

2024 Global Methane Forum

Mobilizing Methane Action

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Regional Methane Action Showcase: City of Novi Sad

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City of Novi Sad

Educational, economic, cultural and administrative center of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the most productive agricultural region in Serbia

Total population is 368.967 inhabitants, 306.702 being urban, and it is the fastest growing local self-government in Serbia

Among the first cities outside the EU to be designated European Capital of Culture (2022)

European Youth Capital (2019)

European Green Capital –next goal



Quantitative assessment of the production of biodegradable waste in the Južno-Bački region

	kg/stanov niku/dan	Komunalni otpad (t/st/dan)	Zeleni otpad (t/st/dan)	Ostaci od hrane (t/st/dan)	Populacija u ruralnim delovima (%)
Novi Sad	1,07	135 194	18 075	40 788	15
Bečej	0,94	12 579	2 533	4 139	37
Beočin	0,94	5 336	713	1 610	52
Bačka Palanka	0,94	18 744	4 658	6 127	50
Bački Petrovac	0,86	4 150	838	1 114	52
Temerin	0,94	9 691	1 952	3 188	10
Žabalj	0,86	8 122	1 641	2 239	64
Srbobran	0,94	5 515	1 114	1 520	26
Vrbas	0,94	14 197	2 859	4 671	42
Južno-bački region	1,01	213 527	34 384	65 426	26
Udeo			34%	66%	

Vrsta komercijalnih objekata	Projektovana količina generisanog otpada (t/god)
Ugostiteljski objekti i hoteli	3.362,3
Preduzeća i privredni subjekti	31.671,1
Obrazovne ustanove	2.142,4
Ostala javna preduzeća i institucije	1.709,0
UKUPNO	38.884,7

Total projected amount of generated waste for all commercial facilities in Novi Sad

Total projected morphological composition of waste for all commercial facilities in Novi Sad (%)

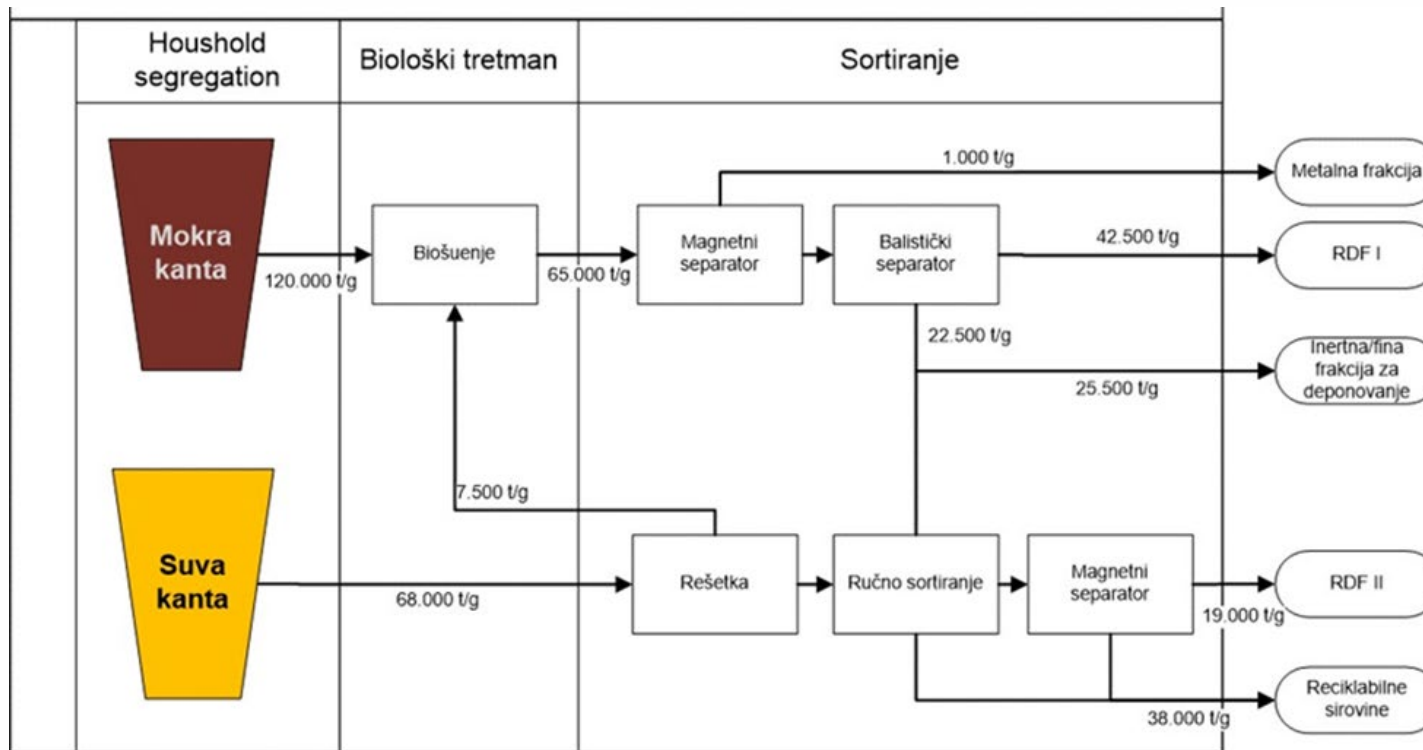
Vrsta komercijalnih objekata/frakcija otpada	Biorazgradivi	Papir & karton	Metal	Staklo	Plastika	Ostalo
Ugostiteljski objekti i hoteli	24,0	14,9	4,2	46,6	7,9	2,4
Preduzeća i privredni subjekti	33,1	28,8	1,1	1,5	21,4	14,0
Obrazovne ustanove	43,9	20,5	1,3	1,6	18,4	14,3
Ostala javna preduzeća	36,3	23,8	0,3	4,2	17,6	17,8
SASTAV - ukupno (%)	33,1	26,9	1,4	5,6	19,9	13,1

The regional waste management plan envisages the introduction of:

- "Dry bin" - fraction of recyclables (packaging and non-packaging waste from paper, cardboard, glass, plastic and metal).
- "Wet bin" - the remaining waste fraction.
- It is also planned to supplement the system with a third bin for bio-waste, as well as separate collection of waste fractions.

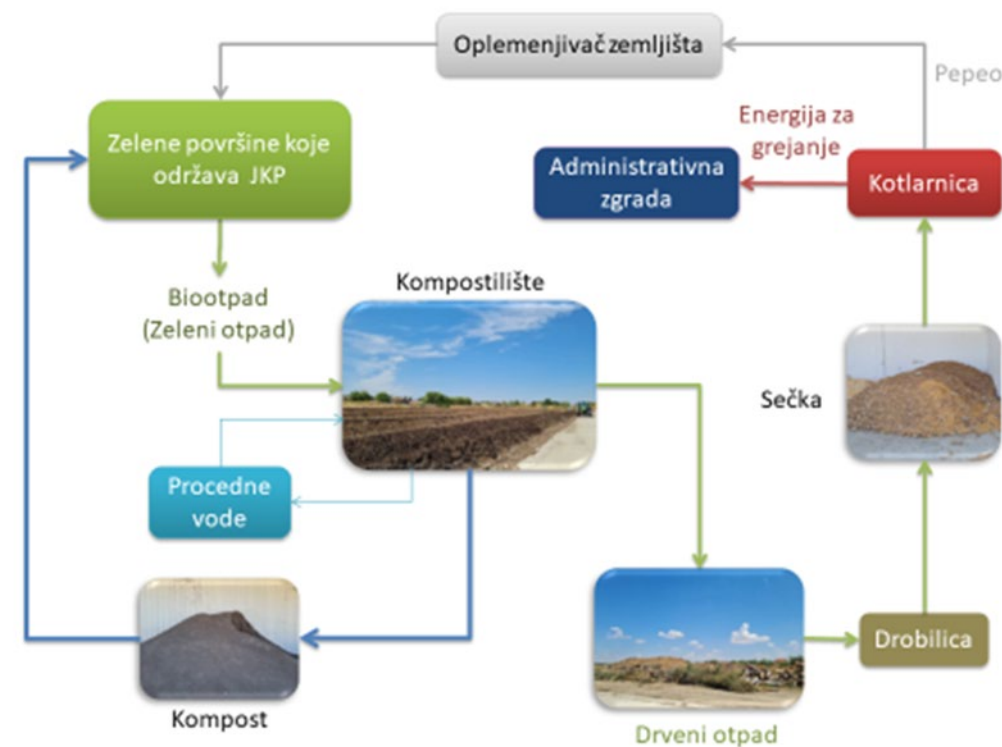


- The contents of the "wet bucket" are transported to two separation lines. Recyclables are separated on these lines, and the rest is transported to bio-drying.
- The waste sent to the MBT passes through the bio-drying chambers and then passes through the RDF preparation line, which will be installed within the MBT hall.
- Within the MBT, a section for dry anaerobic digestion and utilization of biogas is provided. The input raw material for anaerobic digestion is primarily waste collected in the "bio-waste bin".



The production of compost by treating green waste - in order to apply the principles of circular economy and improve the waste management system.

Composting 5000 tons of green waste per year that would otherwise end up in an unsanitized landfill, composting this waste at a monthly level (417 tons) leads to a reduction of 367 tons of CO2E emissions per month. That is equal to the pollution created by 951 cars per month.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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