-26,134	-294	-1,729	-34,591
Population growth per 1,000 residents	-0.7	-2.5	-3.5	-0.9	-2.9	-4.6

Table 12. Birth rate related events, 2002 - 2007

	2006			2007		
	City	District	Serbia	City	District	Serbia
Live born	3,836	6,649	70,997	3,837	6,512	68,102
Live born per 1,000 residents	12.2	11.1	9.6	12.0	10.8	9.2
Deceased	3,637	7,808	102,884	3,699	7,704	102,805
Deceased per 1,000 residents	11.6	13	13.9	11.6	12.8	13.9
Population growth	199	-1,159	-31,887	138	-1,192	-34,703
Population growth per 1,000 residents	0.6	-1.9	-4.3	0.4	-2.0	-4.7

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2003-2008"

Increase in population per 1,000 residents, 2002-2007

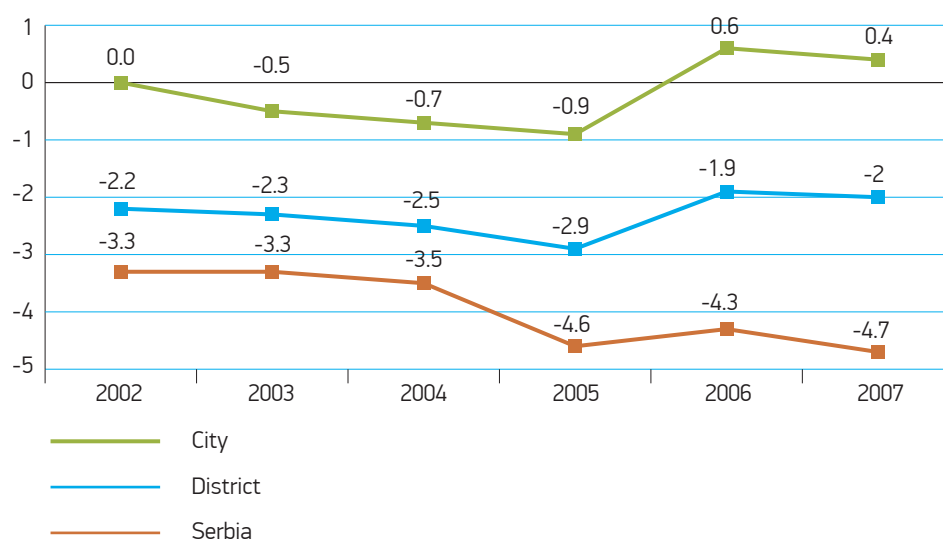


Table 13. Structure of female population aged 15+ according to the live born children, 2002

		City	Share in the total number of women aged 15+ in the City (%)
Women with no children		40,541	30.11
Gave birth to	1 child	29,623	22.00
	2 children	52,232	38.79
	3	8,828	6.56
	4	1,956	1.45
	5 or more children	1,436	1.07
	Unknown	23	0.02
Total		134,639	100

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

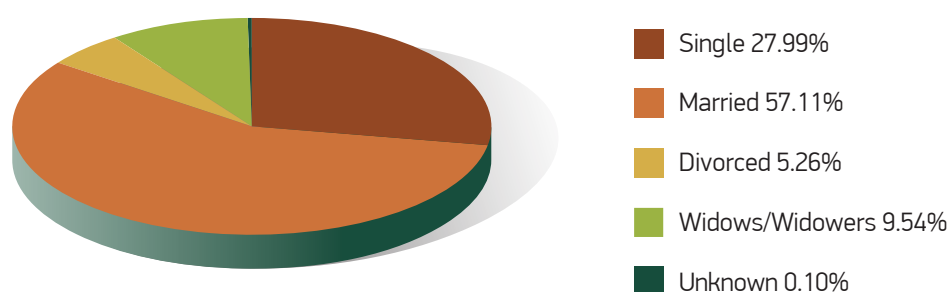
#### 4.4 Population structure according to marital status

Table 14. Structure of population aged 15+ according to marital status and gender, 2002

	City	Share in the total number of residents in the City (%)
Single	70,765	27.99
Married	144,372	57.11
Divorced	13,289	5.26
Widows/Widowers	24,105	9.54
Unknown	252	0.10
Total	252,783	100

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2007"

#### Structure of population aged 15+ according to marital status, 2002



#### 4.5 Population age structure

Table 15. Structure of population according to age and gender, 2002

		City	Share in the total number of residents in the City (%)
0-4	Total	14,160	4.73
	Male	7,312	2.44
	Female	6,848	2.29
5-9	Total	15,524	5.19
	Male	8,046	2.69
	Female	7,478	2.50
10-14	Total	16,827	5.62
	Male	8,531	2.85
	Female	8,296	2.77
15-19	Total	20,164	6.74
	Male	10,150	3.39
	Female	10,014	3.35
20-24	Total	22,426	7.49
	Male	11,135	3.72
	Female	11,291	3.77



Table 15. Structure of population according to age and gender, 2002

25-29	Total	22,424	7.49
	Male	10,822	3.62
	Female	11,602	3.88
30-34	Total	21,096	7.05
	Male	10,214	3.41
	Female	10,882	3.64
35-39	Total	20,946	7.00
	Male	10,155	3.39
	Female	10,791	3.61
40-44	Total	21,479	7.18
	Male	10,128	3.38
	Female	11,351	3.79
45-49	Total	25,497	8.52
	Male	11,888	3.97
	Female	13,609	4.55
50-54	Total	23,839	7.97
	Male	11,186	3.74
	Female	12,653	4.23
55-59	Total	15,642	5.23
	Male	7,203	2.41
	Female	8,439	2.82
60-64	Total	17,390	5.81
	Male	7,960	2.66
	Female	9,430	3.15
65-69	Total	16,083	5.37
	Male	7,325	2.45
	Female	8,758	2.93
70-74	Total	11,910	3.98
	Male	4,982	1.66
	Female	6,928	2.31
75-79	Total	7,916	2.64
	Male	2,847	0.95
	Female	5,069	1.69
80 and up	Total	5,059	1.69
	Male	1,713	0.57
	Female	3,346	1.12
Unknown	Total	912	0.30
	Male	436	0.15
	Female	476	0.16
Total Population	Total	299,294	100
	Male	142,033	47.46
	Female	157,261	52.54

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2007"

Table16. Structure of population according to main groups, 2002, 2007

	City, 2002		City, 2007	
	Number of residents	Share in the total population (%)	Number of residents*	Share in the total population (%)
Pre-school children aged 0-6	20,300	6.78	24,434	7.65
School children aged 7-14	26,211	8.76	25,203	7.89
Working population aged 15-64	210,903	70.47	224,134	70.21
Population aged 65+	41,880	13.99	45,488	14.25
Adults aged 18+	241,206	80.59	259,361	81.24
Fertile persons aged 15-49	79,540	26.58	82,895	25.96
Total	299,294	100	319,259	100

\* Estimate of the RIS

Source: Republic Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

## Structure of population according to main groups, 2007

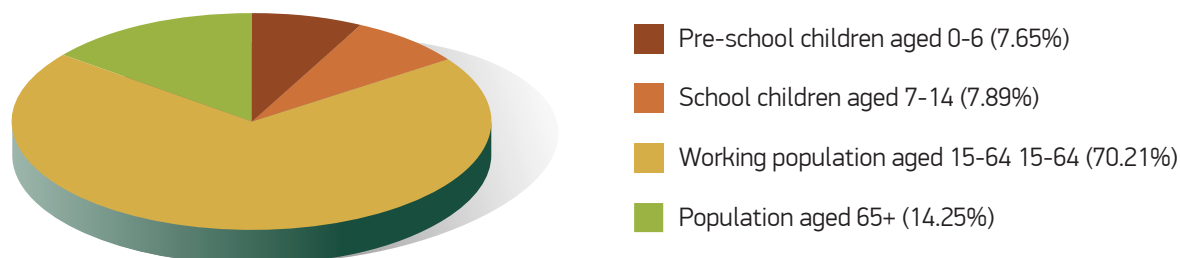


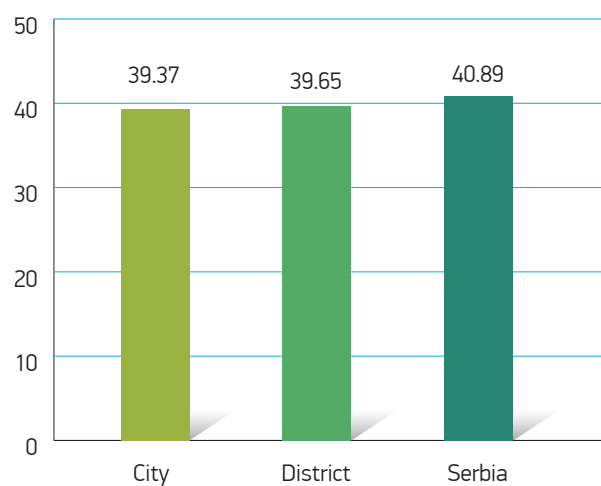
Table17. Population age indicators, 2007

	2007		
	City	District	Serbia
Average age (years)	39.37	39.65	40.89
Life expectancy - men (years)	70.49	69.46	70.42
Life expectancy - women (years)	76.23	75.65	75.82
Aging index*	89.82	90.43	103.17

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

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

Average age (years), 2007



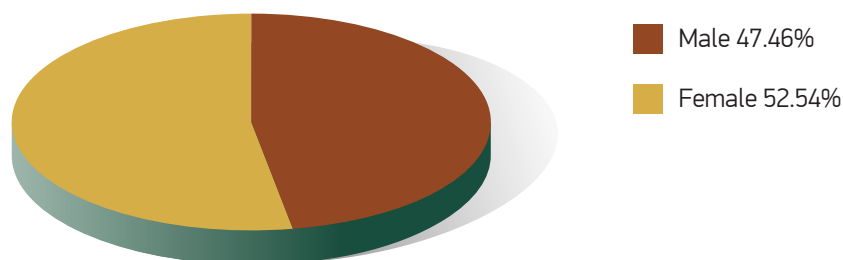
#### 4.6 Population gender structure

Table 18. Population gender structure, 2002

	Number of residents in the City	Population structure in the City (%)	Population structure in the District (%)	Population structure in Serbia (%)
Male	142,033	47.46	48.13	48.63
Female	157,261	52.54	51.87	51.37
Total	299,294	100	100	100

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2007"

Population gender structure, 2002





## 4.7 Population ethnic structure

Table 19. 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
Bosnjaci	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"

#### 4.8 Population structure according to religious affiliation

Table 20. 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
Persons 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
Atheists	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"

#### 4.9 Population structure according to native language

Table 21. Population structure according to native language, 2002

	City		District	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)
Serbian	264,814	88.48	486,643	81.97
Albanian	936	0.31	1,223	0.21
Bosnian	25	0.01	48	0.01
Bulgarian	54	0.02	83	0.01
Vlach language	9	0.00	10	0.00
Hungarian	14,839	4.96	52,286	8.81
Macedonian	613	0.21	868	0.15
Roma language	978	0.33	4,177	0.70
Romanian	758	0.25	1,442	0.24
Slovakian	6,979	2.33	27,044	4.56
Croatian	1,769	0.59	3,292	0.55
Other languages	3,154	1.05	9,312	1.57
Unknown	4,366	1.46	7,238	1.22
Total	299,294	100	593,666	100

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

## 4.10 Population structure according to activity

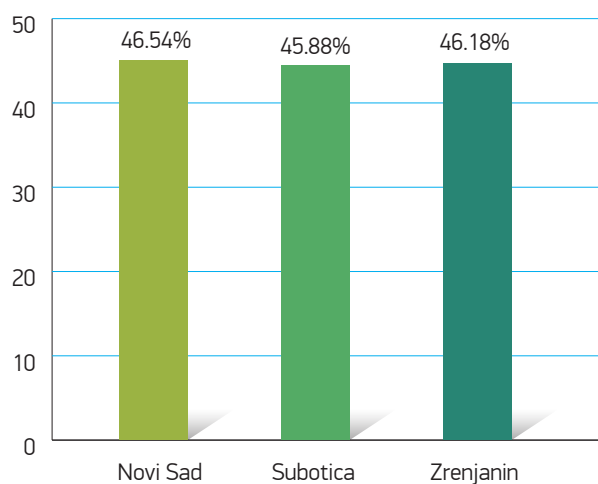
### 4.10.1 Population structure according to activities and gender

Table 22. Population structure according to activities and gender, 2002

		City	Share in the total City population (%)	Share in the total active City population (%)
Total population		299,294	100	/
Active population		139,286	46.54	100
Actively employed population	Total	108,477	36.24	77.88
	Male	56,914	19.02	40.86
	Female	51,563	17.22	37.02
People with personal income	Total	62,168	20.77	/
	Male	27,487	9.18	/
	Female	34,681	11.59	/
Supported persons	Total	97,409	32.55	/
	Male	40,807	13.64	/
	Female	56,602	18.91	/
People living abroad up to 1 year	Total	431	0.14	/
	Working	339	0.11	/
	Family members	92	0.03	/

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

### Share of active individuals in the total population, 2002





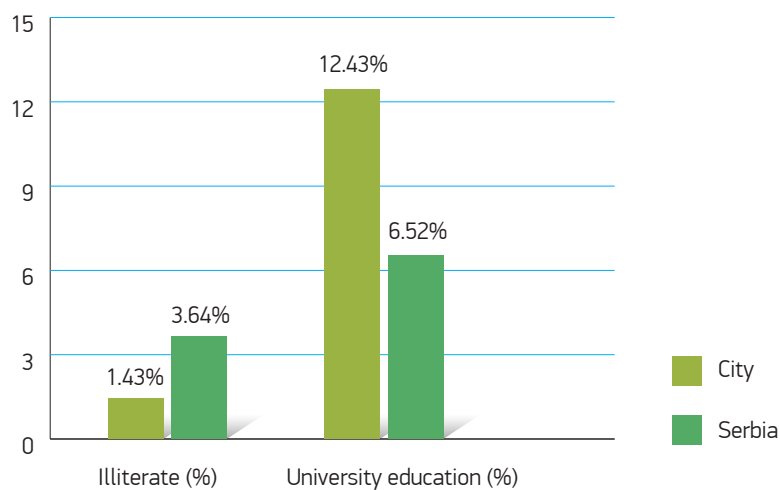
#### 4.11 Population structure according to education

Table 23. 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"

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



## 4.12 Families and households

### 4.12.1 Families

Table 24. Structure of families according to number of children, 2002

	City	Share in the total Number of Families in the City (%)
Number of families – total	87,332	100
Number of families with no children	22,127	25.34
Number of families with children	65,205	74.66
Number of families with 1 child	32,050	36.70
Number of families with 2 children	29,097	33.32
Number of families with 3 children	3,487	3.99
Number of families with 4 children	408	0.47
Number of families with 5 or more children	163	0.18
Number of families with children younger than 25	51,094	58.51
Number of children younger than 25	82,627	/
Average number of children younger than 25 per family	1,62	/

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

#### Families according to number of children, 2002

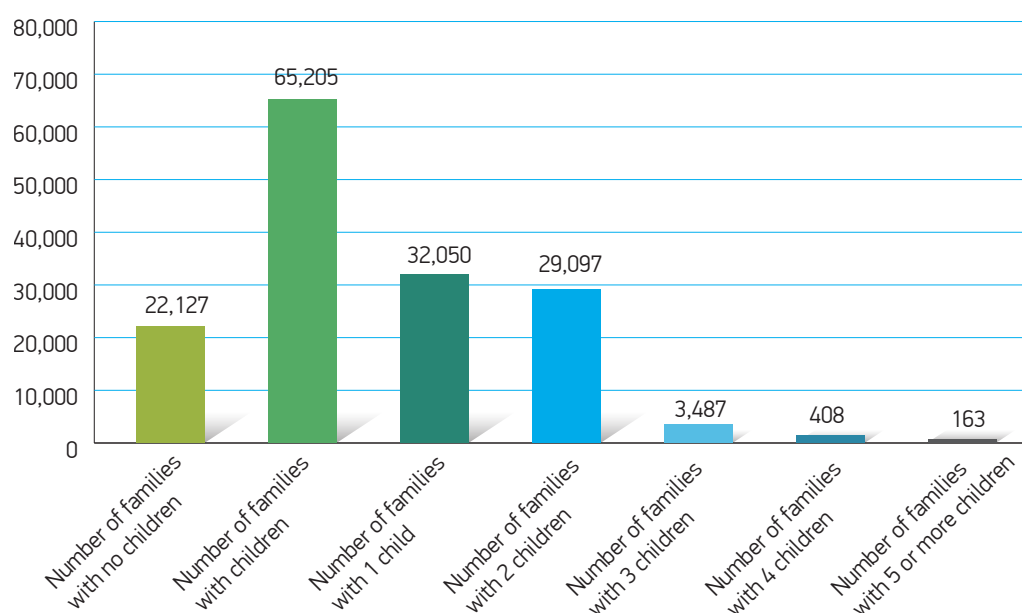


Table 25. Family structure according to type, 2002

	City	Share in the total number of families in the City (%)
Number of families – total	87,332	100
Married couples without children	22,127	25.34
Married couples with children	49,563	56.75
Mothers with children	12,864	14.73
Fathers with Children	2,778	3.18

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

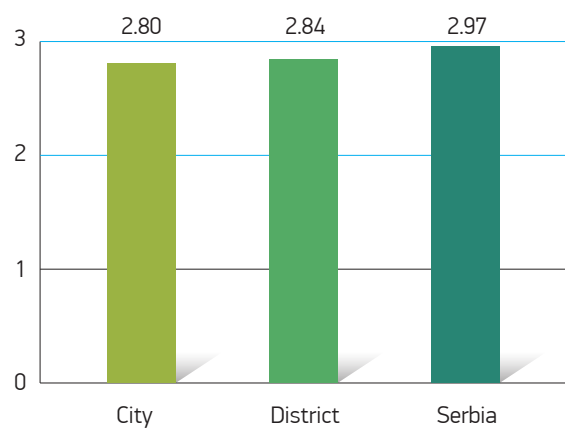
#### 4.12.2 Households

Table 26. Household structure according to number of members, 2002

		Number	Share in the total number of households in the City (%)
Households in the City	Total	106,312	100
	with 1 member	22,743	21.39
	2 members	26,500	24.93
	3 members	22,542	21.20
	4 members	24,150	22.72
	5 members	6,781	6.38
	6 members	2,434	2.29
	7 members	739	0.69
	8 members	237	0.22
	9 members	82	0.08
	10 or more members	104	0.10
Average number of household members	City	2.8	/
	District	2.84	/
	Serbia	2.97	/

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

Average number of household members, 2002





## 4.13 Population migrations

### 4.13.1 Newly settled

Table 27. Number of newly settled individuals according to periods

	Number of newly settled individuals in the City	Share in relation to the total number of newly settled individuals in the City (%)	Number of newly settled individuals in the district
1940 and earlier	1,806	1.00	3,432
1941-1945	2,187	1.21	6,243
1946-1960	24,716	13.64	48,447
1961-1970	28,537	15.75	46,893
1971-1980	28,404	15.68	46,370
1981-1990	23,932	13.21	40,976
1991-2002	64,151	35.40	107,124
Unknown	7,458	4.11	11,206
Total	181,191	100	310,691

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

Number of newly settled individuals according to periods, 2002

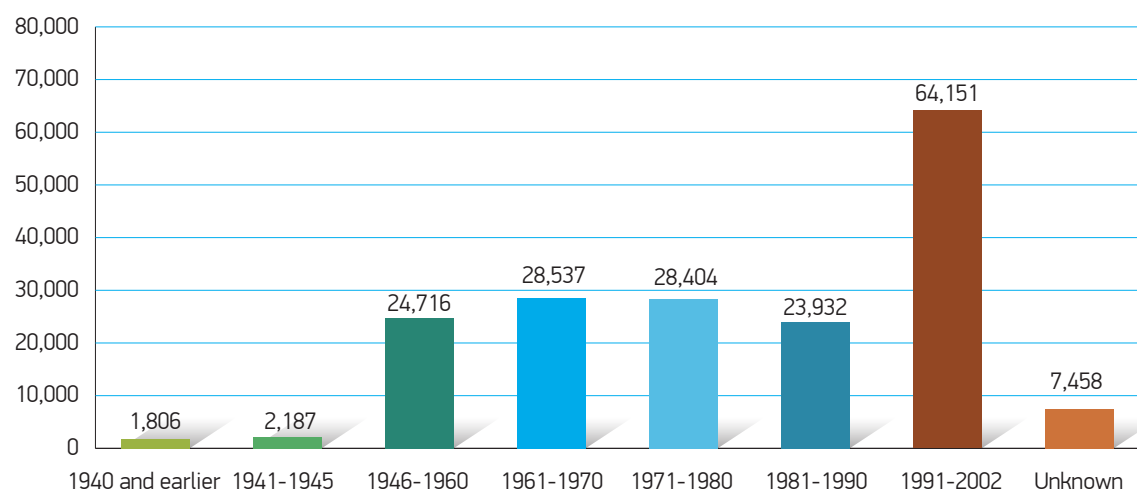
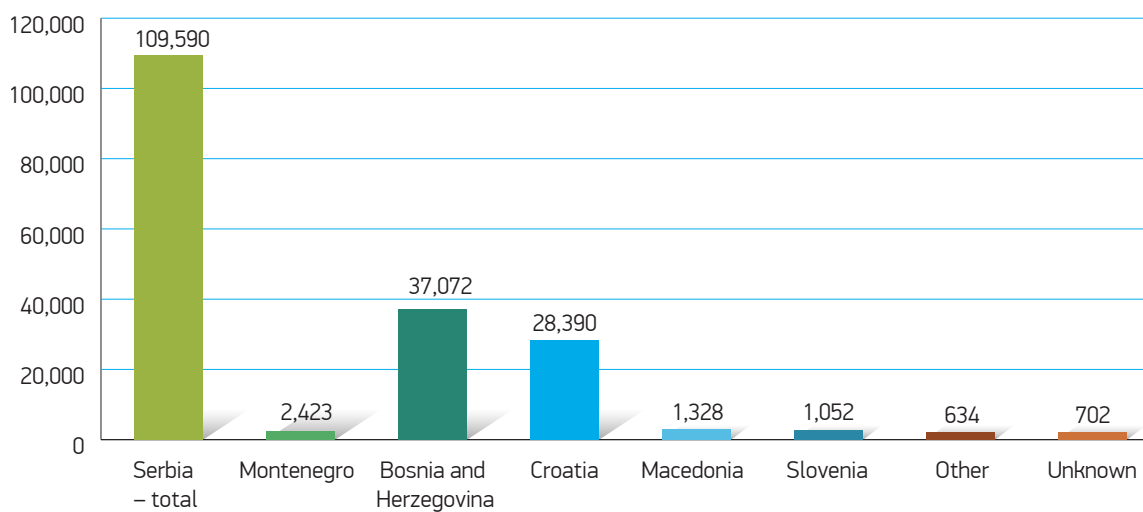


Table 28. Structure of newly settled individuals according to the region they immigrated from, 1940-2002

		City	Share in the total number of newly settled individuals in the City (%)
Newly settled individuals from	Serbia – total	109,590	60.48
	Other places belonging to the same municipality	29,088	16.05
	Central Serbia	17,482	9.65
	Vojvodina	60,568	33.43
	Kosovo and Metohija	2,452	1.35
	Montenegro	2,423	1.34
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	37,072	20.46
	Croatia	28,390	15.67
	Macedonia	1,328	0.73
	Slovenia	1,052	0.58
	Other countries	634	0.35
	Unknown	702	0.39
Newly settled- total		181.191	100

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

Number of newly settled individuals according to the region they immigrated from, 1940-2002



#### 4.13.2 Daily migrations (commuters)

Table 29. Daily migrations according to the type of migrants, 2002

		City	Share in the total number of daily migrants (commuters) (%)
Employed daily migrants	Total	27,138	75.63
	In different settlement of the same municipality	24,400	68.00
	In a different municipality	2,559	7.13
	In a different country	16	0.05
	Unknown	163	0.45
Daily migrants who are educating themselves	Total	8,744	24.37
	Pupils	5,375	14.98
	Students	3,369	9.39
	In different settlement of the same municipality	8,105	22.59
	In a different municipality	570	1.59
	In a different country	-	-
	Unknown	69	0.19
Daily migrants – total		35,882	100

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

Table 30. Daily migrations of employed individuals according to types of activities, 2002

	City	Share in the total number of daily migrants (commuters) (%)
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	699	2.58
Fishing	42	0.16
Ore and stone mining	123	0.45
Processing industry	7,183	26.47
Power supply industry (electricity, gas, water)	492	1.81
Building industry	1,891	6.97
Trade and repair of motor vehicles	4,587	16.90
Hotels and restaurants	738	2.72
Transport, storing and communications	2,069	7.62
Financial mediation	557	2.05
Real estate and other business activities	1,254	4.62
Public administration and defence and social insurance	1,392	5.13
Education	1,496	5.51
Health and social work	2,915	10.74
Utility, social and private activities	1,365	5.03
Private households with hired staff	20	0.07
Ex-territorial organisations and bodies	1	0.01
Unknown	314	1.16
Total – daily migrants	27,138	100

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









5

## HOUSING RESOURCES



## 5.1 Housing related statistics

Table 31. Comparative outline of number of apartments according to Censuses

		1971	1981	1991	2002
Number of apartments in the City		63,400	82,758	93,856	114,030
City	Number of apartments per 100 residents	30.7	33.1	35.4	37.2
	Growth rate of number of apartments (%)	/	30.53	13.08	21.49
District	Number of apartments per 100 residents	30.0	32.7	35.2	36.0
	Growth rate of number of apartments (%)	/	20.96	10.57	12.53
Serbia	Number of apartments per 100 residents	26.6	30.4	32.7	34.8
	Growth rate of number of apartments (%)	/	22.83	8.67	7.35

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

Table 32. Number and size of apartments, other premises used for living, collective apartments, and persons living in them, 2002

	City		District average	Serbia average
	Total number/ surface	Average per apartment		
Number of apartments	120,214	/	/	/
Apartment size (m <sup>2</sup> )	7,820,845	65.06	69.92	64.78
Number of persons living in apartments	306,408	2.5	2.6	2.6
Number of other premises used for living	437	/	/	/
Size of other premises used for living (m <sup>2</sup> )	16,557	37.89	38.77	33.63
Number of persons living in other premises used for living	1,369	3.1	3.1	3.0
Number of collective apartments	32	/	/	/
Size of collective apartments	97,670	3052.19	1797.81	1480.77
Number of persons living in collective apartments	5,159	161.2	93.7	83.9

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

Table 33. Structure of collective apartments, 2002

	City	District
Barracks for workers' accommodation	7	9
Homes or hotels for single persons	1	3
Campuses, pupil's and boarding houses	12	14
Homes for handicapped children and young people	1	1
Home for socially deprived children	2	2
Homes for pensioners, elderly and physically exhausted people	3	7
Homes for adults with disabilities	-	1
Monastery and convent accommodation facilities	4	13
Other collective apartments	2	20
Total number of collective apartments	32	70

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

Table 34. Apartment structure according to type and equipment, 2002

		City	Share in the total number of apartments in the City (%)	Average apartment size (m2)		
				City	District	Serbia
Apartments-total		114,030	100	66.10	71.28	66.04
Privately owned apartments		111,632	97.90	66.44	71.66	66.31
Apartment type	Separate rooms	530	0.46	16.34	17.77	18.16
	Studios and 1-room apartments	24,291	21.30	33.06	33.83	33.77
	2-room apartments	43,599	38.24	55.84	58.41	56.01
	3-room apartments	28,982	25.42	78.71	79.65	73.69
	4-room apartments	10,243	8.98	103.85	101.76	94.34
	Apartments with 5 or more rooms	6,385	5.60	148.13	140.64	135.95
Equipped with utility connections	Water	111,622	97.89	66.44	72.08	68.16
	Electricity	113,568	99.59	66.15	71.44	66.24

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

Table 35. Apartment structure according to the year of construction, 2002

		City	Share in the total number of apartments in the City (%)	Average apartment size (m2)		
				City	District	Serbia
Apartments built in	Until 1918	6,564	5.76	60.10	64.46	60.12
	1919-1945	9,170	8.04	67.48	67.61	57.31
	1946-1960	8,951	7.85	58.65	63.32	55.49
	1961-1970	22,992	20.16	57.92	62.72	60.04
	1971-1980	23,284	20.42	70.80	77.37	70.18
	1981-1990	20,495	17.97	72.57	80.97	75.65
	1991-2000	18,644	16.35	70.13	75.14	77.09
	2001	2,697	2.37	55.95	61.18	95.37
	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2002	607	0.53	55.49	62.04	73.63
Total apartments		114,030	100	66.10	71.28	66.04

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



Table 36. Structure of occupied apartments according to the number of households and residents, 2002

		City	Share in the total number of apartments in the City (%)
Apartments occupied by	1 household	95,967	91.83
	2 households	4,579	4.38
	3 households	409	0.39
	1 resident	20,307	19.43
	2 residents	25,847	24.73
	3 residents	21,704	20.77
	4 residents	23,372	22.36
	5 residents	7,812	7.48
	6 residents	3,424	3.28
	7 or more residents	2,036	1.95
Occupied apartments - total		104,502	100

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

## 5.2 Apartment development

Table 37. Apartment development, 2007

	2007		
	City	District	Serbia
Number of apartments – total	5,283	6,009	46,244
Number of finished apartments	2,401	2,624	19,049
Number of unfinished apartments	2,882	3,385	27,195
Average size of finished apartments (m <sup>2</sup> )	51.04	54.17	69.45
Number of the built apartments per 1000 residents	7.5	4.3	2.6

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

### Number of finished apartments

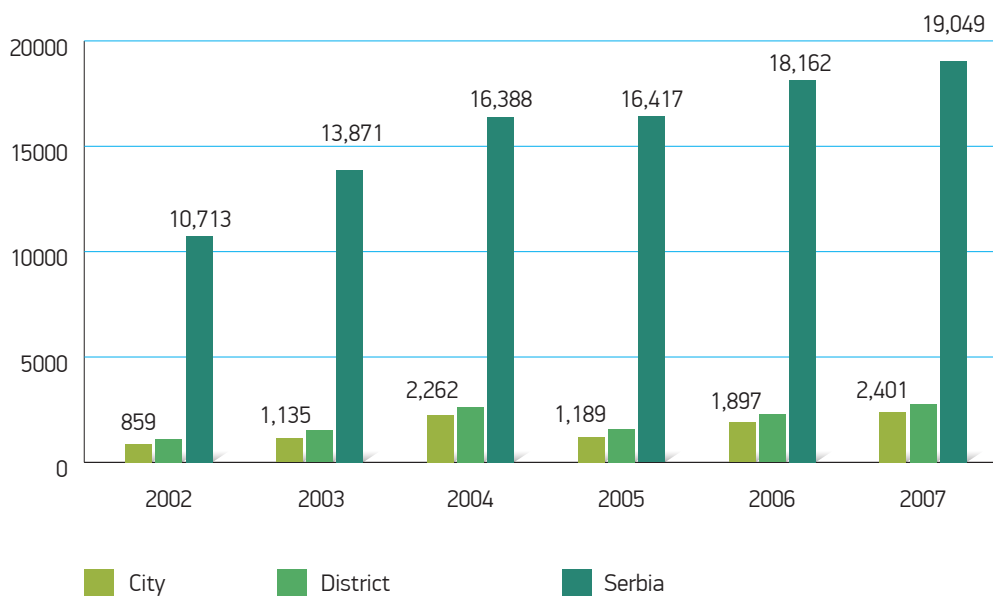


Table 38. Value of completed construction projects, 2007

	2007	
	City (€)	Share in the value of all construction projects (%)
Housing development – total	54,544,539	35.02
Privately owned housing development	28,666,493	18.41
Housing development in other forms of property	25,878,046	16.62
Value of completed construction projects - total	155,738,400	100

Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12. 2007  
1€ = 79.2362 RSD

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia  
"Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

### 5.3 Market prices

Table 39. Market prices of apartments, 2008

Size of apartment units	Location	Price (€/m <sup>2</sup> )
Studio	Centre	1,600
	Outskirts	1,300
One-room apartment	Centre	1,450
	Outskirts	1,250
Two-rooms apartment	Centre	1,350
	Outskirts	1,200
Three-rooms apartment	Centre	1,200
	Outskirts	1,100
Apartments with more than three rooms	Centre	1,200
	Outskirts	1,000

Source: Real Estate Agencies "Dominus" and "Solis"

Table 40. Prices of apartments in newly erected buildings, 2008

	City	Belgrade	Serbia (average)
Average apartment size (m <sup>2</sup> )	51	66	56
Apartment price (€/m <sup>2</sup> )	965	1,600	1,195
Construction land price (€/m <sup>2</sup> )	197	453	301
Price of construction works (€/m <sup>2</sup> )	623	1,006	788
Other expenses (€/m <sup>2</sup> )	210	247	190

\*Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2008  
1€ = 88.6010 RSD

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia  
"Statistics Department"









6

ECONOMY



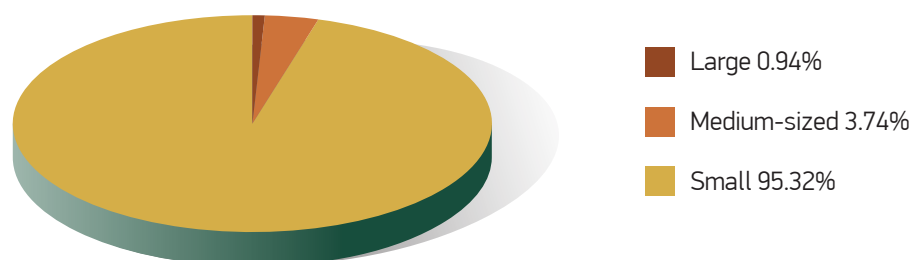
## ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

## 6.1 Economic structure according to types of activities

Table 41. Number of companies according to size, 2008

	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	71	284	7,231	7,586	0,94	3.74	95.32	100

Companies according to size (%), 2008



Source: National Bank of Serbia

Table 42. Business indicators according to company size, 2008

	Total income structure (%)	Financial results rate (%)	Economic efficiency	Profitability of company's own Capital (%)
Small companies	18.64	3.66	1.06	14.27
Medium-sized companies	13.42	0.33	1.03	0.58
Large companies	67.94	-0.20	1.01	-0.46
Total	100	0.59	1.02	1.40

Financial results rate = Net financial income/total income  
 Economic efficiency = Operating income/expenditure  
 Profitability of company's own capital = Net financial results/capital

Source: National Bank of Serbia

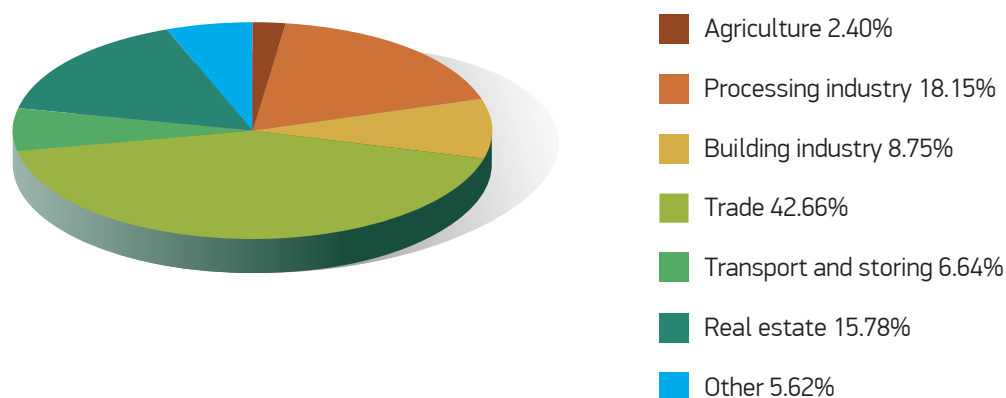
Table 43. Companies according to business activities and size, 2008

	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	177	1.69	9.04	89.27	2.33
Forestry	3	33.33	0.00	66.67	0.04
Water management	2	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.03
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and water management – total	182	2.75	9.34	87.91	2.40
Fishing	7	0.00	14.29	85.71	0.09
Ore and stone mining	9	22.22	11.11	66.67	0.12
Food, beverage and tobacco industry	216	3.24	8.80	87.96	2.85
Production of textile and textile products	89	1.12	3.37	95.51	1.17
Leather processing and production of leather products	16	0.00	6.25	93.75	0.21
Wood processing and products made of wood	87	0.00	5.75	94.25	1.15
Production of cellulose, and paper, printing and publishing industry	245	0.41	2.86	96.73	3.23
Coke and oil derivations production	4	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.05
Production of chemical products and artificial and synthetic fibres	48	4.17	10.42	85.41	0.63
Production of rubber and plastic goods	58	1.72	3.45	94.83	0.77
Production of other non-metal minerals	47	0.00	8.51	91.49	0.62
Production of metals and other metal goods	148	1.35	4.05	94.60	1.95
Production of other machines and appliances	81	0.00	8.64	91.36	1.07
Production of electric and optical devices	196	1.02	4.08	94.90	2.58
Production of means of transport	29	3.45	6.90	89.65	0.38
Other processing industry	113	0.88	1.77	97.35	1.49
Processing industry – total	1,377	1.31	5.30	93.39	18.15
Production and supply with water, gas and electricity	10	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.13
Building industry	664	1.51	6.32	92.17	8.75
Retail and wholesale trade and repair of motor vehicles and items for personal use	3,236	0.62	3.15	96.23	42.66
Hotels and restaurants	130	0.77	1.54	97.69	1.71
Transport, storing and communications	504	0.40	2.18	97.42	6.64
Financial mediation	37	0.00	8.11	91.89	0.49
Activities related to real estate, renting and business activities	1,197	0.42	2.09	97.49	15.78
Public administration and defence and mandatory social insurance	1	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.01
Education	78	0.00	0.00	100.00	1.03
Health and social work	14	0.00	7.14	92.86	0.19
Other utility, social and personal activities	140	2.14	4.29	93.57	1.85
Total	7,586	0.94	3.74	95.32	100

Source: National Bank of Serbia



Structure of companies according to sectors of activities, 2008



Among 100 companies with the highest business revenue in 2008 in the Republic of Serbia, 13 of them have their head-offices in the City of Novi Sad: NIS Petroleum Industry of Serbia Ltd, Public Company "Srbijagas", "Elektrovojvodina" LLC., M-Rodic LLC, Veletabak LLC, MK Commerce LLC, Sunoko LLC, Mercator-S LLC, Univerexport LLC, IM Matijevic LLC, Victoria Group LLC, Unihemcom LLC, Naftachem LLC Novi Sad.

Among 100 companies with the highest net profit in 2008 in the Republic of Serbia, 5 companies have their head-offices in the City of Novi Sad: Victoria Group LLC, IM Matijevic LLC, M-Rodic LLC, Autoritas Investment LLC, Press International LLC.

Among 100 companies with the largest capital in 2008 in the Republic of Serbia, 10 companies have their head-offices in the City of Novi Sad: NIS Petroleum Industry of Serbia Ltd, Elektrovojvodina LLC, Public Company "Vode Vojvodine", Rodic M&B Holding LLC, M-Rodic LLC, Public Company "Srbijagas", Mercator-S LLC, Public Utility Company "Waterworks and Sewerage", IM Matijevic LLC, Panonske TE-TO LLC.

Table 44. Business indicators of companies according to activities, 2008

	Total income structure (%)	Financial results rate (%)	Economic efficiency	Profitability of company's own capital (%)
Agriculture and hunting	2.14	2.57	1.04	6.33
Forestry	0.38	5.96	1.05	2.37
Water management	0.49	0.20	0.89	0.03
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and water management – total	3.01	2.61	1.02	1.41
Fishing	0.11	0.68	1.03	2.52
Ore and stone mining	34.53	-1.26	1.02	-4.41
Food, beverage and tobacco industry	3.59	1.95	1.05	3.40
Production of textile and textile products	0.19	-0.61	1.00	-1.09
Leather processing and production of leather products	0.03	4.74	1.02	5.90
Wood processing and products made of wood	0.33	-0.17	1.04	-0.63
Production of cellulose, and paper, printing and publishing industry	0.78	-0.76	1.04	-1.83
Coke and oil derivations production	0.06	1.79	1.05	13.12
Production of chemical products and artificial and synthetic fibres	0.42	0.76	1.01	1.10
Production of rubber and plastic goods	0.28	-6.97	0.99	-14.12
Production of other non-metal minerals	0.51	0.40	1.03	1.36
Production of metals and other metal goods	0.77	-3.83	1.01	-6.51
Production of other machines and appliances	0.42	2.44	1.03	10.16
Production of electric and optical devices	1.40	-1.11	1.06	-6.47
Production of means of transport	0.14	-21.97	0.83	-31.48
Other processing industry	0.40	4.66	1.08	19.19
Processing industry – total	9.32	0.03	1.04	0.07
Production and supply with water, gas and electricity	5.53	-2.11	0.98	-1.81
Building industry	5.06	3.01	1.04	7.95
Retail and wholesale trade and repair of motor vehicles and items for personal use	27.75	2.31	1.03	9.56
Hotels and restaurants	0.30	-1.34	1.01	-2.80
Transport, storing and communications	9.41	1.00	0.98	5.22
Financial mediation	0.14	29.81	1.32	27.60
Activities related to real estate, renting and business activities	4.13	4.13	1.10	3.73
Public administration and defence and mandatory social insurance	0.00	0.03	1.00	0.53
Education	0.04	1.49	1.03	9.50
Health and social work	0.03	0.59	0.96	0.95
Other utility, social and personal activities	0.64	-5.45	0.97	-6.66
Total	100	0.59	1.02	1.40

Source: National Bank of Serbia

Table 45. Structure of small businesses according to activities, 2006

	Number of small businesses	Share in the total number of small businesses (%)
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	84	0.60
Fishing	3	0.02
Ore and stone mining	1	0.01
Processing industry - total	2,444	17.53
Production and supply with water, gas and electricity	1	0.01
Building industry	876	6.29
Retail and wholesale trade and repair of motor vehicles and items for personal use	4,532	32.51
Hotels and restaurants	1,150	8.25
Transport, storing and communications	1,884	13.51
Financial mediation	71	0.51
Activities related to real estate, renting and business activities	1,508	10.82
Education	116	0.83
Health and social work	296	2.12
Other utility, social and personal activities	975	6.99
Table	13,941	100

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Press release SR30-P"

Structure of small businesses according to sectors of activities, 2006

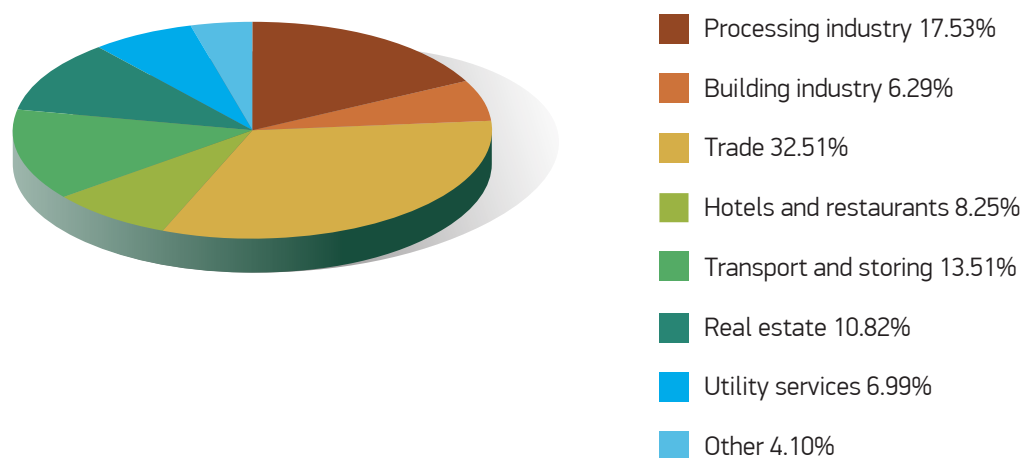




Table 46. Number of businesses according to sectors of activities, annual review

	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	57	0.49	61	0.50	81	0.61	84	0.60
Fishing	3	0.03	3	0.02	3	0.02	3	0.02
Ore and stone mining	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
Processing industry - total	2,217	19.12	2,278	18.56	2,417	18.14	2,444	17.53
Production and supply with water, gas and electricity	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01
Building industry	637	5.50	666	5.43	788	5.91	876	6.28
Retail and wholesale trade and repair of motor vehicles and items for personal use	4,020	34.68	4,161	33.91	4,354	32.68	4,532	32.51
Hotels and restaurants	977	8.43	1,018	8.29	1,066	8.00	1,150	8.25
Transport, storing and communications	1,449	12.50	1,606	13.09	1,845	13.85	1,884	13.52
Financial mediation	16	0.14	44	0.36	63	0.47	71	0.51
Activities related to real estate, renting and business activities	1,129	9.74	1,233	10.05	1,372	10.30	1,508	10.82
Education	85	0.73	95	0.77	106	0.79	116	0.83
Health and social work	261	2.25	262	2.13	290	2.18	296	2.12
Other utility, social and personal activities	739	6.37	843	6.87	937	7.03	975	6.99
Total	11,592	100	12,272	100	13,324	100	13,941	100

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia, "Press release SR30-P"

Table 47. Structure of small businesses according to types of organisation, status as of April 12<sup>th</sup>, 2006

	City	Share in the total number of small businesses (%)
Independent businesses	13,934	99.95
Partnerships	7	0.05
Businesses whose founders are employed or retired	/	/
Total	13,941	100

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia, "Press release SR30-P"

Table 48. Structure of active persons according to the type of business activities they are involved in, 2002

	City	Share in the Total Number of Active Population (%)
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	4,630	4.27
Fishing	90	0.08
Ore and stone mining	1,058	0.98
Processing industry	22,286	20.55
Energy sector (electricity, gas, water)	1,865	1.72
Building industry	6,012	5.54
Trade and repair of motor vehicles	21,133	19.48
Hotels and restaurants	3,199	2.95
Transport, storing and communications	6,888	6.35
Financial mediation	3,505	3.23
Activities related to real estate, and other activities	6,228	5.74
Public administration and defence and social insurance	6,098	5.62
Education	7,282	6.71
Health and social work	9,886	9.11
Other utility, social and personal activities	6,508	6.00
Private households with hired staff	85	0.08
Ex-territorial organisations and bodies	7	0.01
Unknown	1,717	1.58
Active population -total	108,477	100

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

## 6.2 Agriculture

Table 49. Structure of total agricultural land in the City according to utilisation method, 2009

		2009	
		City (ha)	Share in the total agricultural land (%)
Arable land	Total	39,760	92.76
	Farms	38,476	89.77
	Gardens	1	0.00
	Orchards	304	0.71
	Vineyards	618	1.44
	Meadows	361	0.84
Pastures		1,713	4.00
Fish ponds, reeds and marshes		664	1.55
Other land		726	1.69
Agricultural land - total		42,863	100

Source: Land Register Department Novi Sad

Structure of total agricultural land in the City according to utilisation method, 2009

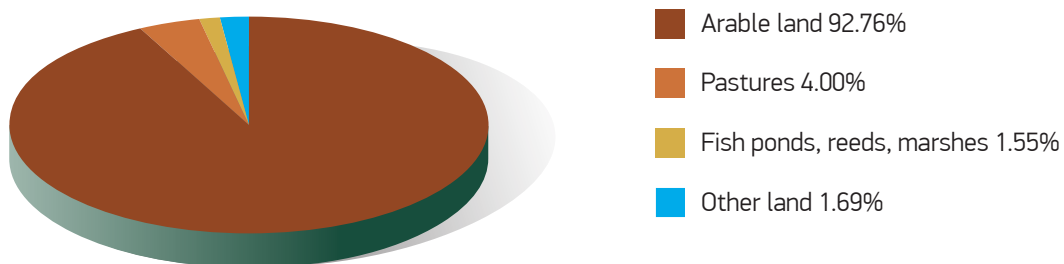




Table 50. Structure of agricultural land according to classes, 2009

	City (ha)	Share in the total agricultural land (%)
I	18,334	42.77
II	10,554	24.62
III	8,176	19.08
IV	2,951	6.88
V	1,270	2.96
VI	482	1.13
VII	219	0.51
VIII	45	0.11
Fish ponds*	106	0.25
Other land*	726	1.69
Agricultural land - total	42,863	100

\*Fish Ponds and other land are not classified in classes

Source: Land Register Department Novi Sad

Structure of agricultural land according to classes (ha), 2009

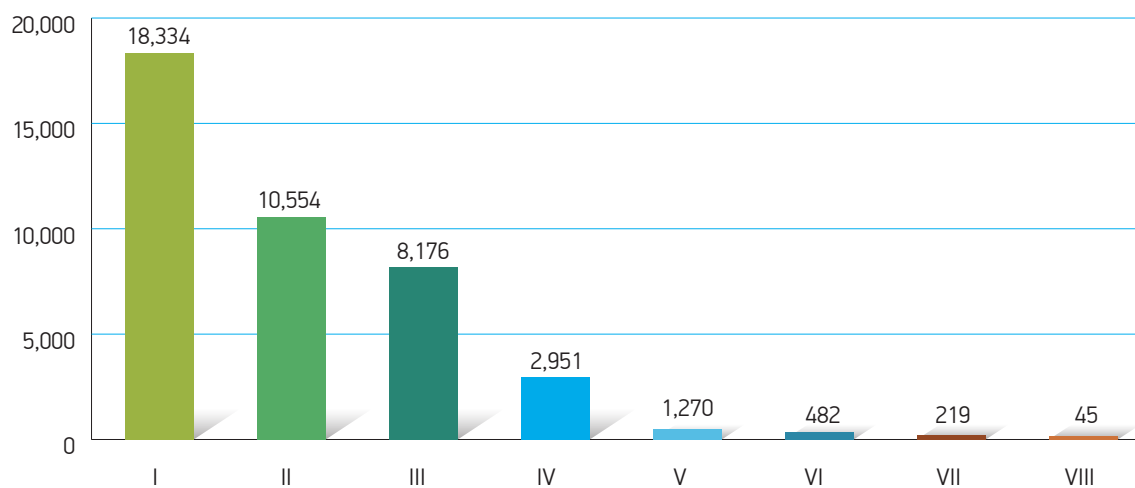


Table 51. Structure of agricultural land registered as agricultural estates in the City according to utilisation method, 2009

		2009	
		City (ha)	Share in the total agricultural land (%)
Arable land	Total	23,057	97.70
	Farms	22,893	97.01
	Gardens	1	0.00
	Orchards	47	0.20
	Vineyards	74	0.31
	Meadows	42	0.18
Pastures		0,91	0,91
Reed fields and marshes		0,23	0,23
Other land		1,16	1,16
Agricultural land - total		23.599	100

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

Table 52. Structure of registered agricultural land according to organisation form, 2009

	Number of registered agricultural estates	Share in the total number of registered agricultural estates (%)
Family agricultural estate	4,208	97.82
Companies	90	2.09
Agricultural co-operatives	2	0.05
Agricultural estates with the legal entity status	1	0.02
Scientific-research organisations	1	0.02
Total	4,302	100

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

Table 53. Structure of rural population according to ownership over agricultural estates, gender and activity, 2002

		City	Share in the total population of the City (%)	Share in rural population of the City (%)
Rural population	Total	5,760	1.92	100
	Male	3,077	1.03	53.42
	Female	2,683	0.90	46.58
Rural population with agricultural estates	Total	3,645	1.22	63.28
	Male	1,959	0.65	34.01
	Female	1,686	0.56	29.27
Active rural population involved in certain activities	Total	3,314	1.11	57.53
	Male	2,114	0.71	36.70
	Female	1,200	0.40	20.83
Individual farmers	Total	2,541	0.85	44.12
	Male	1,619	0.54	28.11
	Female	922	0.31	16.01
Supported rural population	Total	2,446	0.82	42.47
	Male	963	0.32	16.72
	Female	1,483	0.50	25.75
Population – total		299.294	100	/

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

Table 54. Structure of total agricultural land in the City according to utilisation method, 2007

		2007	
		City (ha)	Share in the total agricultural land (%)
Land -total		69,900	/
Cultivated fields and gardens	Total	44.801	89.66
	Grain	26.865	53.77
	Industrial crops	9.807	19.63
	Vegetables	4.755	9.52
	Forage crops	2.340	4.68
Orchards		793	1.59
Vineyards		809	1.62
Meadows		1,055	2.11
Pastures		2,507	5.02
Agricultural land - total		49,965	100

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"



Table 55. Structure of privately owned agricultural land in the City according to utilisation method, 2007

		2007	
		City (ha)	Share in the total privately owned agricultural land (%)
Land -total		69,900	/
Cultivated fields and gardens	Total	35,493	94.17
	Grain	22,165	58.81
	Industrial crops	6,570	17.43
	Vegetables	4,562	12.10
	Forage crops	1,817	4.82
Orchards		604	1.60
Vineyards		698	1.85
Meadows		226	0.60
Pastures		671	1.78
Privately owned agricultural land		37,692	100

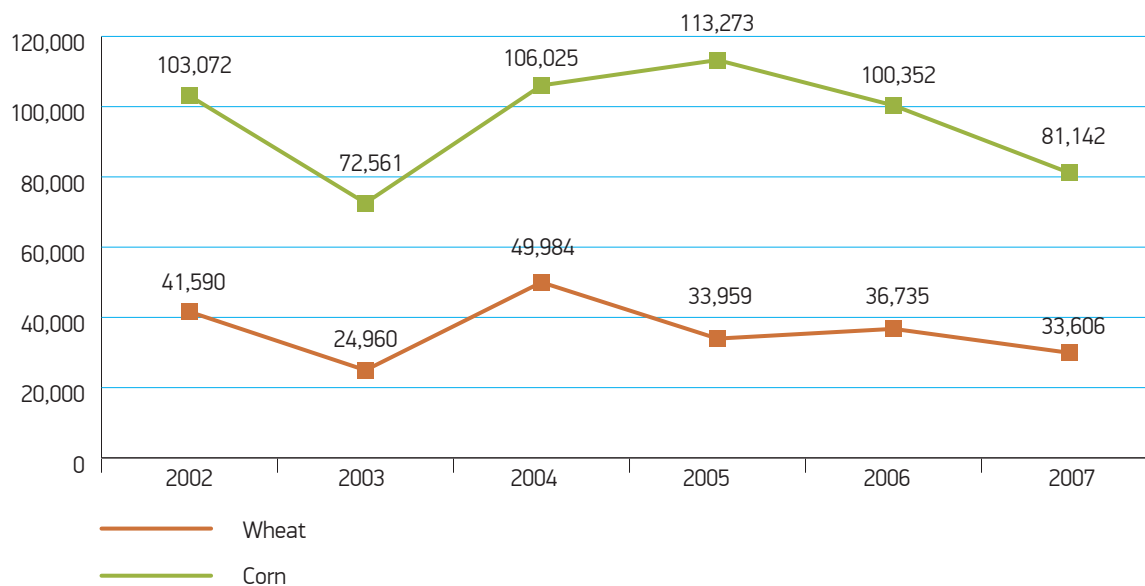
Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

Table 56. Production of certain field crops, vegetables, industrial, and forage crops, 2007

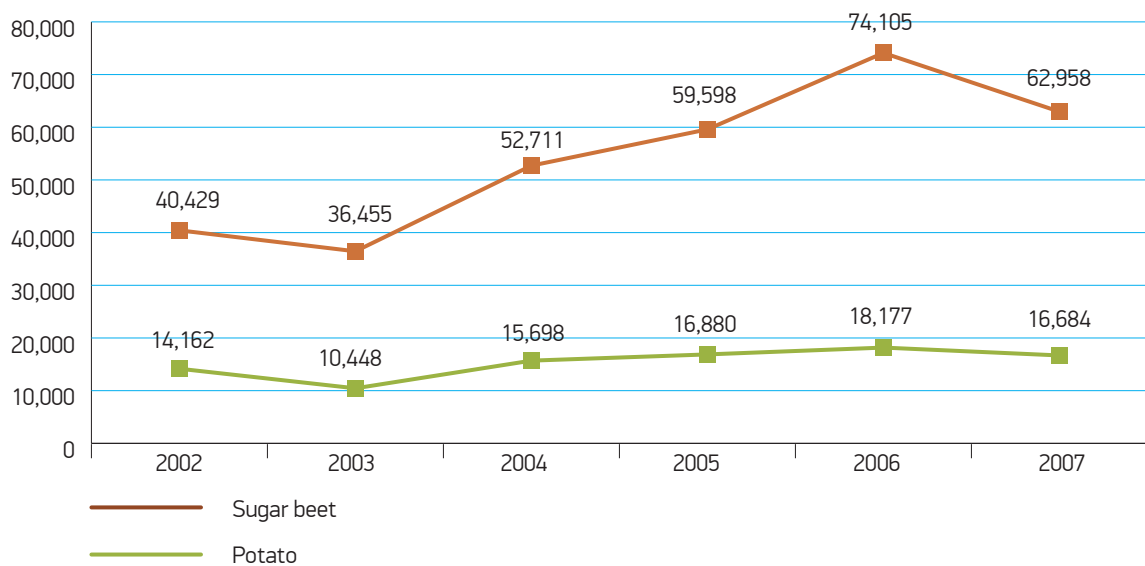
	Total yield in the City (t)	Share in the total yield in Serbia (%)	Average yield in the City (kg/ha)	Average yield in the District (kg/ha)	Average yield in Serbia (kg/ha)
Wheat	33,606	1.80	3,994	4,292	3,651
Corn	81,142	2.08	5,942	5,309	4,077
Sugar beet	62,958	1.96	41,176	42,481	40,579
Sunflower	903	0.31	1,921	2,196	1,903
Beans	488	1.24	1,419	1,322	947
Potatoes	16,684	2.24	12,404	16,547	9,134
Clovers	1,812	0.42	8,162	7,347	3,539
Alfalfa	9,028	1.00	5,314	7,699	4,797
Meadows	1,725	0.17	1,635	1,797	1,476
Pastures	2,912	0.81	1,162	1,096	487

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

Production of wheat and corn (t)



Production of sugar beet and potatoes (t)



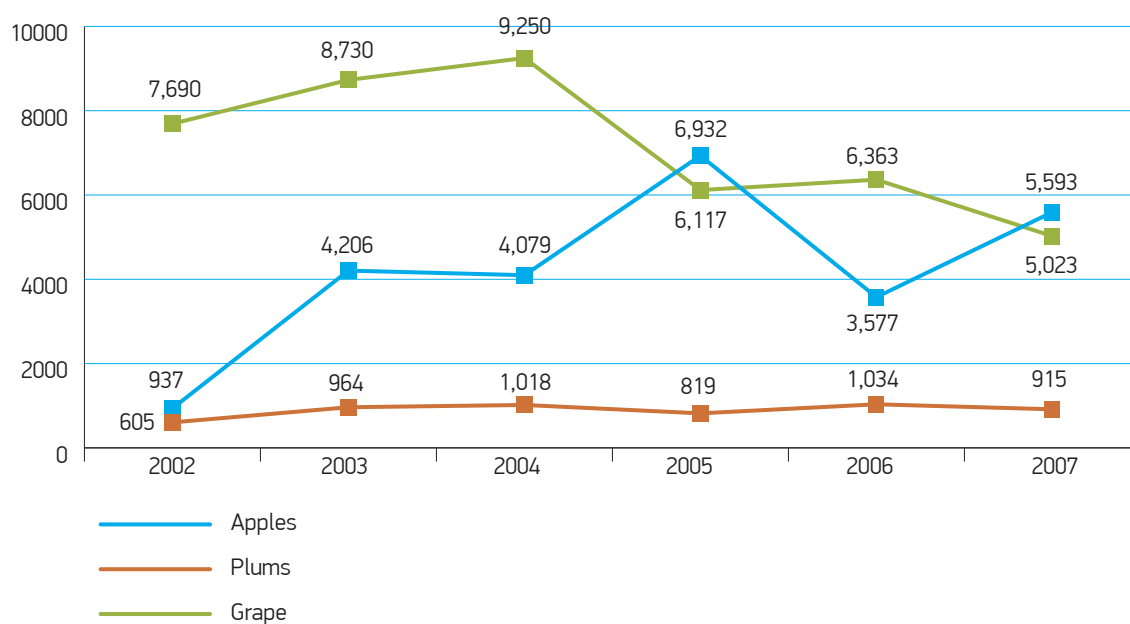
Source: Republic Institution for Statistics in Serbia „Municipalities in Serbia 2003-2008.

Table 57. Production of fruits and grape, 2007

	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	397,475	5,593	2.28	14.1	14.5	16.3
Plum	66,290	915	0.13	13.8	18.5	16.2
Grape	3,615,000	5,023	1.42	1.4	1.7	1.1

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

Production of fruits and grape (t)



Source: Republic Institution for Statistics in Serbia „Municipalities in Serbia 2003-2008

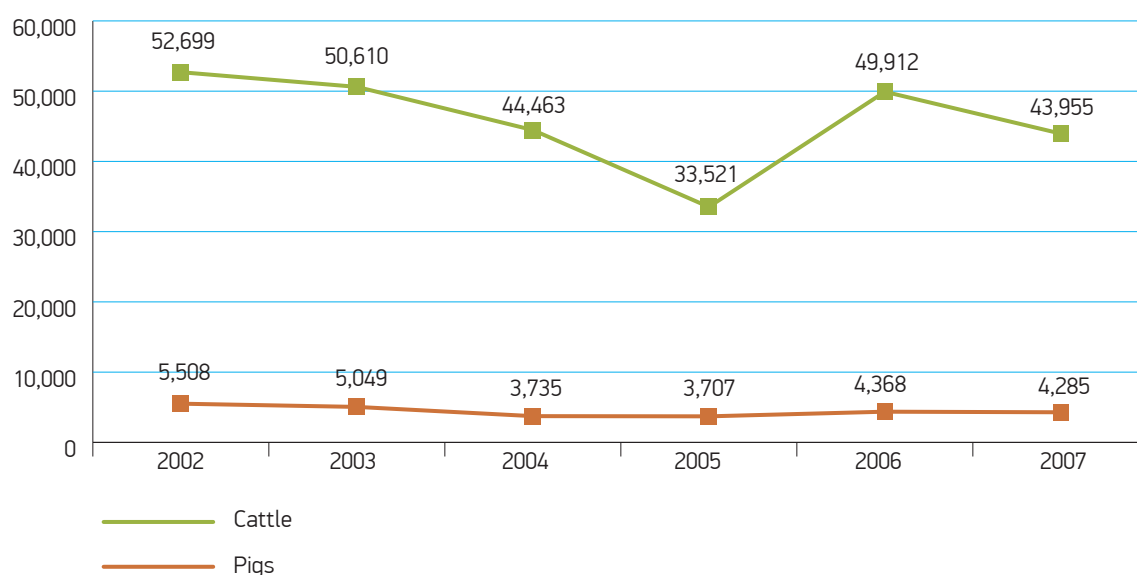


Table 58. Number of heads of cattle, status as of 1.12.2007

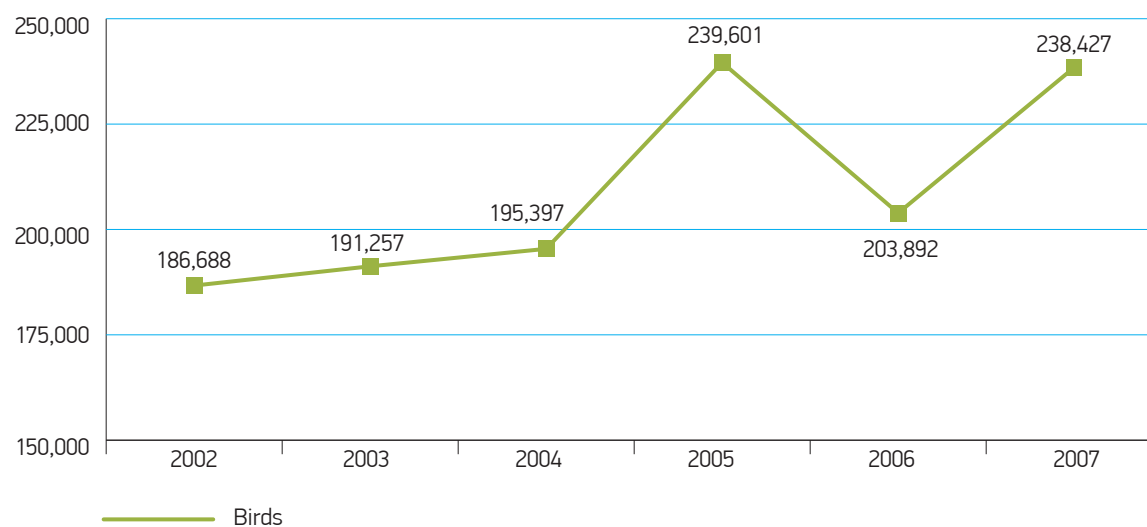
		City	Share in the total number in the District (%)	Share in the total number in Serbia (%)
Cattle	Total	4,285	11.18	0.39
	Cows and pregnant heifers	2,259	12.80	0.35
Pigs	Total	43,955	13.17	1.15
	Sows and suckling pigs	5,409	14.46	0.98
Sheep	Total	3,453	9.96	0.21
	Breeding sheep	1,850	9.16	0.16
Poultry	Total	238,427	20.85	1.45

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

### Number of heads of cattle and pigs



### Number of birds



Source: Republic Institute for statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2003 - 2008."

Table 59. Average number of heads of cattle, status as of 1.12.2007

	2007		
	City	District	Serbia
Number of heads of cattle per 100 ha of arable land	9	12	22
Number of pigs per 100 ha of arable land	88	105	76
Number of sheep per 100 ha of agricultural land	7	11	32

Source: Republic Institute for statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

Table 60. Sale and buy-up of agricultural produce, 2007

	2007		
	City	Share in the total turnover in the District (%)	Share in the total turnover in Serbia (%)
Wheat (t)	22,666	31.37	3.37
Corn (t)	21,287	31.84	4.07
Beans (t)	11	100.00	31.43
Potatoes (t)	714	6.58	3.08
Apples (t)	1,099	31.38	2.82
Plums (t)	1	0.62	0.01
Grape (t)	6	18.75	0.08
Cattle (t)	3,439	78.21	11.46
Pigs (t)	952	6.31	1.21
Eggs (1,000 pieces)	425	87.99	0.62
Milk (1,000 l.)	4,212	9.13	0.66

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

### 6.3 Forestry

Table 61. Afforested surfaces and wood mass that has been cut, 2007

		2007	
		City	Share in Serbia (%)
Total city surface (ha)		69,900	0.79
Surface covered with forests (ha)		14,226	0.72
Afforested surface within forests (ha)	Deciduous trees	33.00	4.44
	Coniferous trees	-	-
Afforested surface outside forests (ha)	Deciduous trees	-	-
	Coniferous trees	-	-
Wood mass that has been cut - total (m <sup>3</sup> )	Deciduous trees	19,793	0.98
	Coniferous trees	217	0.10
Wood mass that has been cut - technical wood (%)	Deciduous trees	28	/
	Coniferous trees	25	/

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

## 6.4 Companies according to the number of employees

Table 62. Companies according to the number of employees, 2008

	City	Share in the total number of companies in the City (%)
0*	1,942	25.60
1-10 employees	4,674	61.61
11-50 employees	767	10.11
51-100 employees	101	1.33
101-250 employees	62	0.82
251-500 employees	23	0.30
501-1000 employees	8	0.11
1001-5000 employees	8	0.11
Over 5000 employees	1	0.01
Total	7,586	100

\*There are companies that did not report the number of employees in their Financial Statements

Source: National Bank of Serbia,  
Department for Registers and Good Standing

## 6.5 Export structure

Table 63. Structure of export according to type of goods, 2008

	2008 (\$)
White sugar	63,679,900
Airplane fuel with octane number (ron) less than 95	45,341,500
Other trailers and semi-trailers	37,647,300
Benzene	34,922,100
Airplane fuel with octane number (ron) less than 95 or more, but less than 98	21,607,300
Fuel for jet engines	20,338,100
Corn, yellow	19,921,500
Toluene	17,002,100
Oil bitumen	14,275,200
Ordinary hybrid corn	10,711,400
Products made of iron obtained by means of direct ore reduction, waste and other by-products	10,388,500
Conductors for more than 1,000 V, with copper conductors	10,074,800
Parts and tools for printing machines, other	10,059,200
Artificial casings made of hardened proteins	9,027,600
Sunflower seeds, for sowing	7,248,100
Sugar beet noodles	6,686,000
Ordinary wheat, other	5,719,400
Tiles made of ordinary ceramics, up to 15 mm	5,710,100
Other electricity conductors, for voltages exceeding 80 V, but less than 1,000 V	5,569,900
Motorcycle parts, other	5,254,800
Other	246,112,800
Total	607,297,600

Source: Regional Chamber of Commerce

## 6.6 Export structure according to destination

Table 64. Export structure according to destination, 2008	
	2008 (\$)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	78,822,400
Ukraine	75,867,700
Russian Federation	62,422,600
Hungary	53,739,200
Montenegro	52,809,100
Germany	34,698,100
Italy	31,761,400
Macedonia	23,971,700
Croatia	25,249,900
Slovenia	18,839,800
Other	149,115,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>607,297,600</b>

Source: Regional Chamber of Commerce Novi Sad

## 6.7 Import structure

Table 65. Import structure according to type of goods, 2008	
	2008 (\$)
Oil, raw, other	1,474,576,700
Natural gas in gas state	926,807,500
Diesel fuels	94,469,300
Bhutan, liquid, other	60,090,300
Porous ammonium nitrate for explosives, other	32,485,700
Medicines, ready-made, other for retail sale	24,764,000
Propane, liquid, with purity exceeding 90%, but less than 99%	24,056,100
Urea containing more than 45% according to nitrogen weight	23,212,200
Hot rolled wire with carbon content	19,506,000
Acyclic hydrocarbons, saturated	17,750,100
Mono-ammonium phosphate and mixture with di-ammonium phosphate	17,581,900
Tractors agricultural and forest, over 90 kW, new	16,402,600
Fertilisers containing N, P and K, with nitrogen content exceeding 10% according to mass, calculated for dry anhydrous product	16,120,900
Automobiles, 1.500-2.500 cm <sup>3</sup> , diesel, second hand	15,825,300
Bananas, fresh, other	12,848,600
Tractors agricultural and forest, 59-75 kW, new	11,380,400
Wood, processed, with thickness exceeding 6mm, from other coniferous trees, other	9,950,800
Polyethylene terephthalat, with viscosity number of 78 ml/g or higher	9,573,300
Cooling cabinets and counters, other	9,390,400
Hot rolled bars, with deformities, other	8,585,100
Other	967,797,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,793,174,800</b>

Source: Regional Chamber of Commerce Novi Sad

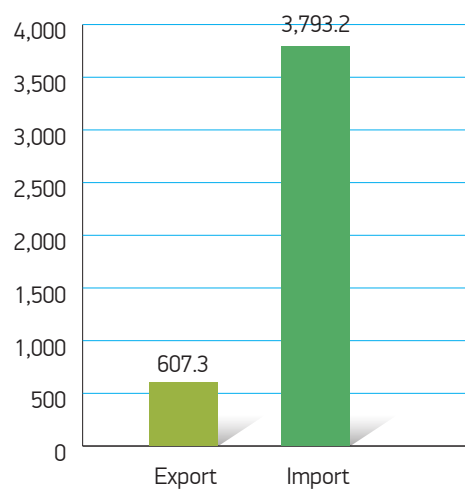


Table 66. Import structure according to destination, 2008

	2008 (\$)
Russian Federation	2,290,751,300
Libya	208,528,800
Italy	159,561,400
Germany	154,344,000
China	135,681,400
Hungary	114,645,300
France	55,298,600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	48,271,300
Croatia	45,883,700
Bulgaria	44,429,100
Other	535,779,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,793,174,800</b>

Source: Regional Chamber of Commerce Novi Sad

Foreign trade exchange (mil. \$), 2008



## 6.8 City budget revenues

Table 67. Structure of City budget revenues, 2007

	City (€)	Structure of the City revenues (%)	Structure of revenues (on the average) in Serbia (%)
Total revenues	160,573,765	100	100
Total revenues per resident	503	/	274
Current revenues	159,194,118	99.14	96.26
Income from sale of non-financial assets	168,774	0.11	0.05
Income from borrowings and sale of financial assets	1,210,873	0.75	3.69

Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2007  
1€ = 79.2362 RSD

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia  
\*Municipalities in Serbia 2008

## 6.9 City budget expenditures

Table 68. Structure of the City budget expenditures, 2007

	City (€)	Structure of expenditures in the City (%)	Structure of expenditures (on the average) in Serbia (%)
Total Expenditures	155,112,714	100	100
Total expenditures per resident	486	/	281
Current expenditures	124,193,929	80.07	75.50
Expenditures for procurement of non-financial assets	30,918,785	19.93	23.48
Expenditures for loan repayment and procurement of financial assets	-	-	1.02
Actual surplus or deficit	5,461,051	3.52	-2.32

Medium exchange rate of the NBS as of 31.12.2007  
1€ = 79.2362 RSD

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia  
\*Municipalities in Serbia 2008

## 6.10 Public utility companies

Table 69. List of public utility companies (PUC)		
Number	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”

## 6.11 Public companies

Table 70. List of public companies (PC)		
Number	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 surface of 230,000 square meters, 60,000 of which is closed exhibition space. Novi Sad Fair organises annually 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.

## 6.12 Financial institutions

Table 71. List of commercial banks and insurance companies in Novi Sad

Number	Title of the institution	Number	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	Credy Bank Inc. Kragujevac	5	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Credit Agricole life"
6	Bank of Čačak Inc. Čačak	6	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Delta Generali Insurance "
7	Erste Bank Inc. Novi Sad	7	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Dunav Insurance "
8	Eurobank EFG Savings Bank Inc. Belgrade	8	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Globus- Insurance "
9	Findomestic Bank Inc. Belgrade	9	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Grawe"
10	Hypo Alpe-Adria-Bank Inc. Belgrade	10	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Merkur"
11	KBC bank Inc. Belgrade	11	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Milenijum Insurance "
12	Commercial Bank Inc. Belgrade	12	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Sava Insurance "
13	Marfin bank Inc. Belgrade	13	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Takovo"
14	Meridian Bank-Credit Agricole group Inc. Novi Sad	14	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Triglav Kopaonik"
15	Metals Bank Inc. Novi Sad	15	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Unika Life Insurance "
16	NLB Continental Bank Inc. Novi Sad	16	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Unika Non-Life Insurance "
17	NLB LHB Bank Inc. Belgrade	17	Joint Stock Insurance Company "Wiener Stadtische Insurance "
18	OTP Bank Inc. Novi Sad	18	Joint Stock Re-insurance and Insurance Company "DDOR Novi Sad"
19	Piraeus Bank Inc. Belgrade	19	Joint Stock Re-insurance Company "Delta Generali Re-insurance"
20	Agricultural Bank Agrobank Inc. Belgrade		
21	Economic Bank Inc. Belgrade		
22	ProCredit Bank Inc. Belgrade		
23	Raiffeisen Bank Inc. Belgrade		
24	Societe Generale Bank Serbia Inc. Belgrade		
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

## 6.13 Chambers of Commerce

Chamber of Commerce of Vojvodina, composed of Regional Chambers of Commerce in Novi Sad, Zrenjanin, Kikinda, Pancevo, 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 territories of 12 municipalities in the southern Backa District: Bac, Backa Palanka, Backi Petrovac, Becej, Beocin, Novi Sad, Srbobran, Sremski Karlovci, Temerin, Titel, Vrbas and Zabalj.

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

## INVESTMENTS

### 6.14 Investments within private sector

Table 72. Investments realised in the period from 2003 to 2008

Company	Country of origin	Business activity	Type of investment	Investment value (€)	Year of investment
WAZ	Germany	Newspaper-publishing activity	Greenfield	Unavailable	2003
„SCHOLZ” GMBH	Germany	Processing and trade with metal waste	Brownfield	430,000	2003
EKO YU AD BEOGRAD (Group Hellenic Petroleum)	Greece	Retail trade with oil derivations	Greenfield	6,900,000	2003-2007
„ZESIUM MOBILE” GMBH	Switzerland	Research and development	Joint venture	1,000,000	2004
„SANO” GMBH	Germany	Production of ready-made animal feed	Greenfield	6,000,000	2004
TELSONIC GROUP-Telsonic Ultrasonic	Switzerland	Production of machines and equipment	Greenfield	600,000	2004
Maghrabi Ali Muhamed	Saudi Arabia	Production of buses and special vehicles	Share issuing	153,000	2005
LEVI 9 GLOBAL SOURCING	Holland	Computer programmes development	Joint venture	Unavailable	2005
ERSTE Banka a.d. Novi Sad	Austria	Banking	Privatisation	73,200,000	2005
NLB Continental Banka a.d. Novi Sad	Slovenia	Banking	Privatisation	49,500,000	2005

Table 72. Investments realised in the period from 2003 to 2008

Meridian Bank Credit Agricole Group a.d. Novi Sad	France	Banking	Privatisation	34,000,000	2005
Banka Intesa a.d. Beograd	Italy	Banking	Acquisition Privatisation	140,000,000	2005-2007
METRO Cash&Carry d.o.o., Beograd Metro Group	Germany	Trade	Greenfield	150,000,000	2005
MERKATOR	Slovenia	Trade	Greenfield	Unavailable	2006
M-Rodić d.o.o.	Slovenia	Trade	Acquisition	123,000,000 (non-pecuniary)	2006
MERKUR International, d.o.o. Beograd	Slovenia	Trade	Greenfield	10,000,000	2006
NACIONAL BANK OF GREECE s.a.	Greece	Banking	Merging	385,000,000	2006
OTP BANKA Srbija a.d. Novi Sad	Hungary	Banking	Privatisation	118,600,000	2006
RW Panel S	Italy	Production of thermo-insulation panels	Joint venture	10,000,000	2006
TRS SWISS PRODUCTION d.o.o.	Switzerland	Cartridge production and recycling	Brownfield	3,000,000	2006
OMV Srbija d.o.o.	Austria	Retail trade with oil derivations	Greenfield	Unavailable	2006
ASCO S.A.	Greece	Production of metal and cast materials and constructions	Share issuing	6,000,000	2006
AGROKOR-Zagreb	Croatia	Trade	Brownfield	Unavailable	2007
FONDIARIJA-SAI	Italy	Insurance	Privatisation	220,000,000	2007
BRAUEREI MB d.o.o.	Holland	Beer production	Acquisition	67,000,000 (non-pecuniary)	2007
INTEGRAL INŽENJERING AD	Republika Srpska	Railroad development	Share issuing	2,650,000	2008
TUŠ TRADE DOO	Slovenia	Trade	Greenfield	Unavailable	2008
LESNINA d.d.	Slovenia	Production and trade with furniture	Greenfield	4,000,000	2008
HINTTECH BV	Holland	Informatics	Joint venture	Unavailable	2008
Total	/	/	/	1,411,033,000	/

Source: Regional Chamber of Commerce Novi Sad

### 6.15 Planned investments within private sector

Table 73. Investment plans in the next 2 years, 2008

Number	Company	Country of origin	Type of investment	Investment value (€)	Number of new jobs	Year of investment
1	Big Cee	Israel	Greenfield	70,000,000	1,000	2009-2010
2	Ocean Atlantic	United States	Greenfield	80,000,000	1,500	2009-2010
	Total	/	/	150,000,000	2,500	/

## 6.16 Structure of investments

Table 74. Structure of Foreign Direct Investments according to country of origin

Number	Country	2005 (€)	2006 (€)	2007 (€)	2008 (€)
1	Saudi Arabia	153,000			
2	Austria	73,200,000			
3	Slovenia	49,500,000	133,000,000		4,000,000
4	France	34,000,000			
5	Italy	140,000,000	10,000,000	220,000,000	
6	Germany	150,000,000			
7	Greece		391,000,000		
8	Hungary		118,600,000		
9	Switzerland		3,000,000		
10	Holland			67,000,000	
11	Republika Srpska				2,650,000
	Total	446,853,000	655,600,000	287,000,000	6,650,000

Source: Regional Chamber of Commerce Novi Sad

Table 75. Structure of realised investments according to character of building and technical structure, 2007

		City (€)	Share in the total investments in the City (%)
Total Investments		339,343,659	100
Character of building	New capacities	203,158,266	59.87
	Reconstruction, annex building and extending	101,457,024	29.90
	Maintenance	34,728,369	10.23
Technical structure	Building works	172,488,004	50.83
	Domestic equipment	95,822,137	28.24
	Imported equipment	58,078,997	17.11
	Other	12,954,521	3.82

Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2007  
1€ = 79.2362 RSD

Source: Republic institute for Statistics of Serbia  
"Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

## 6.17 Available investment sites

Work Zones

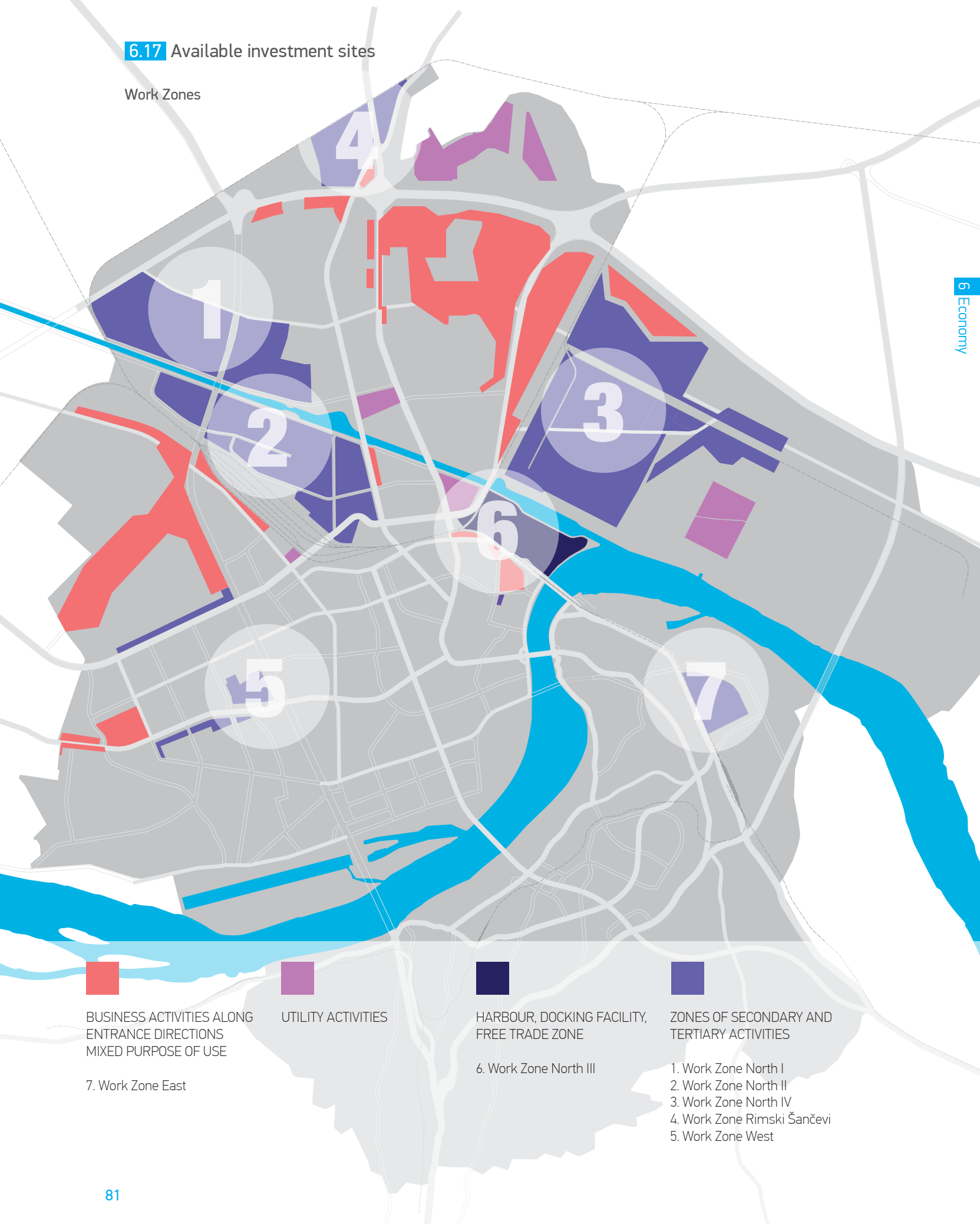




Table 76. Available investment sites



No.	Site	Title holder	Number and size of land plots (m <sup>2</sup> )	Purpose of use	Other information
1.	North I –North of Primorska Street	Republic of Serbia Beneficiary: Novi Sad	380/5 – 2,998 m <sup>2</sup> 380/6 – 2,874 m <sup>2</sup>	Business activities; industry and manufacturing crafts	Number of floors for business activities: ground floor+1, for manufacturing and servicing – high ground floor, surface of up to 1,500 m <sup>2</sup> per floor for each land plot; car park has to be provided within the land plot for 50% of employees.
			Infrastructure: - Electricity ✓ - Water supply ✓ - Sewerage - Gas ✓ - Heating system - Telephone - Internet - Road ✓ - Footpath for pedestrians ✓ - Railroad ✓		Available: upon signing of the Lease Contract. Price (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) ~ 35-40 Costs of construction land preparation and utility equipping (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) ~ 76-197
2.	North II- between NIT and NIVA	Republic of Serbia Beneficiary: Novi Sad	2222/4 – 6,623 m <sup>2</sup> 2222/5 – 6,623 m <sup>2</sup> 2222/6 – 6,128 m <sup>2</sup>	Business activities: production and storage space	Number of floors ground floor, GF+1; surface of up to 3,300 m <sup>2</sup> per floor for each land plot
			Infrastructure: - Electricity ✓ - Water supply ✓ - Sewerage ✓ - Gas ✓ - Heating system - Telephone - Internet - Road ✓ - Footpath for pedestrians ✓ - Railroad ✓		Available: upon signing of the Lease Contract. Price (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) ~ 35-40 Costs of construction land preparation and utility equipping (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) ~ 76-197
3.	North II- Put Novosadskog Partizanskog Odreda	Republic of Serbia Beneficiary: Novi Sad	2259/1 – 3,120 m <sup>2</sup> 2260/1 – 3,120 m <sup>2</sup> 2249/1 – 3,120 m <sup>2</sup> 2250/1 – 3,120 m <sup>2</sup> 2251/1 – 3,120 m <sup>2</sup> 2252/1 – 3,120 m <sup>2</sup> 2254/1 – 3,120 m <sup>2</sup> 2255/1 – 2,280 m <sup>2</sup> 2256/1 – 2,280 m <sup>2</sup> 2253/1 – 3,600 m <sup>2</sup> 10683/1 – 3,600 m <sup>2</sup>	Business activity; industry and manufacturing crafts	Number of floors: high ground floor, and GF+1; surface of ~ 1,560 m <sup>2</sup> per floor for each land plot; land plots can be merged

Table 76. Available investment sites




			<p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Electricity ✓</li> <li>- Water supply ✓</li> <li>- Sewerage ✓</li> <li>- Gas ✓</li> <li>- Heating system</li> <li>- Telephone</li> <li>- Internet</li> <li>- Road ✓</li> <li>- Footpath for pedestrians ✓</li> <li>- Railroad ✓</li> </ul>		Available: upon signing of the Lease Contract. Price (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) ~ 80-85 Costs of construction land preparation and utility equipping (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) ~ 80-105.
4.	North III- Bajči Žilinskog Street	Republic of Serbia Beneficiary: Novi Sad	4148/2 – 4,803 m <sup>2</sup>	Business activities	Number of floors: up to GF+4; surface of ~2,400 m <sup>2</sup> per floor
5.	Work Zone- Klisanski Put	Republic of Serbia Beneficiary: Novi Sad	2094/1 – 3,299m <sup>2</sup> 2214/8 – 3,576m <sup>2</sup>	Manufacturing, sale and storage space	Number of floors: up to GF+1; surface of up to 1,788 m <sup>2</sup> per floor for each land plot (land plots can be merged )
			<p>Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Electricity ✓</li> <li>- Water supply ✓</li> <li>- Sewerage</li> <li>- Gas ✓</li> <li>- Heating system</li> <li>- Telephone</li> <li>- Internet</li> <li>- Road ✓</li> <li>- Footpath for pedestrians ✓</li> <li>- Railroad ✓</li> </ul>		Available: upon signing of the Lease Contract. Price (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) ~ 35-40 Costs of construction land preparation and utility equipping (€/m <sup>2</sup> ) ~ 76-97.
6.	Veternik – Vuka Karadžića	Republic of Serbia Beneficiary: Novi Sad	641 – 1,982 m <sup>2</sup>	Service providing crafts, catering: business activities and housing up to 30%	Number of floors: GF+1+attic; surface of 790 m <sup>2</sup> per floor.
7.	Rumenka. Ulica Oslobodjenja	Republic of Serbia Beneficiary: Novi Sad	578/2 – 3,886 m <sup>2</sup> 578/3 – 3,903 m <sup>2</sup> 578/4 – 3,937 m <sup>2</sup>	Central functions- supply sub-centre; business premises – tertiary activities	Number of floors: GF+1+attick or GF+2; surface of up to 1,560 m <sup>2</sup> per floor for each land plot
8.	Rumenka, Jovan Jovanović Zmaj Street	Republic of Serbia Beneficiary: Novi Sad	550 – 4,080 m <sup>2</sup>	Supply sub-centre; business and accompanying premises	Number of floors: GF+1+ attic or GF+2; surface of up to 1,630 m <sup>2</sup> per floor
9.	Sremska Kamenica - Center	Republic of Serbia Beneficiary: Novi Sad	4173 – 4,370 m <sup>2</sup>	Business-commercial, basement-garages, ground floor- commerce and catering, first floor- offices	Number of floors: GF+2 (GF+1); surface of up to 2,500 m <sup>2</sup> per floor
10.	Sremska Kamenica-Centar	Republic of Serbia Beneficiary: Novi Sad	4172/3 – 1,300 m <sup>2</sup>	Business-commercial, basement-garages, ground floor- commerce and catering, first floor- offices	Number of floors: GF+2 (GF+1); surface of up to 670 m <sup>2</sup> per floor

Table 76. Available investment sites

11.	Salajka - Teodora Mandića	Republic of Serbia Beneficiary: Novi Sad	2901/2 – 1,635 m <sup>2</sup> 2901/3 – 1,689 m <sup>2</sup>	Business activities	Number of floors: GF+2 surface of up to 845 m <sup>2</sup> per floor
12.	Štrand- Kabel	Republic of Serbia Beneficiary: Novi Sad	7338/2 – 2,400 m <sup>2</sup>	Trade, recreational sport – shops and gyms	Number of Floors: GF, GF+1; surface of up to 1,440 m <sup>2</sup> per floor. The site is currently used by FC Kabel, the playground needs to be moved.
13.	Free Zone - 1	Public warehouse – Free Customs Zone Novi Sad	4144/9–28,797m <sup>2</sup>	Economy – manufacturing and storing	Number of floors: high ground floor and GF+1; surface of up to 4,150 m <sup>2</sup> per floor.
14.	Free Zone - 2	Public warehouse – Free Customs Zone Novi Sad	4153/1 – 7,853 m <sup>2</sup>	Economy – manufacturing and storing	Number of floors: high ground floor and GF+1; surface of up to 3,150 m <sup>2</sup> per floor.
			Infrastructure: - Electricity ✓ - Water supply ✓ - Sewerage ✓ - Gas ✓ - Heating system - Telephone ✓ - Internet ✓ - Road ✓ - Footpath for pedestrians ✓ - Railroad ✓		
15.	Free Zone – 3	Public warehouse – Free Customs Zone Novi Sad	4153/14–6,874 m <sup>2</sup>	Economy – manufacturing and storing	Number of floors: high ground floor and GF+1; surface of up to 2,775 m <sup>2</sup> per floor.
16.	Free Zone - 4	Public warehouse – Free Customs Zone Novi Sad	4153/21–7,068 m <sup>2</sup>	Economy – manufacturing and storing	Number of floors: high ground floor and GF+1; surface of up to 2,820 m <sup>2</sup> per floor.

Source: PF „Department for the Construction of the City”; JS Custom Unoccupied 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)

## 6.18 Benefit packages for investors

### 6.18.1 Financial assistance

#### Government of the Republic of Serbia

##### **Serbian Investment and Export Promotion Agency (SIEPA)**

Besides the existing advantages of having an educated workforce, custom-free export in countries of southeast Europe, Russia and Byelorussia, 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 by the end of June 2007, 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 of investment projects in the fields of production, services that may be subject of international trade, and research and development.

Investments in the production sector:

- Total funds: from 2,000 to 5,000 euros per new job
- Minimum value of investment: 3 million euros (for Novi Sad)
- Minimum number of new jobs: 50

Investments in the services sector:

- Total funds: from 2,000 – 10,000 euros per new job
- Minimum value of investment: 500,000 euros
- Minimum number of new jobs: 10

Investments in the research and development sector:

- Total funds: from 5,000 -10,000 euros per new job
- Minimum value of investment: 250,000 euros
- Minimum number of new jobs: 10

**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

**Secretariat for Science and Technological Development** co-finance 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.

## 6.18.2 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, employment and improving of environmental status, the taxpayers are provided tax incentives.

The Law on corporate profit tax ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia" no. 25/01, 80/02, 43/03 and 84/04) defines the meaning of accelerated depreciation, foresees specific tax exemption measures (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 (in case of investments in fixed assets and employment). The Law on corporate profit 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 to five years, under the conditions that are defined by the above-mentioned Law.

### Accelerated depreciation

The right to accelerated depreciation, at rates of up to 25% higher than prescribed, is granted to taxpayers in relation to fixed assets that are used for:

1. Preventing pollution of air, water and land/soil, noise mitigation, energy saving, afforestation, collecting and use of waste as industrial raw material or energy fuel;
2. Scientific-research work;
3. Education and training of employees.

The right to accelerated depreciation is also granted to taxpayers in relation to computer equipment.

### 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 300,000 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

The taxpayers who invest into fixed assets in their own registered business activity, 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.

The 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 in their own registered business activity, but up to the maximum of 70% of the calculated tax in the year of investment.

The calculated corporate profit tax is reduced to taxpayers who hire new employees on a permanent basis in the relevant tax period for the amount equal to the amount making 100% of gross salaries, that is of salaries paid to these employees plus the corresponding public revenues paid at the expense of the employer..

#### Incentives for investments

The taxpayer who invests in his own fixed assets, namely in fixed assets of which another person invests more than 600 million dinars and uses those funds in the registered business activities in the Republic and who hires 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.

The taxpayers who conduct their business activities in the fields of special interest for the Republic, are exempted from payment of corporate profit tax in the period of 5 years, under the following conditions:

1. If they invested in their own fixed assets, namely in the fixed assets of which another person invested more than 600 million dinars;
2. If they use 80% of the value of fixed assets in the registered business activity in the field of special interest for the Republic;
3. If they hired additionally at least five employees on a permanent basis during the period of investment;
4. If at least 80% of permanently employed staff have residence and live in the area of special interest for the Republic

The above-mentioned tax exemptions are granted 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.

### 6.18.3 Training programmes for employees

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

#### Programmes

**Programmes for trainees** – programme of professional vocational training for unemployed persons without work experience university education, higher school education, or secondary vocational education, with employment for a specified period of time aimed at enabling them to pass the internship exam, namely specific professional exam and remain 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. 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-volunteers for the period of up to 12 months.

**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.

**Co-financing post-graduate students** – programme intended for unemployed persons with university education (level VII) who completed their regular studies with an average mark of 8 (out of 10) at least, and who enrolled the postgraduate studies.

## 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. Until now, the trainings in old crafts, attested electric welding, manicurists, makeup artists, hairdressers, pedicures, bakers, butchers, specialised training in computer literacy, training for disabled persons, and training for wall painters, florists-gardeners and bakers have been organised.

**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.

## 6.19 Building permit issuing process

Table 77. Building permit issuing process

Number	Steps	Necessary documentation	Institution	Deadline for issuing
1.	REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE SITE	- Copy of the plan for the subject land plot;	Land Register	Within 8 days from the date when all the conditions for document issuing are fulfilled
		- Evidence on payment of the prescribed taxes		
2.	APPLICATION FOR SITE PERMIT ISSUING	- Copy of the subject land plot plan - Evidence on the property right (title), namely rental right over the construction land - Excerpt from the Register of ground installations - Utilities Cadastre (if infrastructure facility is the subject of application)	Land Register	Within 8 days from the date when all the conditions for document issuing are fulfilled
		- Evidence on payment of the prescribed taxes		

Table 77. Building permit issuing process

3.	APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT ISSUING	- Evidence on the property right (title), namely rental right over the construction land	Land Register	Within 8 days from the date when all the conditions for document issuing are fulfilled
		- Legally valid site permit	City Planning and Housing Affairs Department	
		- Master project harmonised with the site permit (in 3 copies) with the report on executed technical control	Architectural bureau	
		- Evidence on regulated relations with respect of payment of the fee for construction land regulation	PC "Institute for Constructional Development"	
		-Доказ о уплати прописаних такси.		
4.	APPLICATION FOR UTILISATION PERMIT ISSUING	- Copy of the plan with the marked structure	Land Register	Within 7 days from the date when all the conditions for document issuing are fulfilled
		- Legally valid decision on building permit issuing	City Planning and Housing Affairs Department	
		- Statement of the investor and contractor that the works have been carried out in accordance with the approved technical documentation		
		- 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	Public and public utility companies, other institutions	
		- The Institute stated in the application that will carry out the field inspection in order to determine if the structure has been built in compliance with the approved project documentation and that will compile the Minutes on technical acceptance of the structure		
		- Project of the built structure if there were deviations during the building works in relation to the Master project based on which the building permit was issued	Architectural Bureau	
		- Evidence on payment of prescribed taxes		



Table 77. Building permit issuing process

5.	APPLICATION FOR THE DECISION ON DEMOLITION OF STRUCTURES	- Copy of cadastral land plot map with the marked structure that is planned for demolition - Evidence on ownership over the structure, i.e. part of the structure that is to be demolished	Land Register	Within 15 days from the date when all the conditions for document issuing are fulfilled
		- Master plan of structure demolition with technical control (in 3 copies); - Scheme for regulation of traffic in the vicinity of the structure that is to be demolished	Architectural Bureau	
		- Other special conditions, in case that demolishing of the subject structure would threaten public interest (protection of the existing infrastructure, cultural properties, the environment, etc.)	Public and public utility companies, other institutions	
		- Information on the site or site permit showing that demolition of the subject structure has been planned for the purpose of bringing the relevant land plot to its purpose of use in compliance with the urban plan	City Planning and Housing Affairs Department	
		- Evidence on payment of prescribed taxes		

Source: City Planning and Housing Affairs Department









7

WORKFORCE



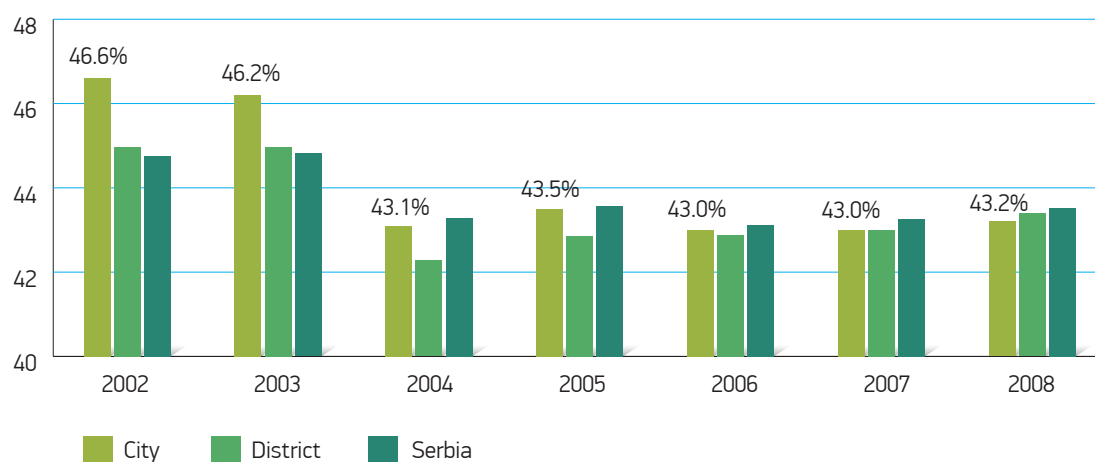
## 7.1 Number and structure of the employed persons

Table 78. Total number of the employed persons and gender structure, 2002 - 2008

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
City	100,064	103,526	132,578	141,563	146,712	148,585	151,369
Women (%)	46.6	46.2	43.1	43.5	43.0	43.0	43.2
Men (%)	53.4	53.8	56.9	56.5	57.0	57.0	56.8
Total number of the employed persons per 1,000 residents	332	334	432	456	467	465	468
District	163,484	165,502	200,708	209,525	211,815	213,449	215,873
Women (%)	43.8	44.0	42.2	42.8	42.9	43.0	43.3
Men (%)	56.2	56.0	57.8	57.2	57.1	57.0	56.7
Total number of the employed persons per 1,000 residents	274	273	336	350	353	354	356
Serbia	1,848,531	1,813,570	2,050,854	2,068,964	2,025,627	2,002,344	1,999,476
Women (%)	43.4	43.9	43.4	43.5	43.1	43.4	43.7
Men (%)	56.6	56.1	56.6	56.5	56.9	56.6	56.3
Total number of the employed persons per 1,000 residents	246	241	275	278	274	271	272

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2003-2008"

### Employment – women (%)



Number of the employed persons per 1,000 residents

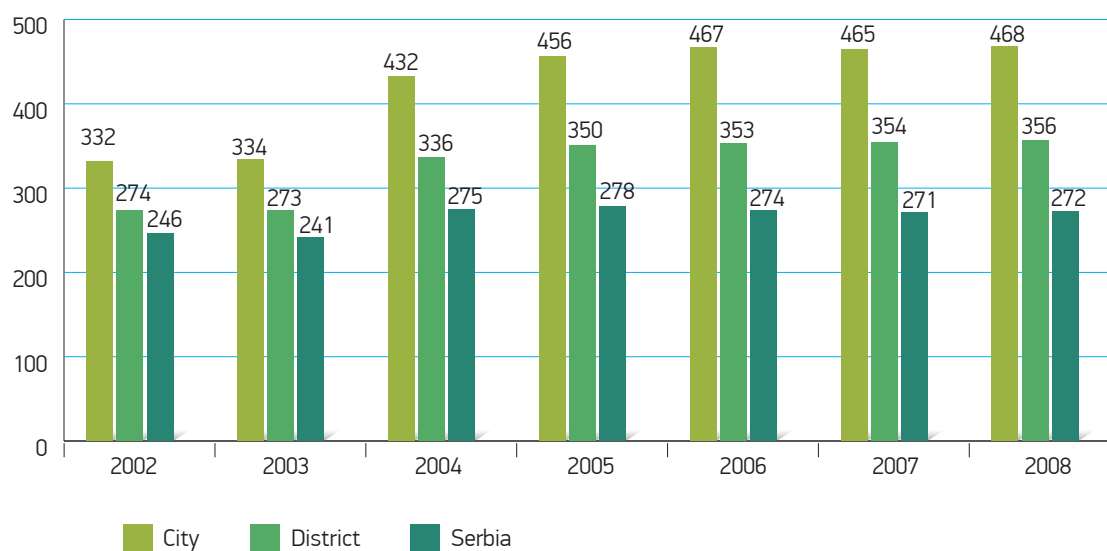


Table 79. Structure of the employed persons, annual overview

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
City	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed in companies, institutions, co-operatives and other organisations	78.9	75.4	73.9	70.6	66.3	67.1	67.5
Persons executing independent activities	21.1	24.6	26.1	29.4	33.7	32.9	32.5
District	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed in companies, institutions, co-operatives and other organisations	77.4	73.6	72.8	70.0	66.6	66.6	66.8
Persons executing independent activities	22.6	26.4	27.2	30.0	33.4	33.4	33.2
Serbia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed in companies, institutions, co-operatives and other organisations	78.9	76.3	77.0	74.7	72.7	71.6	71.4
Persons executing independent activities	21.1	23.7	23.0	25.3	27.3	28.4	28.6

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2003 -2008"

## 7.2 Employment according to activities

Table 80. Structure of the employed persons per sectors of activities, 2008

	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	102,135	100	100	100
Women	47,442	46.45	45.46	44.17
Men	54,693	53.55	54.54	55.83
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	2,262	2.22	5.01	3.40
Fishing	103	0.10	0.16	0.07
Ore and stone mining	1,044	1.02	0.76	1.63
Processing industry	18,829	18.44	23.35	25.93
Power production and supply with electricity, gas, and water	1,853	1.81	2.13	3.20
Building industry	9,652	9.45	7.72	5.78
Wholesale and retail trade with and repair of motor vehicles	17,897	17.52	16.02	13.97
Hotels and restaurants	1,128	1.10	0.99	1.66
Transport, storing and communications	6,839	6.70	6.18	7.59
Financial mediation	3,844	3.76	2.90	2.29
Real estate and renting activities	7,465	7.31	5.89	5.23
Public administration and social insurance	4,147	4.06	4.16	4.86
Education	9,254	9.06	9.50	9.31
Health and social work	11,862	11.62	10.54	11.24
Other utility, social and personal services	5,956	5.83	4.69	3.84

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

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia  
"Press release SRB6 3P20"

Structure of the employed persons per sectors of activities, 2008

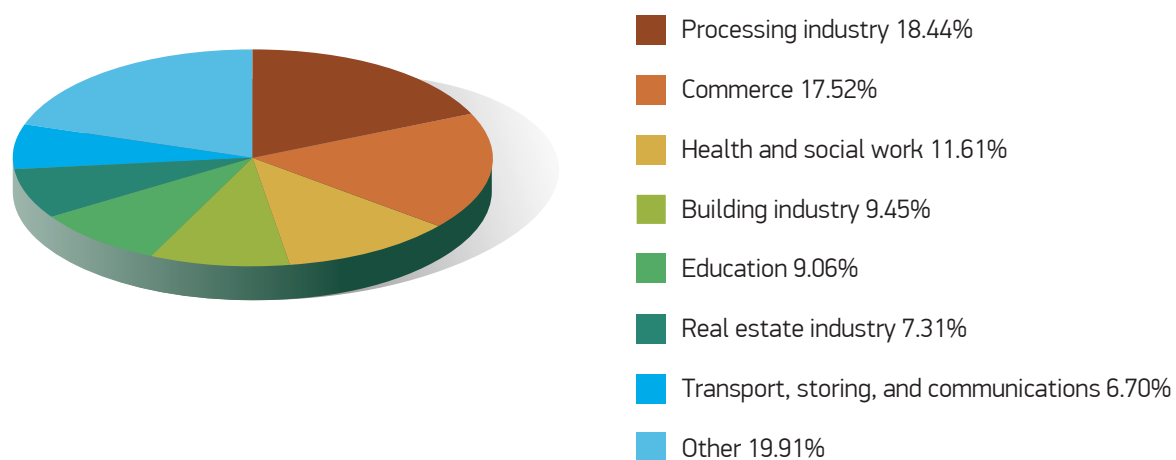


Table 81. Structure of the employed persons per sector of activities

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed in companies, institution, co-operatives and other organisations – total	78.9	75.4	73.9	70.6	66.3	67.1
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
Fishing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ore and stone mining	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
Processing industry	18.4	17.7	17.5	15.8	14.3	13.4
Power production and supply with electricity, gas, and water	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Building industry	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0
Wholesale and retail trade with and repair of motor vehicles	6.0	5.8	10.9	11.0	10.2	11.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Transport, storing and communications	6.7	5.8	5.4	5.1	4.6	4.7
Financial mediation	3.8	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5
Real estate and renting activities	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.7
Public administration and social insurance	3.8	4.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8
Education	6.9	7.5	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.9
Health and social work	11.9	11.1	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.9
Other utility, social and personal services	4.9	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.8
Persons who execute independent business activities	21.1	24.6	26.1	29.4	33.7	32.9

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2003 -2008"

### 7.3 Average salaries

Table 82. Average salary per employee, 2008

	City (€)	District (€)	Serbia (€)
Average gross salary (with taxes and contribution)	602	556	516
Average net salary (without taxes and contribution)	430	398	370

Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2008  
1€=88.6010 RSD

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia  
"Press release SRB016 3P14"

Average net salaries per employee (€), 2008

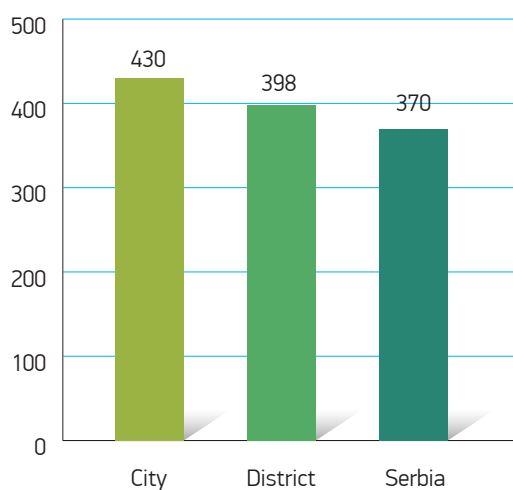




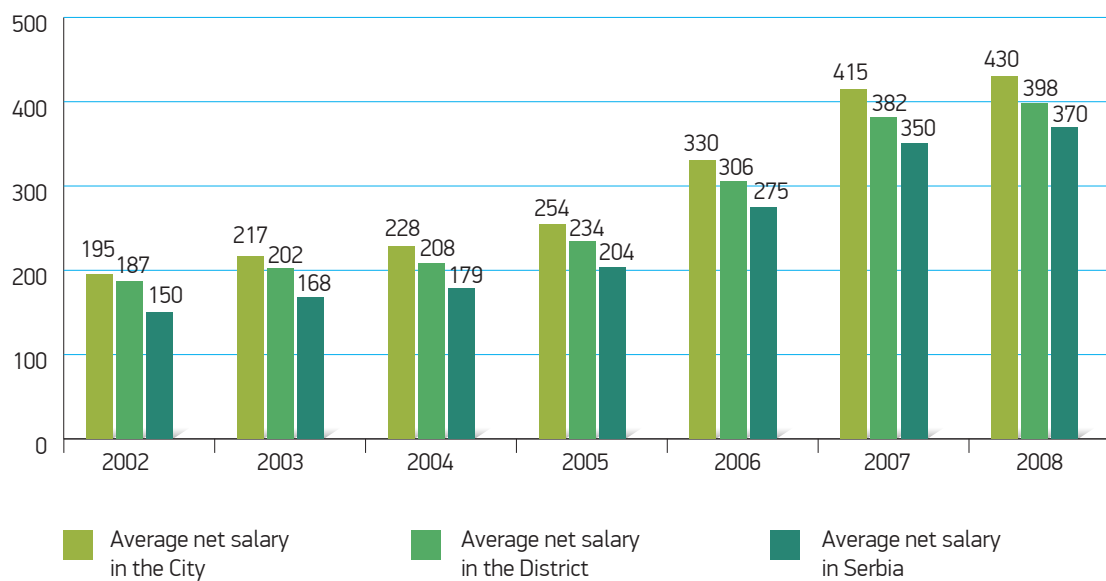
Table 83. Comparative annual overview of average salaries

	2002 (€)	2003 (€)	2004 (€)	2005 (€)	2006 (€)	2007 (€)	2008 (€)
Average gross salary in the City	280	312	330	371	483	580	602
Average gross salary in the District	269	290	301	342	449	535	556
Average gross salary in Serbia	195	217	228	254	330	415	430
Average net salary in the City	187	202	208	234	306	382	398
Average net salary in Serbia	150	168	179	204	275	350	370

Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2002 1€ = 61.5152 RSD;  
Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2003 1€ = 68.3129 RSD;  
Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2004 1€ = 78.8850 RSD;  
Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2005 1€ = 85.50 RSD;  
Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2006 1€ = 79.00 RSD;  
Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2007 1€ = 79.2362 RSD;  
Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2008 1€ = 88.6010 RSD.

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia  
"Employment and salaries"

#### Comparative annual overview of average net salaries per employee (€)



## 7.4 Salaries according to activities

Table 84. Average salary per employee without taxes and contributions per sectors of activities, 2007

	2007		
	City(€)	District (€)	Serbia (€)
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	403	269	268
Fishing	278	249	197
Ore and stone mining	510	511	439
Processing industry	278	304	278
Power production and supply with electricity, gas, and water	670	576	478
Building industry	428	404	314
Wholesale and retail trade with and repair of motor vehicles	354	313	315
Hotels and restaurants	221	218	235
Transport, storing and communications	424	395	376
Financial mediation	832	822	744
Real estate and renting activities	462	442	428
Public administration and social insurance	473	446	430
Education	421	393	363
Health and social work	367	371	387
Other utility, social and personal services	460	453	349
Total net salary – total	415	382	350

Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2007  
1€ = 79.2362 RSD

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia  
"Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

Average net salary per sectors of activities (€), 2007

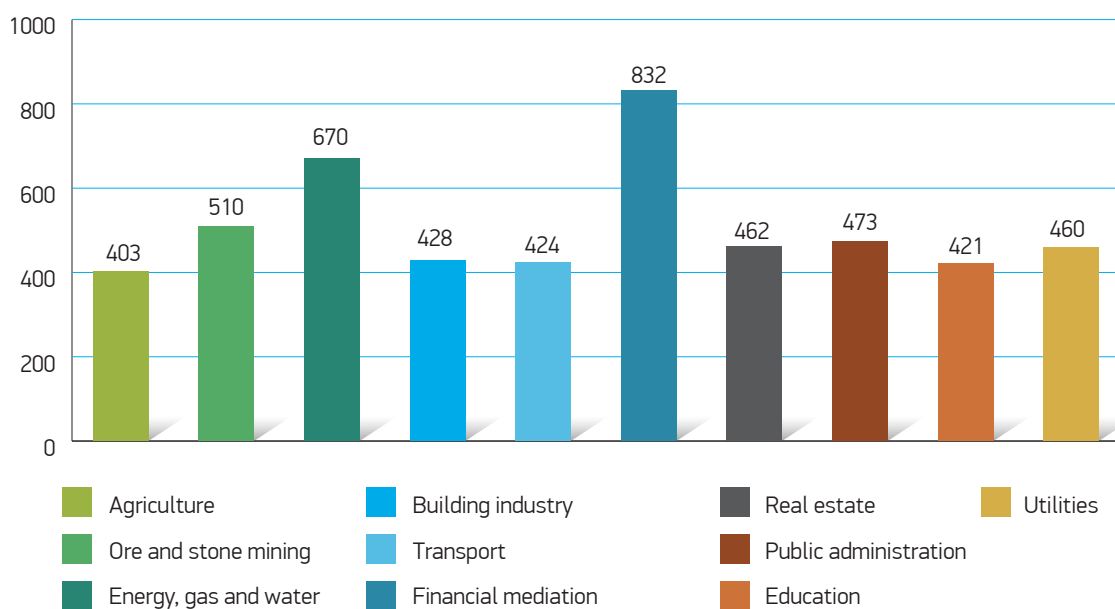


Table 85. Annual overview of average salary per employee without taxes and contributions per sectors of activities

	2002 (€)	2003 (€)	2004 (€)	2005 (€)	2006 (€)	2007 (€)
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	191	211	219	256	347	403
Fishing	189	171	165	190	225	278
Ore and stone mining	275	296	285	292	392	510
Processing industry	144	140	143	159	227	278
Power production and supply with electricity, gas, and water	278	319	345	382	499	670
Building industry	219	243	250	260	331	428
Wholesale and retail trade with and repair of motor vehicles	178	180	191	232	309	354
Hotels and restaurants	136	123	109	144	153	221
Transport, storing and communications	203	242	249	282	354	424
Financial mediation	305	380	400	473	604	832
Real estate and renting activities	272	306	305	333	406	462
Public administration and social insurance	226	261	281	303	397	473
Education	191	218	228	257	337	421
Health and social work	183	224	241	254	292	367
Other utility, social and personal services	197	234	251	285	373	460
Average net salary – total	195	217	228	254	330	415

Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2003 1€ =68.3129 RSD;  
Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2004 1€ =78.8850 RSD;  
Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2005 1€ = 85.50 RSD;  
Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2006 1€ =79.00 RSD;  
Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2007 1€ =79.2362 RSD.

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia  
"Municipalities in Serbia 2003 - 2008"

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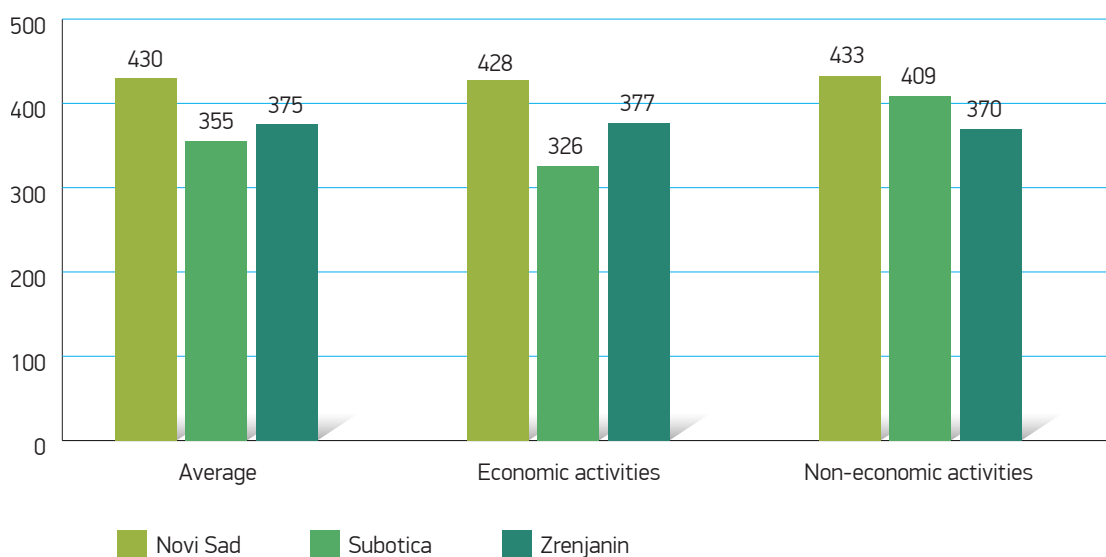
Table 86. Average salary per employee without taxes and contributions, economic/non-economic activities, annual overview

	2002 (€)	2003 (€)	2004 (€)	2005 (€)	2006 (€)	2007 (€)	2008 (€)
Economic activities	194	210	220	251	331	420	428
Non-economic activities	196	229	241	259	327	407	433
Average net salary – total	195	217	228	254	330	415	430

Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2002, 1€ =61.5152 RSD;  
 Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2003 1€ =68.3129 RSD;  
 Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2004 1€ =78.8850 RSD;  
 Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2005 1€ = 85.50 RSD;  
 Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2006 1€ =79.00 RSD;  
 Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2007 1€ =79.2362 RSD;  
 Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2008 1€ = 88.6010 RSD.

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia  
 "Employment and salaries"

Average net salary per employee (€), 2008





## 7.5 Employment

Table 87. Job vacancies, cumulative data for the period January - December 2008

		City	Share in District (%)	Share in Serbia (%)
Permanent employment	Number	21,113	6.96	6.96
	%	38.62	/	/
Temporary employment	Number	33,554	70.92	6.89
	%	61.38	/	/
Job vacancies - total		54,667	72.49	6.92

Source: National Employment Service

Table 88. Structure of employment, cumulative data for the period January - December 2008

		City	Share in the District (%)	Share in Serbia (%)
Employment – women	Number	23,468	71.26	6,81
	%	46.75	/	/
Employment – men	Number	26,735	73.93	6,80
	%	53.25	/	/
Permanent employment	Number	19,329	75.84	6,88
	%	38.50	/	/
Temporary employment	Number	30,874	70.80	6,76
	%	61.50	/	/
Employment - total		50,203	72,66	6.81

Source: National Employment Service

## 7.6 Unemployment

Table 89. Structure of unemployed persons and job seekers according to gender, December 2008

		City	Share in the District (%)	Share in Serbia (%)
Unemployed persons – women	Number	15,063	45.48	3,84
	%	55.99	/	/
Unemployed persons – men	Number	11,842	41.96	3,54
	%	44.01	/	/
Unemployed persons - total		26,905	43,86	3.70
Job seekers – women	Number	17,206	47.61	3,95
	%	57.83	/	/
Job seekers – men	Number	12,546	42.74	3,51
	%	42.17	/	/
Share of the unemployed persons in the number of job seekers (%)	Total	90.43	/	/
	Women	87.55	/	/
	Men	94.39	/	/
Job seekers - total		29,752	45,43	3.75

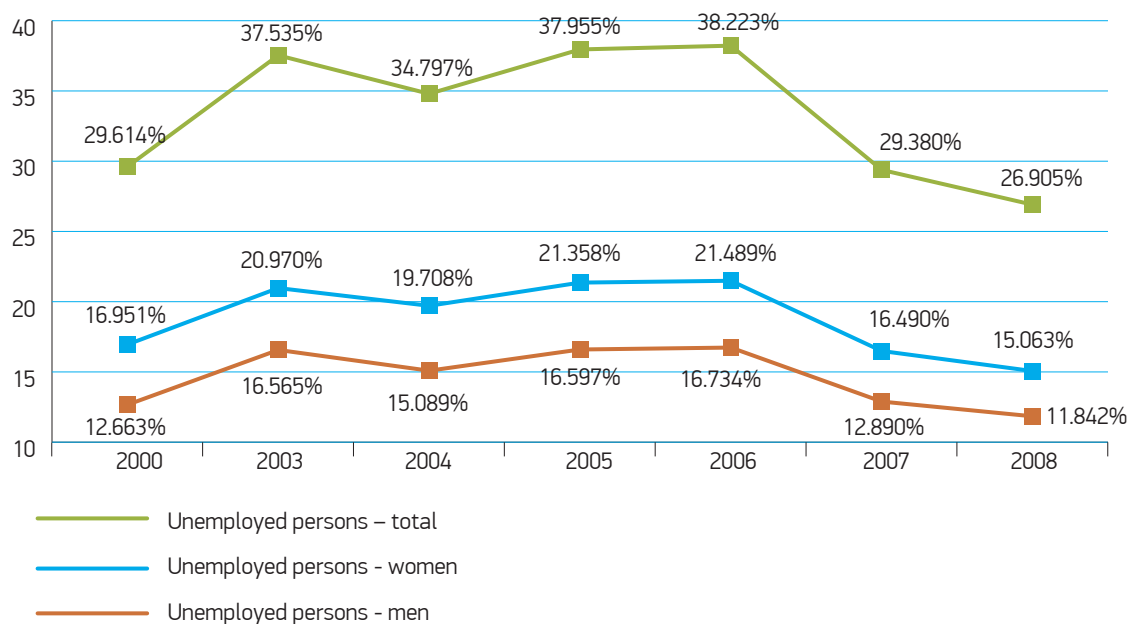
Source: National Employment Service

Table 90. Number and gender structure of unemployed persons, annual overview

	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Unemployed persons - women	16,951	20,970	19,708	21,358	21,489	16,490	15,063
Unemployed persons – men	12,663	16,565	15,089	16,597	16,734	12,890	11,842
Unemployed persons - total	29,614	37,535	34,797	37,955	38,223	29,380	26,905

Source: National Service for Employment

Number and gender structure of unemployed persons, annual overview



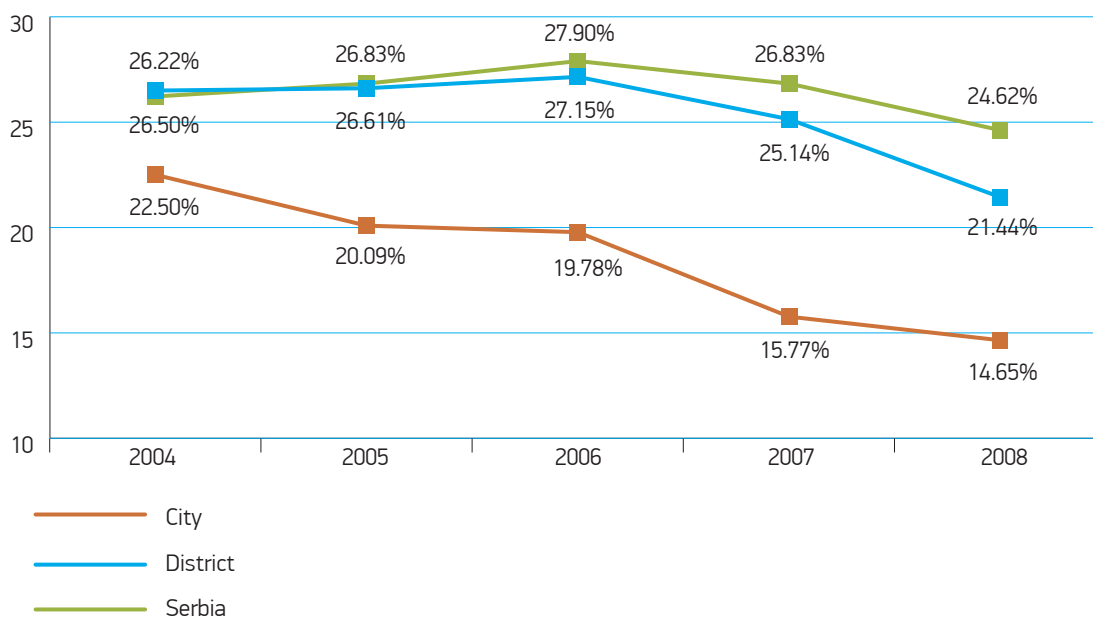
## 7.7 Unemployment rate

Table 91. Unemployment rate, 2004-2008

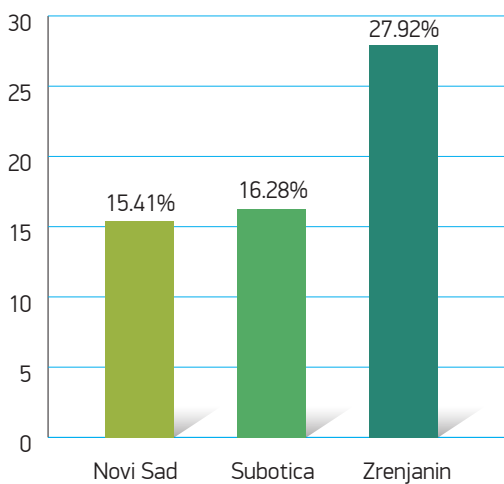
Unemployment rate (%)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
City	22,50	20,09	19,78	15,77	14,65
District	26,50	26,61	27,15	25,14	21,44
Serbia	26,22	26,83	27,90	26,83	24,62

Source: National Employment Service

### Unemployment rate (%)



### Unemployment rate, 2009



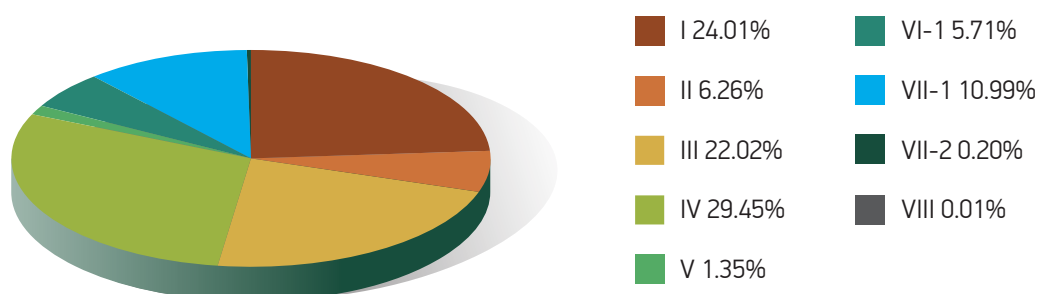
## 7.8 Unemployment according to education level

Table 92. Unemployment according to education level, 2008

	City	Share in the total number of unemployed persons (%)
I	6,460	24.01
II	1,684	6.26
III	5,925	22.02
IV	7,924	29.45
V	363	1.35
VI-1	1,535	5.71
VII-1	2,957	10.99
VII-2	53	0.20
VIII	4	0.01
Total	26,905	100

Source: National Employment Service

Structure of unemployed persons according to education level, 2008





## 7.9 Length of unemployment

Table 93. Length of unemployment, 2008

	City	Share in the total number of unemployed persons (%)
First employment	10,909	40.55
Up to 1 year	6,787	25.23
1 - 2 years	5,866	21.80
2 - 3 years	3,186	11.84
3 - 5 years	4,286	15.93
5 - 8 years	3,474	12.91
8 - 10 years	1,166	4.34
Over 10 years	2,140	7.95
Total	26,905	100

Source: National Employment Service

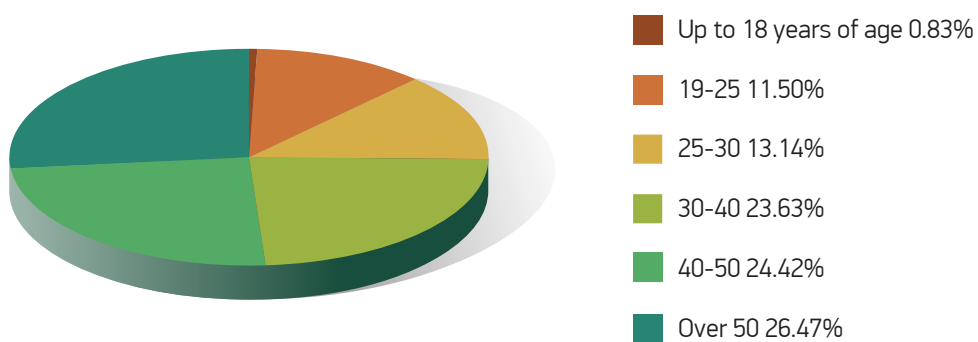
## 7.10 Unemployment according to age structure

Table 94. Unemployment according to age structure, 2008

Age	City	Share in the total number of unemployed persons (%)
Up to 18 years of age	225	0.84
19 – 25	3,093	11.50
25 – 30	3,536	13.14
30 – 40	6,358	23.63
40 – 50	6,571	24.42
Over 50	7,122	26.47
Total	26,905	100

Source: National Employment Service

Unemployment according to age structure, 2008







A photograph of a person sitting on a black metal park bench in a park. The person's legs are visible, wearing light-colored pants and white shoes. A laptop is open on their lap, and a light-colored bag is next to it. The background is a blurred park scene with green grass, trees, and a flower bed with pink and white flowers. A blue rectangular overlay is positioned over the bench slats, containing the number 8 in white.

8

## PUBLIC RESOURCES



## 8.1 Transport infrastructure

### 8.1.1 Land 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 Jasa Tomic Boulevard.

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

Public Roads Category 1:

- Novi Sad – Backa Palanka M7
- Novi Sad – Ruma M21
- Novi Sad – Beograd M22
- Novi Sad – Subotica M22.1
- Novi Sad – Maradik M22.2

Public Roads Category 2:

- Novi Sad – Vrbas P102
- Novi Sad – Beocin P107
- Novi Sad – Titel P110
- Novi Sad – Temerin P120
- Novi Sad – Rumenka – Stepanovicevo P127

Table 95. Road length, 2007

		City (km)	Share in the length of the same category roads in the District (%)	District (km)
Road length – total		349	28.75	1,214
Modern roadways		349	30.32	1,151
1 <sup>st</sup> rank public roads	Total	132	41.64	317
	Modern roadway	132	41.64	317
2 <sup>nd</sup> rank public roads	Total	115	22.07	521
	Modern roadway	115	22.42	513
Local roads	Total	102	27.13	376
	Modern roadway	102	31.78	321

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

### 8.1.2 Railroad transport and infrastructure

Novi Sad represents the most concentrated railroad knot/junction in this part of the country. The territory of the City intersects with Corridor 10, which connects Novi Sad with the north-west Europe on the one side, namely south-east Europe and Asia on the other side.

The Railroad Maintenance Department of the Public Company "Železnice Srbije" is in charge of railroad maintenance at four main directions:

- Belgrade – Subotica – state border direction (Corridor 10)
- Indjija - Lovcenac (85,518 km)
- Novi Sad – Bogojevo direction
- Novi Sad – Karavukovo (75,545 km)
- Novi Sad – Orlovat – Tomasevac – Belgrade direction
- Novi Sad – Orlovat (71,350 km)
- Novi Sad – Becej – Senta – Subotica direction
- Novi Sad – Becej (55,245 km)

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

- Petrovaradin – Beocin (17,035 km)
- Gajdobra – Backa Palanka (14,628 km)
- Karavukovo – Bac (13,420)

The Railroad Maintenance Department is one of 14 departments within the Public Company "Železnice Srbije" in the territory of the Republic of Serbia. Within the territory maintained by this Department, along all the above-mentioned directions, the speed of trains is regulated in compliance with the set timetable

Table 96. Turnover of goods and passengers in railroad transport, 2006

	City	Share of the Municipality in the total turnover in the District (%)	District
Number of railway stations	10	34.48	29
Number of transported passengers	585,819	68.69	852,799
Number of transported parcels	417,260	61.68	676,459

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Transport, storing and communications"

### 8.1.3 Air traffic

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

### 8.1.4 Navigation

There are three international river docking facilities on the river Danube in Novi Sad and the Port of Novi Sad with its own infrastructure, reloading and storing capacities, which represents one of the strategic points in river transport development. At the Conference of European Ministries of Transport, the Danube has been proclaimed a fully navigable river in accordance with the European Union standards. The section from the state border to Belgrade has been 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 are one lock for vessels, five bridges for land transport and one railroad bridge.

## 8.2 Communal infrastructure

### 8.2.1 Waterworks and sewerage

Table 97. 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"><li>• Raw water network</li><li>• Clean water network</li></ul>	19.1 km 1200 km		
3	Age of water system:	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 %):	Asbestos	96.5%	
		Steel	1.7%	
		Ductile	0.7%	
		PVC	1%	
		Polyethylene	0.2%	
5	Well fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Štrand"</li><li>• „Petrovaradinska Ada"</li><li>• „Ratno Ostrvo"</li><li>Total</li></ul>	6 wells		
		6 wells		
		9 wells		
		21 wells		
6	Number of users: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Business consumers</li><li>• Tenants' assemblies (collective housing)</li><li>• Individual consumers</li><li>Total</li></ul>	11,615		
		5,374		
		40,643		
		57,632		
7	Annual water consumption:	26,752,402 m³		
8	Monthly water consumption per resident:	6.2 m³		

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 Industrial zone North IV.

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

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

The settlements without the developed sewerage system are: Kisač, Stepanovićevo, Čenej, Kać, Budisava, Kovilj, Begeč, Ledinci, and Bocke. In these settlements, waste water is accepted in septic pits, and over-flow and absorption wells, so that there is a problem of ground water pollution.

**Table 98. Characteristics of the sewerage system in the City**

1	Percentage of population connected onto the sewerage system:	72%
2	Sewerage system type:	general (91.6% or 788 km)
3	Sewerage system age:	1% constructed after 1990 93% constructed in the period from 1970 to 1990 6% constructed before 1970
4	Share of pipes made of different materials (in %):	Asbestos 84.3% Concrete 7.5% Polyethylene 8.2%
5	Approximate length of the sewerage system:	860 km
6	Annual quantity of wastewater that is taken away: (atmospheric and waste water)	37,600,000 m <sup>3</sup>

Source: City Department for Utility Affairs

### 8.2.2 District heating system

Public Utility Company (PUC) "Novosadska Toplana" was founded on September 25<sup>th</sup>, 1961, when the old electric power plant was placed in the cold reserve status and its steam boilers were used for heating new multi-floored buildings in its close vicinity. Until December 31<sup>st</sup>, 1989, it used to be a part of "Elektrovojvodina". It functioned as a Public Company "Novosadska toplana" from January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1990, and as a Public Utility Company "Novosadska toplana" with the head-office in Novi Sad it started working on April 28<sup>th</sup>, 1998.

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 "Novosadska Toplana" on December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008 makes 652 MW.
- The installed power for users connected onto the system on December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008 makes 845 MW (residential users 586 MW, business users 259 MW).
- On December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008, there were 80,740 residential users connected onto the heating energy distribution system of the Company, 26,903 of which used heating energy for hot water preparation, and 6,440 business users.

### Number of sub-stations and the length of the hot-water network on December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008:

- Number of primary and secondary substations: 3,540.
- Total length of hot-water network: cca 200 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 110/35kV "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 "Liman", "Centar", "Podbara", "Sever", "Industrijska", "Telep", "Petrovaradin" and "Rimski šančevi". 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" and "Futog".

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

In some rural parts of the City (as well as in zones where illegal construction of residential buildings takes place) there are electric power facilities (power sub-stations of 10(20)/0.4 kV) that are on the overload edge. There are also some parts of the low-voltage network with inappropriate voltages. The most common causes are facilities with unauthorised connections to the distribution network (zones in which illegal construction of residential buildings takes place), as well as the change of purpose of use of the built structures in zones intended for weekend settlements or farm related facilities.

The total number of power sub-stations of all voltage levels, which are the property of "Elektro distribucija Novi Sad", is 843 with the total installed power of 1291.87 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	721	487.29	106	76.58	843	1291.87

The total length of electric-distribution network makes 2639.16 km.

110 kV	35 kV	20 kV	10 kV	0,4 kV	Total
0	165.2	409.94	373.22	1690.8	2639.16

The average growth rate of 4.38% was recorded in the period from 2000 to 2008. During the same period, the Company recorded growth in number of new consumers of 4,886 a year on the average, namely 1.84%.

## 8.2.4 Telecommunication system

"Telekom Srbija" a.d. is the only public telecommunication operator of public fixed telecommunication services in our country. On April 1<sup>st</sup>, 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 caller's identification, specification of outgoing calls, blocking of outgoing calls, forwarding of incoming calls, conference link 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 was 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 wide-band 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 wide-band 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. The provincial public service:

Radio-diffuse Company of Radio Television of Vojvodina – radio and television is an independent public radio-diffuse service of the residents of Vojvodina that produces and broadcasts high-quality television, radio, and multimedia programmes in Serbian and languages of national minorities.

2. Provincial coverage: one broadcasting company,
3. Regional coverage: four broadcasting companies,
4. Local coverage: seven broadcasting companies.

Table 99. PTT traffic, 2007

		2007	
		City	Share in the District (%)
Number of post offices		49	43.75
Number of telephone subscribers		169.681	64.37
PTT turnover (dispatch)	Mail deliveries (1,000)	21.991	81.49
	Packages (1,000)	61	83.56

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

## 8.3 Energy sector

### I. ELECTRICITY

Table 100. Energy consumption, status on 31.12.2008

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	RSD/kVAh	RSD/kVAh	RSD/kW	RSD/kW	RSD
High voltage 110 kV	3.11	1.04	0.14	0.27	397.04	794.08	95.83
Medium voltage 1-35 kV	3.42	1.14	0.28	0.57	476.45	952.90	95.83
Low voltage 0,4 kV	4.50	1.50	0.62	1.24	575.71	1.151.42	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	3.44	3.94	0.98	0.98	25.81	95.83
Blue zone 351-1600 kWh	5.17	5.90	1.48	1.48		
Red zone over 1600 kWh	10.33	11.81	2.95	2.95		
Illuminated advertisements	6.56	-	-	-	-	95.83
Public lighting	4.37	-	-	-	-	95.83

Price without VAT (18%)

## II. NATURAL GAS

NATURAL GAS - CONSUMPTION		Number of consumers	Quantity (1,000 cm <sup>3</sup> )
Natural gas consumers		34,837	60,214

Gas network utilisation rate - (relationship between gas network utilisation and capacity)

NATURAL GAS - PRICES		RSD/ cm <sup>3</sup>
Natural gas consumers		34.28

Price without VAT (8%)

## III. WATER

WATER- CONSUMPTION		Number of consumers	Quantity (1,000 m <sup>3</sup> )
1.	Business consumers	7,807	6,967
2.	Households	126,225	19,785
2.1.	Individual consumers	37,746	7,674
2.2.	Collective housing – consumers	88,479	12,111
3.	Total consumption (1 + 2)	134,032	26,752

WATER – utilisation rate = 72.33% - relationship between the invoiced water (26,752,402 m<sup>3</sup>) and pumped water (36,987,821 m<sup>3</sup>)

WATER – PRICES		RSD/ m <sup>3</sup>
1.	Business consumers	38.83
2.	Individual and collective housing	16.48

## IV. DISTRICT HEATING on 31.12.2008

DISTRICT HEATING - CONSUMPTION		Number of consumers	Distributed energy (MWh)
1.	Business consumers - heating	6,440	208,070
2.	Residential consumers - heating	80,740	693,283
3.	Consumable hot water	26,903	74,102
4.	Total consumption (1+ 2+3)		975,455

DISTRICT HEATING - PRICES		Prices without VAT (on 01.01.2009)
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 <sup>2</sup>	61.55 RSD/ m <sup>2</sup>
	- for consumed energy	3.17 RSD/kWh
	- for installed energy	99.14 RSD/kW
3.	Hot consumable water	189.81 RSD/ m <sup>3</sup>

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 Health Centre "Novi Sad" 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 2007, the residents of Novi Sad were provided health care by 7,764 employees of health care institutions, which is 2.7% more than in the year 2006. Out of the total number of employees in 2007, 5,563 were health care professionals, and 2,201 were employees of other profiles. Compared to the year 2006, the total number of health care professionals increased by 3%.

The network of hospital institutions (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, and Dentistry Clinic of Vojvodina) provides health care services not only to the residents of Novi Sad but also to the population of the Southern Bačka district and Vojvodina on the whole.

### 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 the 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 Home" Centre. On December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008, the centre employed 70 professionals.

**Gerontological Centre "Novi Sad"** is a social protection institution the main activity of which is offering services of accommodation and care for the elderly, sick and unsupported persons, assistance to people in the state of acute social need, day care centre for the homeless, clubs for adults and elderly people, treatment and care at users' homes, and a day care centre for elderly people. The institution was established in 1964. Today it disposes with four facilities for accommodation of its user's – 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. The City of Novi Sad has organised and allocated funds for financing of the following services within the Gerontological Centre: Shelter with the reception centre, Department for treatment and care at users' homes, Day care centre for adults and elderly people, and Day care centre for elderly people.

**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 incapacitated for an 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 101. Hospital capacities, 2008

	Number of beds	Share in the total number of beds (%)	Number of beds per 1,000 residents
Acute	2,488	60.45	7.9
Chronical diseases	-	-	-
Psychiatric disorders	150	3.64	0.5
Social needs	1,478	35.91	4.7
Total	4,116	100	13,1

Source: City Health Care Department

Table 102. Investments in health care and social affairs, annual overview

	2002 (€)	2003 (€)	2004 (€)	2005 (€)	2006 (€)	2007 (€)
Expenditures (investments) in health care and social affairs	83,541,482	87,888,569	96,420,245	108,273,719	155,954,861	187,552,949

Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2002. 1€ =61.5152 RSD;  
 Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2003. 1€ =68.3129 RSD;  
 Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2004. 1€ =78.8850 RSD;  
 Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2005. 1€ = 85.50 RSD;  
 Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2006. 1€ =79.00 RSD;  
 Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2007. 1€ =79.2362 RSD.

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia  
 "Municipalities in Serbia 2003 - 2008"

Table 103. Physician, dentists, and graduate pharmacists in health care departments, 2007

	2007	
	City	Share in the total number of doctors (%)
Medical doctors – total	1,459	100
General practitioners	180	12.34
Doctors in specialised training	97	6.65
Specialists	1,182	81.01
Dentists	133	/
Pharmacists	89	/
Number of residents per medical doctor in the City	219	/
Number of residents per medical doctor in the District	323	/
Number of residents per medical doctor in Serbia	368	/

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

Table 104. Beneficiaries of social protection services – minors, 2007

	2007	
	City	Share in the total number of beneficiaries (%)
Threatened by family situation	2,798	73.25
Individuals with behavioural disorders	559	14.63
Mentally challenged	144	3.77
Physically challenged	135	3.53
Individuals with combined disorders	102	2.67
Other minor beneficiaries of social protection services	82	2.15
Total	3,820	100

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

Table 105. Beneficiaries of social protection services – adults, 2007

	2007	
	City	Share in the total number of beneficiaries (%)
Individuals with behavioural disorders	54	0.88
Psychologically and physically challenged	1,515	24.55
Poverty stricken	2,312	37.47
Individuals without support	8	0.13
Elderly	1,617	26.21
Other adult beneficiaries of social protection services	664	10.76
Total	6,170	100

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

## 8.5 Educational capacities

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

The pre-school institution "Radosno Detinjstvo" was established in 1968 through merging of eight smaller pre-school institutions into one. Today, the institution has 67 regional units – kindergartens, art workshop, two central kitchens, and the head-office building. In 2009, 14,000 children, who were distributed in 574 groups, attended the institution. The institution has 1,850 employees.

There are 33 regular elementary schools in the City that for 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 languages. According to the data from the beginning of 2008/2009 school year, there were 28,492 pupils in elementary schools in 1,336 classes. The total number of employees is 3,531.

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 2008/2009 school year, there were 16,963 pupils in secondary schools in 656 classes. The total number of employees in 1,919.

Starting from the school year of 1994/1995, the City of Novi Sad has been awarding prizes to talented pupils of elementary and high schools, who win one of first three places at Republic competitions in different fields.

Generally speaking, the City of Novi Sad has a well-developed educational 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 and scientific-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 disposes with 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-Development Institute for Lowland Forestry and Environment as well as the Research-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 m<sup>2</sup> 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-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 the Association of Centres for Inter-disciplinary and Multi-disciplinary Studies and Research – ACIMSR.

The University passes study programmes (curricula) it organises and approves the study programmes (curricula) that are held at faculties belonging to it.

Lecturers and associates who undergo the selection procedure in accordance with the Law hold lectures at the University and within 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. According to the data from November 2007, the faculties having their head-offices in Novi Sad employed 3,523 people (1,414 lecturers, 1,134 associates, and 975 non-teaching staff).



Table 106. Educational institutions capacity, 2008/2009

	Number of institutions	Number of pupils/students
Pre-schools institutions	1 (67 pre-schools)	14,000
Elementary schools	38	28,492
High schools	16	16,963
Higher education*	5	9,749
Universities*	19	34,188

\*Data for Higher schools and Universities refer to the school year of 2006/2007

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia  
"Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

Table 107. Investments in education, 2007

	City (€)	District (€)	Serbia (€)
Expenditures (investments) in education – total	120,328,877	157,029,035	1,336,074,130
Expenditures (investments) in elementary education	31,540,028	59,612,399	649,408,806
Expenditures (investments) in elementary education per pupil	1,193	1,168	1,057

Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2007.  
1€ = 79.2362 RSD

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia  
"Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

Table 108. Investments in education, annual overview

	2002 (€)	2003 (€)	2004 (€)	2005 (€)	2006 (€)	2007 (€)
Expenditures (investments) in education – total	52,654,970	65,704,135	66,364,594	82,266,620	93,331,734	120,328,877
Expenditures (investments) in elementary education	17,037,952	17,759,633	16,458,338	17,235,977	25,288,481	31,540,028
Expenditures (investments) in elementary education per pupil	603	662	606	645	961	1.193

Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2002. 1€ = 61.5152 RSD;  
Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2003. 1€ = 68.3129 RSD;  
Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2004. 1€ = 78.8850 RSD;  
Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2005. 1€ = 85.50 RSD;  
Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2006. 1€ = 79.00 RSD;  
Medium exchange rate of the NBS on 31.12.2007. 1€ = 79.2362 RSD.

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia  
"Municipalities in Serbia 2003 - 2008"

Table 109. Number and structure of educational institutions, 2006/2007

		City	Share in the total number of institutions in the District (%)
Elementary schools	Total	35	33.02
	Classes	1,116	47.27
High schools	Total	18	50.00
	Classes	630	66.18
Special schools	Total	10	33.33
	Classes	78	44.32
Adult education institutions	Total	1	100.00
	Classes	30	100.00
Higher schools		5	100.00
Universities		19	100.00
Institutes for pre-school children*		74	43.53
Students' homes*		7	100.00
Pupils' homes*		3	75.00
TOTAL – all institutions		172	45.50

\*Data from 2008

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

Table 110. Total number of pupils, students in beneficiaries of educational institutions 2006/2007

		City	Share in the total number of pupils/students/beneficiaries in the District (%)
Elementary schools – pupils	Total	25,956	51.09
	Completed school	3,202	51.06
High schools – pupils	Total	16,719	68.05
	Completed school	4,344	70.44
Special schools – pupils	Total	621	47.70
	Completed school	60	45.80
Adult education – total	Total	329	100.00
	Completed school	42	100.00
Higher schools – students	Total	9,749	100.00
	State assisted	1,062	100.00
	Graduated	1,617	100.00
Universities – students	Total	34,188	100.00
	State Assisted	20,020	100.00
	Graduated	4,306	100.00
Pre-school institutions*	children attendants	13,303	64.66
Students' homes*	occupants	2,396	100.00
Pupils' homes*	occupants	826	91.17
Total – all pupils/students		87,562	72.40

\*Data from 2008

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

Table 111. Average number of pupils, students and occupants in educational institutions, 2006/2007

	City	District	Serbia
Number of pupils per elementary school	741.6	479.3	174.5
Number of pupils per class in elementary schools	23.3	21.5	20.6
Number of pupils per secondary school	928.8	682.47	593.6
Number of pupils per class in secondary schools	26.5	25.8	26.1
Number of pupils per special school	62.1	43.4	31.7
Number of pupils per class in special schools	8.0	7.4	6.4
Number of pupils per school for education of adults	329.0	329.0	144.5
Number of pupils per class in schools for education of adults	11.0	11.0	14.5
Number of students per higher school	1949.8	1949.8	921.4
Number of graduate students per higher school	323.4	323.4	122.2
Number of students per University	1799.4	1799.4	1382.6
Number of graduate students per University	226.6	226.6	165.5
Number of children attendants per pre-school institution*	179.8	121.0	82.5
Number of occupants per students' home*	342.3	342.3	462.7
Number of occupants per pupils' home*	275.3	226.5	151.7

\*Data from 2008

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

Table 112. Total number of pupils in elementary schools, 2007/2008

	City	Share in the total number of pupils of elementary schools in the District (%)
Elementary school pupils	Total	26,089
	Female	12,588
	Male	13,501

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Press release SRB40 DD10"











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 2008 show that the average annual value of some tested parameters exceeded the limit values set forth by the Law. The largest air polluters in Novi Sad (stationary and mobile pollution sources) are industrial plants, thermo-electric power plants, traffic, etc. The most common polluting substances, which occur in the atmosphere of our City, are: total suspended particles, sulphur-dioxide, soot, nitrogen-dioxide, lead, carbon-monoxide, etc.

The obtained results indicate the need for undertaking 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 micro organisms.

Soil pollution occurs when the surface layers are overloaded with large amounts of waste material, which cannot be degraded under normal conditions. The most common causes of soil pollution are: the use of mineral fertilisers and pesticides in agriculture, accumulation of salts and minerals due to irrigation, disposal of manure and various waste from agriculture, disposal of various wastes from food production, burning of harvest remains, etc. The soil quality is not threatened by agriculture alone, but also by industrial activities, such as, for example: by uncontrolled and inadequate industrial waste disposal (burying and burning on the ground) that results with soil contamination with polluting substances from production processes.

Based on the tests of soil samples taken from the agricultural land in the vicinity of traffic lines and in the vicinity of industrial zones, and non-agricultural land in the territory of the City of Novi Sad, the following can be concluded about their quality: soil samples taken from the agricultural land contain micro-elements and heavy materials in quantities that are lower than the maximum allowed values set forth by the Rules on allowed quantities of dangerous and hazardous materials in the soil ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", no. 23/94). Soil samples of non-agricultural land, i.e. those taken from children's playgrounds, are not polluted with high concentrations of heavy metals in the soil.

## 9.3 Water quality

### 9.3.1 Drinking water

Providing of sufficient quantity of safe drinking water from the health aspect is the basic condition for accomplishing and maintaining of good health status 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). Until 2006, 12 samples of drinking water were taken daily, and since 2006, 18 samples have been taken on a daily basis. The Institute for Public Health of Vojvodina controls health safety of water from public wells once a month.

In 2008, 6,588 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 "Vodovod i kanalizacija Novi Sad" in all urban and other settlements, and it was found that they satisfy health correctness standards.

### 9.3.2 Water of public bathing resorts

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

During the bathing season, in the period from May 15th to September 15th, water from the beaches of Novi Sad, Futog, and Begeč is sampled, and the results are displayed on the information boards at the bathing resorts. The analysis of 208 samples of water from public bathing resorts showed that 21.63% of samples were in compliance with the II class of water quality in terms of its micro-biological and physical-chemical quality, and that 59.62% of samples failed to satisfy the set standards due to the increased number of coliform micro organisms in 1 litre of water. There were also 32.21% (67) of samples of surface water from the bathing resorts that failed to satisfy standards for II class of water quality due to inadequate physical-chemical properties (super saturation, inadequate pH value, increased concentration of suspended matters, etc.).

## 9.4 Communal noise level in the City of Novi Sad

Noise implies 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 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 2008, the registered day communal noise level was above the allowed level of 65 dB (A) at 89.35% (193) of cases, while the registered night communal noise level in September was higher than the allowed 55 dB (A) in 100% of cases. This points to the need for undertaking of appropriate measures, such as zoning, changes in traffic regime, raising of protection barriers, relocation of industrial facilities out of residential zones and ensuring technical correctness of vehicles.

## 9.5 Municipal solid waste management

Collecting, transporting and depositing of solid communal waste is organised almost in the whole territory of the City of Novi Sad. About 2,000 residents in Kisač (less than 1%) are not included in the system, while about 500 residents are. The waste is also collected in Sremski Karlovci. Waste collecting from places where collective type of housing prevails is carried out in type containers (cca 1 m), whereas type waste bins are used for collecting of waste from individual houses (individual type of housing).

All the waste is deposited on the city landfill (located on the road to Temerin). The landfill is not sanitary one. The plant for selection of secondary raw materials is also located there. The City has run out of the space for solid communal waste disposal and elaboration of Terms of Reference for construction of a new landfill is currently in progress.



## Waste that is deposited annually at a landfill:

Unit	Municipal waste	Industrial waste	Large building material waste	Inert material and small size building material waste	Biodegradable waste	Total
Ton/year	124,500	6,300	1,000	80,000	6,500	218,300

## Morphological waste composition (mass):

Type	%
Biodegradable	41
Garden	15
Glass	13
Carboard	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**, represents 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 guide 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 after the biggest music festival in the 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 from 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, forests, rare plant and animal species, natural reservations, numerous lakes (14 in total), mountain paths (about 800 km of marked paths), two health paths, ten mountaineers’ 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 with a network of roads, which makes them accessible for 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 after 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 erected 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 with 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. Strand 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 reservation 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.

### "Salas" farms

The word "salas" 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 "salas" 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, Begec and around Kac.

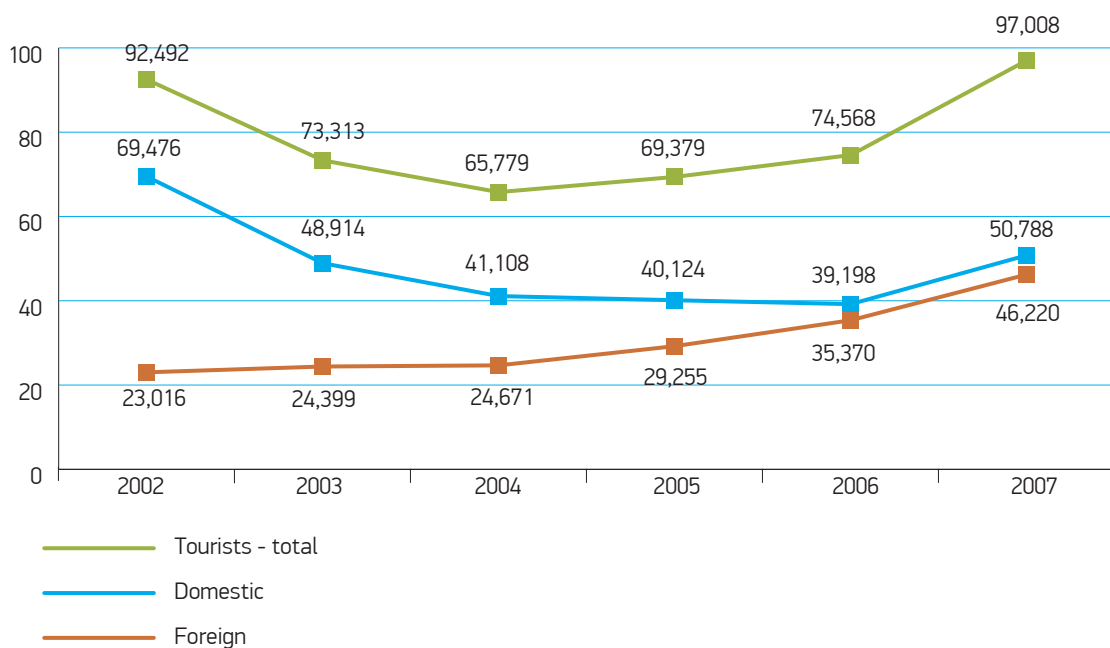
## 10.1 Number of visitors

Table 113. Number and structure of tourists and overnight stays, 2002-2007

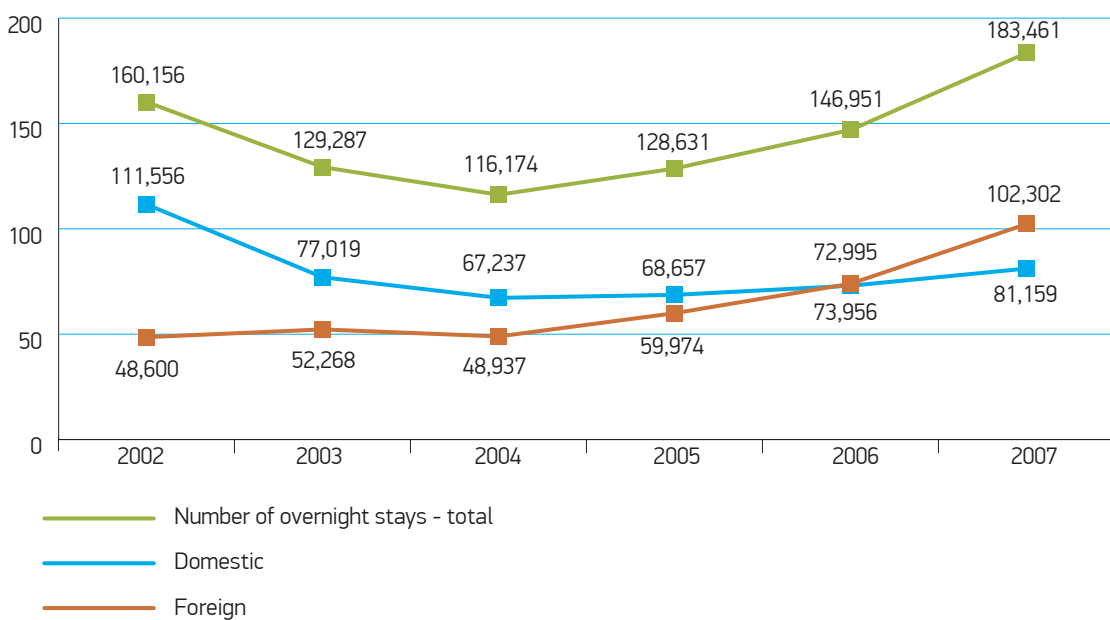
		2002			2003		
		City	District	Serbia	City	District	Serbia
Number of tourists	Total	92,492	113,943	2,209,675	73,313	91,613	1,997,947
	Local	69,476	88,153	1,897,612	48,914	65,134	1,658,664
	Foreign	23,016	25,790	312,063	24,399	26,479	339,283
Number of overnight stays	Total	160,156	210,131	7,206,734	129,287	174,415	6,684,592
	Local	111,556	156,309	6,468,473	77,019	117,382	5,892,890
	Foreign	48,600	53,822	738,261	52,268	57,033	791,702
Average number of overnight stays	Total	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2
	Local	1.6	1.8	3.4	1.6	1.8	3.6
	Foreign	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.3
		2004			2005		
		City	District	Serbia	City	District	Serbia
Number of tourists	Total	65,779	79,061	1,971,683	69,379	83,466	1,988,469
	Local	41,108	52,472	1,579,857	40,124	50,747	1,535,790
	Foreign	24,671	26,589	391,826	29,255	32,719	452,679
Number of overnight stays	Total	116,174	152,169	6,642,623	128,631	162,327	6,499,352
	Local	67,237	99,351	5,791,564	68,657	94,552	5,507,604
	Foreign	48,937	52,818	851,059	59,974	67,775	991,748
Average number of overnight stays	Total	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	3.3
	Local	1.6	1.9	3.7	1.7	1.9	3.6
	Foreign	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
		2006			2007		
		City	District	Serbia	City	District	Serbia
Number of tourists	Total	74,568	92,801	2,006,488	97,008	116,513	2,306,558
	Local	39,198	50,695	1,537,646	50,788	61,716	1,610,513
	Foreign	35,370	42,106	468,842	46,220	54,797	696,045
Number of overnight stays	Total	146,951	188,909	6,592,622	183,461	224,662	7,328,692
	Local	72,995	103,278	5,577,310	81,159	108,508	5,853,017
	Foreign	73,958	85,631	1,015,312	102,302	116,154	1,475,675
Average number of overnight stays	Total	2.0	2.0	3.3	1.9	1.9	3.2
	Local	1.9	2.0	3.6	1.6	1.8	3.6
	Foreign	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2003-2008"

Number and structure of tourists in the City



Number and structure of tourist overnight stays



## 10.2 Accommodation capacities

Table 114. Accommodation capacities, 2008

Destination	Number of accommodation facilities	Number of beds	Occupation rate (%)
Novi Sad – total	50	2,603	30 - 40

Source: City Department for Economy and Tourism

Table 115. Hotels, 2008

Hotels	Address	Category	Number of beds
Park	Novosadskog Sajma 35	5*	358
Leopold I	Petrovaradinska Tvrđava	5*	unknown
Aleksandar	Bulevar cara Lazara 79	4*	54
Prezident	Futoška 109	4*	48
Novi Sad	Bulevar Jaše Tomića 66	3*	244
Sajam	Hajduk Veljkova 11	3*	139
Vojvodina	Trg Slobode 2	3*	117
Elite	Bul. Jovana Dučića 35	3*	120
Norcev	Iriški Venac, Partizanski Put nn	3*	103
Zenit	Zmaj Jovina 8	3*	38
Panorama	Futoška 1a	3*	15
Fitness Gymnas	Teodora Pavlovića 28	2*	33
Mediterraneo	Ilije Ognjanovića 10	2*	22
Rimski	Jovana Cvijića 26	2*	40
Sveti Georgije	Marina Držića 1	1*	34
Epicentar	Branka Ćopića 122	1*	110
Duga	Ćirila i Metodija 116	1*	205

Source: City Department for Economy and Tourism











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 7 sports centres and there are 14 of them in the surrounding settlements.

The most important sports centre is the "Sports and Business Centre "Vojvodina" (cca 200,000 m<sup>2</sup>) which consists of four units:

- Outdoor sports courts,
- Football stadium (32,483 m<sup>2</sup>),
- Indoor sport facilities, and space for business, trade and catering services (total useful area of 85,091 m<sup>2</sup>),
- A garage with car park.

"Sports and Business Centre "Vojvodina" 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 m<sup>2</sup>. SPENS has two sports halls - Big Hall (with the capacity of 10,000 spectators), and Small Hall (with the capacity of 3,000 spectators); ice rink (with the capacity of 2,000 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, 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 Grammar School "Jovan Jovanović Zmaj". The original building from 1734 was burnt down in the bombarding in 1849. 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 had been demolished. The building works lasted from 1893 to 1895. The church was designed by an architect Djerdj Molnar 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 the bishop Štrosmajer and according to the design of the 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 bombardment of Novi Sad in 1849, 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 of the tombstone's wall.

### Uspenska Church

It is located in the street that has the same name, besides 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 the February 12<sup>th</sup>, the day that used to be celebrated as the City slava 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 Šaltisti. 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 apostles 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 community centers

### 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.

It's identity as the Reading Room was kept until 1958, when after merging with "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 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 it's 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, the 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, belong to the first category as a park of exceptional value. With over 250 plant varieties grown on the surface of 32,461 m<sup>2</sup>, 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 m<sup>2</sup>. 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 m<sup>2</sup>. 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 ambienal 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 it's 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, CIC "Mladost" has tried to enrich an everyday life of its fellow-citizens, in particular of the youngest ones, with its programmes and make it more contentual. Within its premises, the Centre accommodates the Ensemble of Folk Songs and Dances, Tamburitza Orchestra, Modern Dance Studio "Miroslav Batko Mićko", Drama Studio "Maksa Vrugić", 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 Šantić") to launch projects that have become traditional, such as Stepa's Days, Vidovdan, Art Colony, and a Concert titled "Našem 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 28<sup>th</sup>, 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 28<sup>th</sup>, 1981 during the 120<sup>th</sup> 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 m<sup>2</sup>. 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 1<sup>st</sup>, 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 teatrology. 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 barrack. At the ground floor of the building there is a permanent display titled "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 m<sup>2</sup>, 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> until the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. According to the significance and integrity, we can single out the collections of Serbian paintings, prints and drawings from the 18<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which reflect the complex processes of Europeisation 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 from the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 m<sup>2</sup>, 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 20<sup>th</sup> century that was founded on November 18<sup>th</sup>, 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 the 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 have been 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 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 researches 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 18<sup>th</sup> century up till 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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, parades, 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**

The Music Festival Exit is considered to be the main social and cultural initiator, which uses positive and optimistic energy of the youth for advocating values such as democracy and human rights in the region. Live performances of some of the best world famous performers, as well as numerous theatre and academic programmes also take place at more than 25 stages, making this festival a unique, social and entertaining event. In the last nine years, the festival has been visited by more than a million visitors and has also hosted more than 2,400 performers and artists.

#### **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 vivant's 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. Within fifty different programmes, a couple of hundred distinguished guests perform in over ten different environments and spaces.

#### **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 stew's and soups prepared in the taverns of Novi Sad have a unique taste.



## 11.5.2 Cinemas

Table 116. Number of cinemas, cinema seats, projections and visitors, 2007

	2007		
	City	District	Serbia
Number of cinemas	2	3	104
Number of seats	1,061	1,235	42,097
Number of projections	2,470	2,651	46,055
Number of visitors	110,047	113,355	1,393,610
Cinemas usage rate (%)	8.2	8.3	7.8
Number of visitors per 1,000 residents	37	20	20

Source: Republic Institute for Statistics of Serbia "Municipalities in Serbia 2008"

## 11.5.3 Retail trade centres

**Mercator Shopping Mall**, with the total surface of 36,000 m<sup>2</sup>, 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-Rodić** is located at the very entrance to Novi Sad, right next to the Beograd-Subotica section of the highway E-75. It spreads across 16,500 m<sup>2</sup> 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-Rodić 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 m<sup>2</sup>. 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 company owns more than 500 wholesale and retail units in 28 countries. The unit in Novi Sad consists of 5,800 m<sup>2</sup> 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 Slovenian trade chain, opened a 9,600 m<sup>2</sup> 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.

**Univerexport** is one of the leading trade chains in the territory of Vojvodina. The company currently operates in various sales formats: supermarkets, markets, mini-markets and wholesale. Three markets are located in Novi Sad, with a size from 795 up to 2,300 m<sup>2</sup>. Around 16,000 items are available.

**Delta Maxi** is a modern retail chain of supermarkets that started developing by the end of the year 2000. The units cover the surface from 500 m<sup>2</sup> up to 3,000 m<sup>2</sup> and offer modern, functional and affordable equipment for presentation, conditioning and the sale of goods.

**Tuš** is a supermarket, which covers the sales area of 1,500 m<sup>2</sup>. The unit offers over 14,000 food and other items. Within the building, besides the supermarket, there is also a catering unit and a car park for 60 cars.

**Tržni centar Sad Novi Bazaar** 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 Andric