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MAGAZIN O OBNOVLJIVIM IZVORIMA ENERGIJE

INTERVJU

GRADONAČELNIK NOVOG SADA

Milan Đurić

INTERVIEW

THE MAYOR OF NOVI SAD

INTERVJU

AMBASADOR EGIPTA U SRBIJI

Basel Salah

INTERVIEW

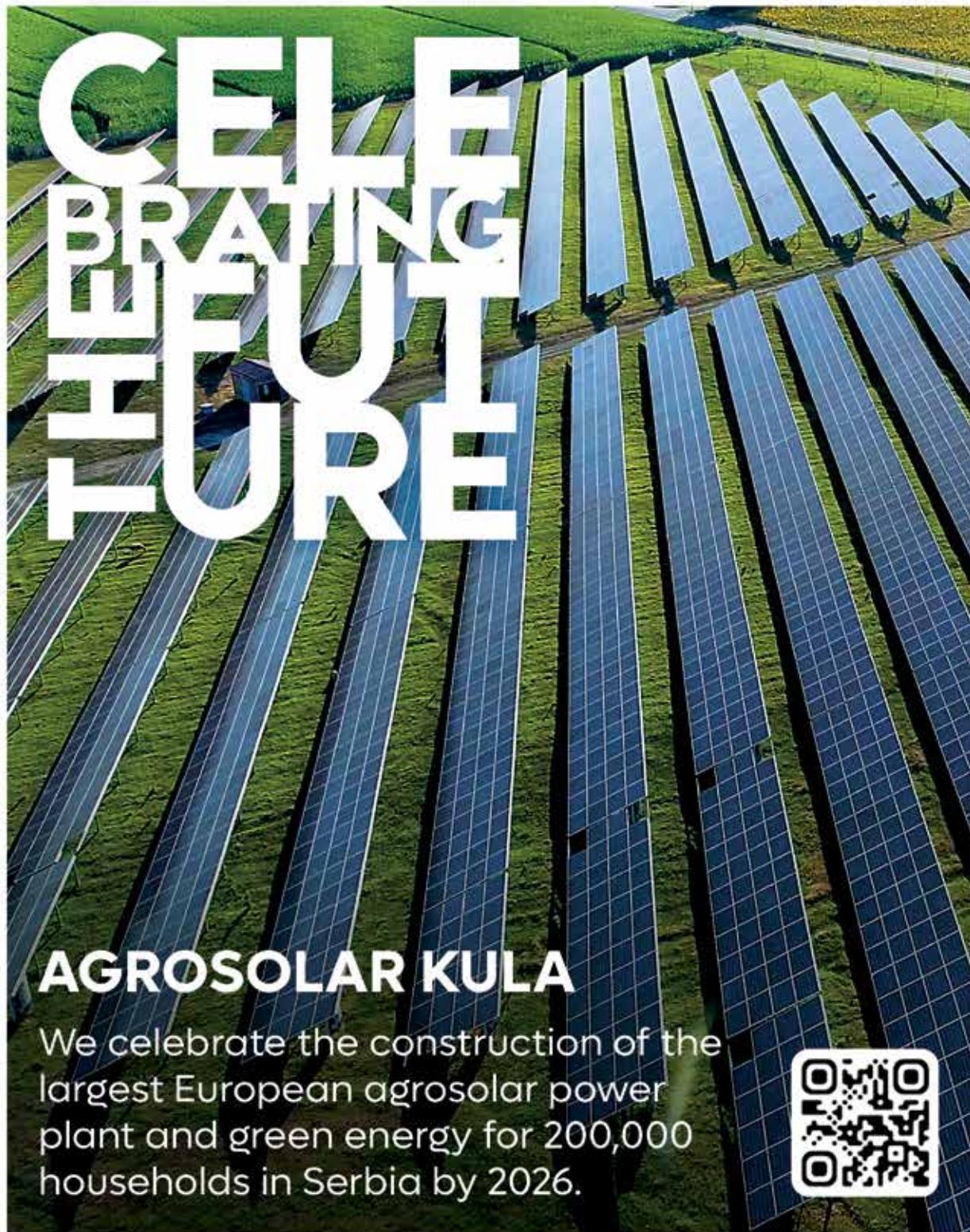
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GLAVNI I
ODGOVORNI
UREDNIK
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Krstić**
EDITOR IN CHIEF

REČ UREDNIKA



Predstavljamo vam novi broj magazina Green News posvećen održivosti, obnovljivim izvorima energije i zaštiti životne sredine. Ovog meseca, fokusirali smo se na jednu od najuzbudljivijih tema - pametne gradove.

Kroz analize, intervjuje i ekskluzivne priče, istražujemo kako se najnovije tehnologije integriraju sa održivim urbanim planiranjem, transformišući gradove širom sveta. Otkrijte kako pametni gradovi postaju ključni igrači u smanjenju štetnih emisija, unapređenju energetske efikasnosti i poboljšanju kvaliteta života stanovnika.

Uz to, naši stručnjaci pružaju uvid u najnovije projekte obnovljive energije i ekološke inicijative koje oblikuju našu budućnost. Bilo da je reč o solarnim farmama, vetroelektranama ili inovativnim rešenjima za upravljanje otpadom, Green News je tu da vam pruži sve informacije koje su vam potrebne.

Ovaj mesec takođe donosi inspirativne priče pojedinaca, kompanija i gradova koji su prepoznali važnost održivosti. Naučite kako mali koraci mogu imati veliki uticaj i kako svako može doprineti stvaranju zelenijeg i čišćeg okruženja.

Zahvaljujemo vam što pratite našu misiju da budemo izvor informacija i inspiracije za sve ljubitelje održivog načina života.

S poštovanjem,
Olivera Krstić



We present you the new issue of Green News magazine dedicated to sustainability, renewable energy and environmental protection. This month, we focused on one of the most exciting topics - smart cities.

Through analysis, interviews and exclusive stories, we explore how the latest technologies integrate with sustainable urban planning, transforming cities around the world. Let's discover how smart cities are becoming key players in reducing CO2 emissions, improving energy efficiency and the quality of life of residents.

In addition, our experts provide insight into the latest renewable energy projects and environmental initiatives that are shaping our future. Whether it's solar farms, wind farms or innovative waste management solutions, Green News will provide you with all the information you need.

This issue also brings inspiring stories of individuals, companies and cities who have recognized the importance of sustainability. You will learn how small steps can have a big impact and how everyone can contribute to creating a greener and cleaner environment.

We thank you for supporting our mission to be a source of information and inspiration for all lovers of sustainable lifestyles.

Kind regards,
Olivera Krstić



GRADONAČELNIK
NOVOG SADA

Milan Đurić



Novi Sad će biti pametan grad

Na jednoj od narednih sednica Skupštine grada usvojićemo Plan razvoja grada do 2030. godine, gde jedan od ukupno 4 prioritetna cilja nosi naziv: „Jačanje otpornosti kroz koncept komunalnog uređenja i Pametnog grada“



Град Нови Сад
City of Novi Sad



Milan Đurić
THE MAYOR OF NOVI SAD

Novi Sad will Be a Smart City

In one of the next sessions of the City Council, we are going to adopt the City Development Plan until 2030, in which one of the four priority goals is: strengthening resilience through the concept of communal planning and a smart city



Град Нови Сад

Milan Đurić

GRADONAČELNIK NOVOG SADA



Na osnovu sprovedenih javnih poziva, u proteklom periodu 56 građana je dobilo bespovratna sredstva za ugradnju solarnih panela, 369 građana je dobilo bespovratna sredstva za zamenu stolarije i 12 građana je dobilo bespovratna sredstva za ugradnju kotla na gas ili prateće instalacije

Imajući u vidu da je značajan deo zagadenja životne sredine poreklo od saobraćaja, Grad Novi Sad preduzima mire i aktivnosti za smanjenje ovog zagadenja. U cilju podsticanja nabavke vozila koja manje zagadjuju životnu sredinu, kao i smanjenja zagadenja vazduha, Gradsko veće Novog Sada je u januaru 2020. godine donelo Zaključak kojim se preporećuje svim javnim i javno komunalnim preduzećima i ustanovama, čiji je osnivač Grad Novi Sad, u postupku nabavke motornih vozila i radnih mašina, prednost daju vozilima i mašinama koji manje zagadjuju životnu sredinu, odnosno vozilima koja koriste alternativna goriva i alternativne pogone, kaže u intervjuu za Green News gradonačelnik Novog Sada Milan Đurić, otkriviš i koje sve reforme očekuju vojvođansku prestonicu na putu do dostizanja konačnog cilja - maksimalne realizacije projekta „Pametan Grad Novi Sad“.

GN Projekat „Pametan Grad Novi Sad“ integrise informacione tehnologije i komunikacione sisteme u gradsku infrastrukturu kako bi unapredio efikasnost. Na koji način ova strategija utiče na održivost i kvalitet života građana?

- Novi Sad ima dosta segmenata „Pametnog grada“ koji su već implementirani i postali su svakodnevica za naše građane kao što je plaćanje parkinga SMS-om, kupovina karata u gradskom prevozu, potpuno automatizovane sednice Skupštine grada i dosta drugi segmenata, ali smo mi upravo pred usvajanjem dva važna dokumenta koji su

temelji jasne strategije razvoja Grada. Kao prvo, na jednoj od narednih sedница Skupštine grada usvojilićemo Plan razvoja grada do 2030. godine, gde jedan od ukupno 4 prioriteta cilja nosi naziv: „Jačanje otpornosti kroz koncept komunalnog uređenja i Pametnog grada“. Kroz ovaj javni dokument javnost će moći da se upozna sa planovima razvoja grada u svim oblastima, ali i daje osnovu za drugi dokument koji će mnogo jasnije definisati sam dalji razvoj našeg grada kao „Pametnog grada“. Drugi dokument je upravo završeni „Projekat studije predizvodljivosti Pametnog grada“ koju je Novi Sad radio u sklopu projekta finansijske podrške Južnokorejske vlade našoj zemlji i bicemo jedina lokalna samouprava u ovom regionu koja ima u potpunosti snimljeno trenutno stanje i predložene mere za integraciju otvorene platforme „Pametnog grada“. U ovoj studiji su nabrojane one oblasti koje treba da uredimo da bi građani mogli kroz korišćenje mobilnih telefona, kompjutera i drugih elektronskih uređaja da se informišu o svim pitanjima, ali i da imaju dvosmernu komunikaciju sa gradskim službama ili odgovornima u komunalnim preduzećima. Pored toga, predlaže se uvođenje centra za nadzor i uzbunjivanje čime će se maksimalno diti bezbednost građana u vreme velikih klimatskih promena i drugih izazova koji karakterišu upravljanje tako složenim sistemima kao što su gradovi.

GN Koje su ključne inicijative koje Grad Novi Sad planira da preduzme radi unapređenja upravljanja resursima, infrastrukturom i implementacije naprednih sistema za upravljanje vodom, otpadnim vodama i čvrstim otpadom prema strategiji?

Milan Đurić

THE MAYOR OF NOVI SAD

On the basis of public calls, in the past period, subsidies have been given to 56 citizens for the installation of solar panels, to 369 citizens for the replacement of carpentry, and to 12 citizens for the installation of gas boilers or accompanying equipment



Taking into consideration that a significant part of environmental pollution originates from traffic, the City of Novi Sad undertakes measures and activities to reduce this pollution. In order to encourage the purchase of vehicles that pollute the environment less, as well as reducing air pollution, the City Council of Novi Sad in January 2020 issued a Conclusion recommending to all public utility companies and institutions, whose founder is the City of Novi Sad, that, in the procurement process of motor vehicles and work machines, they give preference to vehicles and machines that pollute the environment less, i.e. those that use alternative fuel and power, says Milan Đurić, the mayor of Novi Sad, in an interview for Green News, revealing what reforms await the Vojvodina capital on a path to achieve the final goal - the largest implementation of the project Smart City Novi Sad.

GN The project Smart City Novi Sad integrates information technologies and communication systems into the city's infrastructure in order to improve efficiency. How does this strategy affect the sustainability and the quality of life of citizens?

- Novi Sad has many segments of a smart city that have already been implemented, and have become everyday things for our citizens, such as paying for parking by SMS, buying tickets in public transport, fully automated sessions of the City Council, and many other, but we are to adopt two important documents that are the foundations of a clear strategy for the development of the City. First of all, in one of the next sessions of the City Council, we are going to adopt the City Development Plan until 2030, in which one of the four priority goals is: strengthening resilience through the concept of communal planning and a smart city. Through this public document, the public will be able to learn about the City's development plans in all areas, but it also provides the basis for another document that will define much more clearly the further development of our City as a smart city. The second document is completed Smart City Feasibility Study Project which Novi Sad has worked on as part of the South Korean government's financial support project for our country, and we will be the only local government in this region that has fully recorded the current state and proposed measures for the integration of the open platform Smart City. This study lists those areas that we need to arrange so that citizens can use mobile phones, computers and other electronic devices to get information on all issues, but also to have two-way communication with city services or those responsible in utility companies. In addition, it is proposed to introduce a monitoring and warning center, which will maximize the safety of citizens in times of major climate change and other challenges that characterize the management of such complex systems as cities.

GN What are key initiatives that the City of Novi Sad plans to undertake in order to improve the management of resources, infrastructure and the implementation of advanced systems for managing water, wastewater and solid waste according to the strategy?

- In order to improve the management of water supply to the population of the City of Novi Sad, the document Revision

of the Development Program of the Water Supply System of the City of Novi Sad is being completed in the public utility company Water and Sewerage. That document is crucial for the development of the City, and it resolves the strategy for the development of water supply until 2041 in a comprehensive manner, in accordance with the Water Management Strategy on the territory of the Republic of Serbia. The path of construction and expansion of a new factory for the processing of drinking water, the opening of a new source of water, as well as the development of the distribution network will be defined. On the other hand, waste water management will be solved through the key strategic document „Revision of the sewerage development program of the City of Novi Sad“ which is planned for 2024. This document is a continuation of the previous one, which will strategically define the development of the sewage network with accompanying facilities and wastewater treatment plants. A special emphasis will be placed on climate change, which in the past period has caused significant flooding in the City, and the coordination of the solution to this problem. Certainly, the key initiative still remains the relocation of the GC1 and GC2 sewage outfalls to the Central Wastewater Treatment Plant, in order to purify wastewater and protect the water quality of the Danube, which directly affects the development of a new water factory.

GN The plan for achieving efficient electricity consumption in Novi Sad includes key components such as smart lighting, reducing consumption in public facilities and residential buildings. What exactly are the elements of this plan that focus on this area?

- In accordance with the Law on Energy Efficiency and the Rational Use of Energy, the City of Novi Sad, as an obligee of the energy management system, adopted the Energy Efficiency Program for the period 2022-2024, which is elaborated in annual plans. The program, as one of the measures to improve energy efficiency, plans to rehabilitate public buildings, with priority given to pre-school and school buildings. As part of this measure, with the support of the Ministry of Mining and Energy, the energy rehabilitation of the Bubamara kindergarten was carried out, while the implementation of the energy rehabilitation project of the Elementary School Branko Radičević is underway. By drawing up project technical documentation and obtaining a building permit for the energy renovation of the Secondary School of Mechanical Engineering Novi Sad, prerequisites for the energy renovation of this school in the near future have been created. The preparation of the energy efficiency study of a public facility under the jurisdiction of the City, which is underway, is also an important prerequisite for the implementation of projects of energy rehabilitation of public facilities. In particular, the support that the City of Novi Sad, in cooperation with the Ministry of Mining and Energy, provides to citizens in the implementation of energy efficient measures should be highlighted. On the basis of public calls, in the past period, subsidies have been given to 56 citizens for the installation of solar panels, to 369 citizens for the replacement of carpentry, and to 12 citizens for the installation of gas boilers or accompanying equipment.

A public call is underway for citizens to co-finance energy

Milan Đurić

GRADONAČELNIK NOVOG SADA

U cilju unapređenja energetske efikasnosti u oblasti javne rasvete, izrađena je Studija unapređenja javne rasvete na teritoriji Grada Novog Sada koja treba da bude osnova za preduzimanje mera u ovoj oblasti



- U cilju unapređenja upravljanja snabdevanja vodom stanovništva Grada Novog Sada u JKP „Vodovod i kanalizacija“ se završava dokument „Revizija razvojnog programa vodovodnog sistema Grada Novog Sada“. Taj dokument je ključan za razvoj Grada i razrešava strategiju razvoja vodosnabdevanja do 2041. godine na sveobuhvatan način, a u skladu sa Strategijom upravljanja vodom na teritoriji Republike Srbije. Definisaće se put izgradnje i proširenja nove fabrike za preradu pitke vode, otvaranje novog izvořista vode, kao i razvoj distributivne mreže. S druge strane, upravljanje otpadnim vodama će se rešavati putem ključnog strateškog dokumenta „Revizija razvojnog programa kanalizacije Grada Novog Sada“ koji se planira u 2024. godini. Ovaj dokument je nastavak prethodnog kojim će se na strateški način definisati razvoj kanalizacione mreže sa pratećim objektima i postrojenjima za prečišćavanje otpadnih voda. Poseban naglasak će biti na klimatske promene koje su u proteklom periodu izazvale značajna plavljenja u gradu, te sagledavanje rešavanja ovog problema. Naravno ključna inicijativa i dalje ostaje izmeštanje izliva kanalizacije GC1 i GC2 ka Centralnom postrojenju za prečišćavanje otpadnih voda, radi prečišćavanja otpadnih voda i zaštite kvaliteta vode Dunava, što direktno utiče na razvoj nove fabrike vode.

GN Plan za postizanje efikasne potrošnje električne energije u Novom Sadu obuhvata ključne komponente kao što su pametna rasveta, smanjenje potrošnje u javnim objektima i stambenim zgradama. Koji su tačno elementi ovog plana koji se fokusiraju na ove oblasti?

- U skladu sa Zakonom o energetskoj efikasnosti i racionalnoj upotrebi energije Grad Novi Sad je, kao obveznik sistema energetskog menadžmenta, doneo Program energetske efikasnosti za period 2022-2024. godine, koji se razrađuje godišnjim planovima. Programom je, kao jedna od mera za unapređenje energetske efikasnosti, planirana energetska sanacija javnih objekata, pri čemu je prednost dala predškolskim i školskim objektima. U okviru ove mere, uz podršku Ministarstva rударства i energetike, urađena je energetska sanacija vrtića „Bubamara“, dok je realizacija projekta energetske sanacije OŠ „Branko Radičević“ u toku. Izradom projektne tehničke dokumentacije i pribavljanjem građevinske dozvole za energetsku sanaciju Srednje mašinske škole Novi Sad stvoren su preduslovi da se u bliskoj budućnosti uradi i energetska sanacija ove škole. Izrada elaborata energetske efikasnosti objekta javne namene iz nadležnosti Grada koja je u toku, takođe je važan preduslov za realizaciju projekata energetske sanacije javnih objekata. Naročito treba istaći podršku koju Grad Novi Sad, u saradnji sa Ministarstvom rudarstva i energetike, pruža građanima u primeni energetski efikasnih mera. Na osnovu sprovedenih javnih poziva, u proteklom periodu 56 građana je dobilo bespovratna sredstva za ugradnju solarnih panela, 369 građana je dobilo bespovratna sredstva za zamenu stolarije i 12 građana je dobilo bespovratna sredstva za ugradnju kotla na gas ili prateće instalacije.

U toku je Javni poziv za građane za sufinsaniranje mera energetske sanacije porodičnih kuća i stanova u okviru „Projekta čiste energije i energetske efikasnosti za građane“ koji se takođe realizuje uz podršku Ministarstva rudarstva i energetike. U okviru ovog poziva građani mogu da se prijave

za jednu od mera ili paket mera koje obuhvataju: zamenu spoljnih prozora i vrata i drugih transparentnih elemenata termičkog omotača; postavljanje termičke izolacije spoljnih zidova, podova na tlu i ostalih delova termičkog omotača prema negrejanom prostoru; postavljanje termičke izolacije ispod krovnog pokrivača ili tavанице; zamenu postojećeg grejača prostora na čvrsto gorivo (kotao ili peć) efikasnijim kotlom na prirodnji gas ili biomasu; ugradnju toploplotnih pumpi; zamenu postojeće ili ugradnju nove cevne mreže, grijnih tela i pratećeg pribora; ugradnju solarnih kolektora u instalaciju za centralnu pripremu potrošne tople vode i ugradnju solarnih panela i prateće instalacije za proizvodnju električne energije za sopstvene potrebe.

U toku je i Javni poziv za izbor stambenih zajednica - kandidata za energetsku sanaciju stambenih i stambeno-poslovnih zgrada priključenih na sistem daljinskog grijanja na teritoriji Grada Novog Sada. Realizacija ove aktivnosti predviđena je Projektom „Energetska sanacija stambenih, više porodičnih zgrada priključenih na sistem daljinskog grijanja - Javni ESCO Projekat“ koji zajednički realizuju Ministarstvo rudarstva i energetike, Grad Novi Sad i Evropska banka za obnovu i razvoj.

U cilju unapređenja energetske efikasnosti u oblasti javne rasvete, izrađena je Studija unapređenja javne rasvete na teritoriji Grada Novog Sada koja treba da bude osnova za preduzimanje mera u ovoj oblasti.

Grad Novi Sad je sa kompanijom Chemonics International potpisao Memorandum o razumevanju u realizaciji projekta Američke agencije za međunarodni razvoj (USAID) pod nazivom „Bolja energija“ koji se u Srbiji implementira u periodu od 2021. do 2026. godine. Implementator projekta je kompanija Chemonics International zajedno sa partnerskom kompanijom E3 International. Cilj ovog projekta je da kroz tehničku podršku i ciljane podsticaje korisnicima iz javnog i privatnog sektora, pre svega stambenim zajednicama i gradskim toplanama na daljinsko grijanje, omogući usvajanje dobrih praksi iz oblasti energetske efikasnosti i upotrebe obnovljive energije.

U okviru ovog projekta, uz podršku EBRD, u narednim mesecima u Novom Sadu će biti otvoreni Energetski info centar u kojem će građani na jednom mestu moći da dobiju sve informacije i odgovore o tome kolike su moguće uštede, koje su mere najbolje za njihovo domaćinstvo, koje procedure treba da prođu da bi dobili subvencije koje daju Republika i Grad Novi Sad, kako se ta investicija može otplatiti iz ušteda koje ostvare, ili kako mogu da sami proizvode energiju za svoje domaćinstvo.

GN Kako Grad Novi Sad planira da podstakne održivu mobilnost kroz razvoj alternativnih prevoznih sredstava poput bicikala, električnih i hibridnih vozila, i kako će ova inovativna rešenja biti integrisana u gradski prevozni sistem radi smanjenja emisije štetnih gasova i zaštite životne sredine?

- Imajući u vidu da je značajan deo zagađenja životne sredine poreklom od saobraćaja, Grad Novi Sad preduzima mere i aktivnosti za smanjenje ovog zagađenja. U cilju podsticanja nabavke vozila koja manje zagađuju životnu sredinu, kao i smanjenja zagađenja vazduha, Gradsko veće Novog Sada je u januaru 2020. godine donelo Zaključak kojim se preporučuje svim javnim i javno komunalnim preduzećima i ustanovama, čiji je osnivač Grad Novi Sad da, u postupku nabavke motornih



Milan Đurić

GRADONAČELNIK NOVOG SADA



Град Нови Сад
City of Novi Sad

vozila i radnih mašina, prednost daju vozilima i mašinama koji manje zagađuju životnu sredinu, odnosno vozilima koja koriste alternativna goriva i alternativne pogone. Nabavkom motornih vozila i radnih mašina koji manje zagađuju životnu sredinu, javna i javno komunalna preduzeća i ustanove čiji je osnivač Grad Novi Sad, pored doprinosa poboljšanju kvaliteta vazduha, pružaju i primer dobre prakse i društveno odgovornog ponašanja privrednim i poslovnim subjektima koji deluju na teritoriji Grada Novog Sada. U cilju unapređenja javnog prevoza i zaštite životne sredine od zagađenja poreklom od saobraćaja, Javno gradsко saobraćajno preduzeće „Novi Sad“ je, u periodu od 2017. godine, svoj vozni park unapredilo nabavkom 111 autobusa na CNG pogon sa euro 6 motorom i 10 autobusa na električni pogon.

GN Kako se primenom pametnih sistema i tehnologija Grad Novi Sad bori protiv gužvi na putevima, optimizuje korišćenje parking prostora i unapređuje efikasnost prevoza putnika, posebno kroz razvoj „zelenog talasa“ u saobraćaju?

- Izgradnjom podzemnih i nadzemnih garaža i info-tablama o slobodnim mestima u njima ublažićemo pritisak na postojeće parking površine, ali povećanjem stepena motorizacije u našem gradu pojavice se novi izazovi. Verujem da ćemo kroz aplikacije vezane za stanje zauzetosti po parking mestima moći potpuno automatski informisati građane da u određenoj zoni u centru ne postoje slobodna parking mesta i samim tim rasteretiti te zone kružnog saobraćaja. Kada su u pitanju „zeleni talasi“ izazov je mnogo kompleksniji. Trenutno, Odsek za razvoj i upravljanje saobraćaja u okviru naše uprave za Građevinsko zemljište i investicije koristi sistem upravljanja svetlosnom signalizacijom koji je baziran na fiksnim programima. Ovaj sistem je star oko 20 godina i zahteva prethodno brojanje saobraćaja, sa automatskim brojačima ili ručno sistemsko brojanje. Nakon analize brojanja rade se proračuni na osnovu kojih se kreiraju dijagrami zelenog talasa prema potrebnim

prioritetima saobraćajnica. Moram da naglasim da naša služba već duže vreme traži unapređenje postojećeg sistema, nabavkom novog softvera i dopunom hardvera, koji bi vršio automatsku i adaptivnu kontrolu saobraćaja sa mogućnošću davanja prioriteta javnom prevozu i praktično automatsku adaptaciju zelenih talasa u skladu sa saobraćajnim opterećenjima dolaznog saobraćaja. Želja nam je da u saradnji sa Fakultetom tehničkih nauka, Departmanom za saobraćaj, napravimo projekat upravljanja saobraćajnim tokovima na način da stimulišemo korišćenje javnog prevoza koji treba da je tačan, jeftin, brz i komforan, jer ćemo automatski smanjiti korišćenje putničkih automobila, a samom tim smanjiti zagađenja vazduha i opterećenje saobraćajnica. Jasno je da je ovo veliki izazov i tako složen sistem zahteva velika sredstva i vreme za izradu Projekta adaptivnog upravljanja, pošto se pokazalo da parcijalna rešenja ne doprinose značajnijim poboljšanju u stalno rastućem saobraćajnom opterećenju gradskih ulica.

GN Grad Novi Sad podstiče biciklizam kao ekološki prihvatljiv vid transporta. Koji su ključni projekti i inicijative koji doprinose stvaranju održivog urbanog okruženja?

- Jedan od opštih ciljeva Grada Novog Sada je da bude prepoznatljiv i funkcionalan kao biciklistički grad. Da bi se ovaj cilj postigao izuzetna pažnja se posvećuje razvoju biciklističke infrastrukture, sa preko 100 kilometara izgrađenih biciklističkih staza, parkinzima za bicikle i servisom za iznajmljivanje bicikla. Razvoj mreže biciklističkih staza koje povezuju naseljena mesta na teritoriji Grada Novog Sada je od izuzetnog značaja jer pored povezivanja naseljenih mesta na teritoriji Grada, predstavljaju i obilaznicu međunarodne EuroVelo 6 rute koja predstavlja i deo Nacionalne biciklističke rute. Na taj način se omogućuje cikloturistima pristup brojnim turističkim znamenitostima, kako na teritoriji

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In order to improve energy efficiency of public lighting, a study on its improvement in the City of Novi Sad has been prepared, which should be the basis for taking measures in this area



renovation measures for family houses and apartments within the Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency Project for Citizens, which is also being implemented with the support of the Ministry of Mining and Energy. Citizens can apply for one of the measures or a package of measures that includes: the replacement of external windows and doors and other transparent elements of the thermal envelope; the installation of thermal insulation of external walls, floors on the ground and other parts of the thermal envelope towards the unheated space; the installation of thermal insulation under a roof covering or ceiling; the replacement of existing solid fuel heaters (boilers or stoves) with a more efficient natural gas or biomass boiler; the installation of heat pumps; the replacement of the existing or installation of a new pipe network, heating elements and accompanying parts; the installation of solar collectors for the preparation of hot water and the installation of solar panels and accompanying equipment for the production of electricity for one's own needs.

A public call for the selection of residential communities - candidates for the energy rehabilitation of residential and residential-business buildings connected to the district heating system in the territory of the City of Novi Sad is also underway. The implementation of this activity is foreseen by the project for the energy rehabilitation of residential and family buildings connected to the district heating system - Public ESCO Project, which is jointly implemented by the Ministry of Mining and Energy, the City of Novi Sad, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

In order to improve energy efficiency in the field of public lighting, a study on the improvement of public lighting in the territory of the City of Novi Sad has been prepared, which should be the basis for taking measures in this area.

The City of Novi Sad signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Chemonics International company for the implementation of the project of the American Agency for International Development (USAID) called Better Energy in the period from 2021 to 2026. The project implementer is the Chemonics International company together with a partner company E3 International. The goal of this project is to enable the adoption of good practices in the field of energy efficiency, and the use of renewable energy through technical support and targeted incentives for users from the public and private sectors, primarily residential communities and district heating plants.

As part of this project, with the support of the EBRD, an Energy Info Center will be opened in Novi Sad in the coming months, where citizens will be able to get all the information and answers in one place about possible savings, what measures are the best for their household, what procedures they need to go through in order to receive subsidies given by the Republic and the City of Novi Sad, how that investment can be repaid from the savings they achieve, or how they can produce their own energy for their household.

GN How does the City of Novi Sad plan to encourage sustainable mobility through the development of alternative means of transport such as bicycles, electric hybrid vehicles, and how will these innovative solutions be integrated into the city's transport system in order to reduce emissions of harmful gases and protect the environment?

- Taking into consideration that a significant part of environmental pollution originates from traffic, the City of Novi Sad undertakes measures and activities to reduce this pollution. In order to encourage the purchase of vehicles that pollute the environment less, as well as reducing air pollution, in January 2020, the City Council of Novi Sad issued a Conclusion recommending to all public utility companies and institutions, whose founder is the City of Novi Sad, that, in the procurement process of motor vehicles and work machines, they give preference to vehicles and machines that pollute the environment less, i.e. those that use alternative fuels and power. By purchasing motor vehicles and work machines that pollute the environment less, public utility companies and institutions founded by the City of Novi Sad, in addition to contributing to the improvement of air quality, also provide an example of good practice and socially responsible behavior to economic and business entities operating in the territory of the City of Novi Sad. In order to improve public transport and protect the environment from traffic-related pollution, since 2017, the Public City Transport Company Novi Sad has improved its fleet by purchasing 111 CNG-powered buses with Euro 6 engines, and 10 electric buses.

GN How does the City of Novi Sad, by applying smart systems and technologies, fight against road congestion, optimize the use of parking spaces, and improve the efficiency of passenger transport, especially through the development of a „green wave“ in traffic?

- By building underground and above-ground garages, and info boards about free spaces in them, we will ease the pressure on the existing parking areas, but by increasing levels of motorization in our city, new challenges will definitely appear. I believe that via applications related to the parking occupancy, we will be able to automatically inform citizens that there are no free parking spaces in certain zones in the center, and thus relieve them of circular traffic. When it comes to „green waves“, the challenge is much more complex. Currently, Traffic Development and Management Department within our Land and Investments Administration uses a light signaling management system that is based on fixed programs. This system is about 20 years old, and requires previous traffic counting, with automatic counters or manual counting system. After the counting analysis, calculations are made on the basis of which the green wave diagrams are created according to necessary priorities of traffic roads. I must emphasize that, for a long time, our office has been looking for ways to improve the existing system by obtaining new software and adding hardware, which would perform automatic and adaptive traffic control with the possibility of prioritizing public transport, and automatically adapting „green waves“ in accordance with traffic loads of incoming traffic. Our wish is to, in cooperation with the Faculty of Technical Sciences, Department of Transport, create a traffic flow management project in a way to stimulate the use of public transport that should be punctual, cheap, fast and comfortable, because we will automatically reduce the use of passenger cars, air pollution and traffic congestion. It is clear that this is a big challenge, and such a complex system requires large resources and time for the development of the Adaptive

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Grada, tako i u prigradskim naseljima. Kroz afirmaciju i stvaranje uslova za razvoj cikloturizma, podsticanje bržeg i jednostavnijeg kretanja ljudi, razvoj sporta i eko-turizma, povećava se atraktivnost i konkurentnost turističke ponude i ukupan ekonomski razvoj regiona. EuroVelo je biciklistička mreža sastavljena od 15 dugih ruta koje pokrivaju i povezuju čitav evropski kontinent, a Biciklistička ruta EuroVelo 6 kreće iz Francuske i završava u Rumuniji, na obali Crnog mora. Njena ukupna dužina je oko 3700 km. U Srbiji trasa EuroVelo 6 rute sledi tok Dunava, te je poznata i pod imenom „Dunavska biciklistička ruta“. Korišćenje bicikla, pored doprinosa poboljšanju kvaliteta vazduha zbog smanjenja upotrebe automobila, predstavlja i značajan aspekt zdravog životnog stila. U cilju promocije i podsticanja korišćenja bicikla, a sa željom da bicikli u sve većoj meri zamene korišćenje automobila i da postanu jedan od simbola Grada, Novi Sad je 2021. godine, prvi u Srbiji, pokrenuo akciju podrške građanima za kupovinu bicikla kao ekološki poželjnog prevozne sredstva. Kroz ovu akciju je, u 2021. 2022. i 2023. godini podržana kupovina 4.873 bicikla, a uz podršku društveno odgovornih kompanija, najboljim učenicima osnovnih i srednjih škola podeljeno je 170 bicikla, što je doprinelo da se broj biciklista na ulicama Grada poveća. Svesni da se najbolji rezultati postižu sinergijom različitih segmenata društva, uspostavljena je tesna saradnja sa civilnim sektorom i društveno odgovornim kompanijama. Pored učešća u realizaciji podrške građanima za kupovinu bicikla, udruženja građana koja su izabrana putem Javnog poziva od strane Gradske uprave za zaštitu životne sredine, rade na promociji i edukaciji, naročito naših najmladih sugrađana, o ponašanju u saobraćaju prilikom vožnje bicikla i dobrobitima koje donosi korišćenje bicikla.

Po podacima Radne grupe za sagledavanje stanja i predlaganje mera i aktivnosti za poboljšanje uslova u biciklističkom saobraćaju na teritoriji Grada Novog Sada, biciklistički saobraćaj uopšteno beleži stabilan trend porasta. Učešće biciklista je sa 3 odsto (oko 10.000) u 2009. godini doseglo gotovo 9 odsto oko (30.000), sa tendencijom daljeg rasta. Primećen je stabilan porast u broju putovanja biciklom tokom cele godine, nezavisno od godišnjeg doba, a prvenstveno se uočava porast svakodnevnih lokalnih putovanja. U cilju promocije Grada Novog Sada kao Bike Frendly Zone zabeležen je porast vožnji biciklom roditelja sa decom.

GN Električni autobusi i vozila na gas transformišu gradski prevoz u Novom Sadu. Na koji način ova inovativna rešenja doprinose smanjenju emisije štetnih gasova i unapređenju kvaliteta vazduha u gradu?

- Nabavka novih vozila, naročito onih sa CNG i električnim pogonom, i isključenje iz saobraćaja starih vozila sa pogonom na dizel gorivo doprinosi smanjenju zagađenja vazduha u Gradu Novom Sadu. Mnogobrojna istraživanja u svetu i kod nas pokazala su da korišćenje prirodnog gaza ili komprimovanog prirodnog gaza (CNG), umesto dizela i benzina, predstavlja „čistiju“ alternativu, s obzirom na značajno manju emisiju ugljen-dioksida, ugljen-monoksida i azotnih oksida i da se praktično ne produkuju čestice čađi. Korišćenjem prirodnog gasa umesto benzina, emisija ugljen-dioksida se smanjuje za oko 20 odsto.

GN Kako izgradnja regionalnog centra za reciklažu i

tretman otpada unapređuje održivo upravljanje otpadom u Novom Sadu i regionu, posebno u smislu zaštite životne sredine i uspostavljanja dugoročnog održivog sistema?

- Savremeni sistem upravljanja otpadom podrazumeva regionalni princip i korišćenje tehnologija koje obezbeđuju najveću moguću zaštitu životne sredine. Polazeći od ove činjenice, Grad Novi Sad i opštine Bačka Palanka, Bački Petrovac, Beočin, Žabalj, Srbobran, Temerin i Vrbas su 2010. godine, u skladu sa Zakonom o upravljanju otpadom, potpisali Sporazum o saradnji u formiraju Regiona za upravljanje otpadom. Imajući u vidu da, po podacima Zavoda za statistiku i proračunima, u Regionu živi 546.450 stanovnika koji u proseku dnevno generišu 624 tona otpada, odnosno 1,074 kg po stanovniku, a da postoje smetlišta, osim što ne odgovaraju savremenim standardima za deponije, nemaju dovoljan kapacitet za prihvatanje otpada, Grad Novi Sad je, kao nosilac aktivnosti na uspostavljanju regionalnog sistema upravljanja otpadom u kome se generiše 68% otpada, uz finansijsku pomoć i podršku Ministarstva zaštite životne sredine, obezbedio je izradu tehničke dokumentacije za upravljanje otpadom u Regionu. Za tehničku dokumentaciju su pribavljene sve neophodne saglasnosti u skladu sa nacionalnim zakonodavstvom, a pozitivno je ocenjena i od strane stručnjaka koje je angažovala Evropska unija-JASPERs, što ukazuje da je dokumentacija uređena u skladu sa nacionalnim zakonodavstvom i propisima Evropske unije, uz primenu tehničkih rešenja i tehnologija koje obezbeđuju najveću moguću zaštitu životne sredine. Od ukupno potrebnih sredstava za izgradnju prve faze Regionalnog centra, iz IPA fonda Evropske unije obezbedeno je 42 odsto bespovratnih sredstava, dok su preostala sredstva obezbeđena iz izvora na nacionalnom nivou. Priprema dokumentacije za javnu nabavku radova na izgradnji Regionalnog centra za upravljanje otpadom u Novom Sadu je u završnoj fazi. Planirano je odvojeno sakupljanje otpada (tzv. „suva kanta“ i „mokra kanta“). U „suvoj kanti“ će se sakupljati otpad koji je moguće reciklirati, a u „mokroj kanti“ ostali komunalni otpad koji je uglavnom organskog porekla. Sadržaj „suve kante“ će se razvrstavati, uz izdvajanje nečistoća, i balirati u reciklažnom dvorištu. Za sadržaj „mokre kante“ predviđen je mehaničko-biološki tretman koji podrazumeva bio-sušenje uz proizvodnju visoko kalorijske frakcije čvrstog goriva, odnosno RDF-a („refuse derived fuel“), koji će preuzimati Fabrika cementa u Beočinu. U biogasnog postrojenju će biti tretiran posebno prikupljen organski otpad, pre svega otpad od hrane. Dobijeni biogas će se koristiti kao energet za potrebe Regionalnog centra. Na sanitarnu deponiju će se odlagati samo otpad koji se ne može reciklirati ili tretirati u postrojenju za mehaničko-biološki tretman. Za prečišćavanje procedenih voda sa tela sanitarne deponije i otpadnih voda iz mehaničko-biološkog tretmana otpada, kao i voda od pranja podova i opreme reciklažnog dvorišta i hale za separaciju, izabran je tehnološki postupak trostepene reversne osmoze, dok je za komunalne vode predviđeno aerobno biološko prečišćavanje.

GN Kako centralni prečistač otpadnih voda koji se gradi u Novom Sadu doprinosi ispunjavanju najviših ekoloških standarda u prečišćavanju otpadnih voda i šta to znači za kvalitet vode u reci Dunav, kao i za očuvanje vodnih resursa?

- Centralni prečistač treba da sakupljenu svu gradsku otpadnu vodu prečisti do kvaliteta koji se prema Uredbi i

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Management Project. It has been shown that partial solutions do not contribute to a significant improvement in the constantly growing traffic load of city streets.

GN The City of Novi Sad encourages cycling as an environmentally friendly form of transport. What are key projects and initiatives that contribute to the creation of a sustainable urban environment?

- One of the general goals of the City of Novi Sad is to be recognizable and functional as a cycling city. In order to achieve this goal, special attention is paid to the development of cycling infrastructure, with over 100 kilometers of built cycling paths, bicycle parking lots and a bicycle rental service. The development of a network of bicycle paths that connect populated areas in the territory of the City of Novi Sad is extremely important because they also represent a bypass of the international EuroVelo 6 route, which is also part of the National Bicycle Route. In this way, cyclo-tourists are given access to numerous tourist attractions, both in the territory of the City and in the suburbs. Through the affirmation and creation of conditions for the development of cyclo tourism, encouraging faster and easier movement of people, the development of sports and eco-tourism, the attractiveness and competitiveness of the tourist offer and the overall economic development of the region are increased. EuroVelo is a bicycle network composed of 15 long routes that cover and connect the entire European continent, and the EuroVelo 6 cycling route starts in France and ends in Romania, on the coast of the Black Sea. Its total length is about 3700 km. In Serbia, the route of the EuroVelo 6 follows the course of the Danube and is also known as the Danube bicycle route. The use of bicycles, in addition to contributing to the improvement of air quality due to the reduction of the use of cars, is also an important aspect of a healthy lifestyle. In order to promote and encourage the use of bicycles, and with the desire for bicycles to increasingly replace the use of cars and become one of the symbols of the City, in 2021, Novi Sad was the first in Serbia to

launch an action to support citizens in purchasing bicycles as an environmentally preferable means of transport. Through this action, the purchase of 4,873 bicycles was enabled in 2021, 2022 and 2023, and with the support of socially responsible companies, 170 bicycles were distributed to the best students of primary and secondary schools, which contributed to increasing the number of cyclists in the city streets. Being aware that the best results are achieved through the synergy of different segments of a society, we have established close cooperation with the civil sector and socially responsible companies. In addition to the support to citizens to buy bicycles, associations of citizens which were selected through a public call by the City Administration for Environmental Protection, work on promotion and education, especially of our youngest fellow citizens, about traffic behavior when riding bicycles, and the benefits of using them.

According to the data of the Working Group for assessing the situation and proposing measures and activities to improve conditions in the bicycle traffic in the City of Novi Sad, it in general records a stable trend of growth. The participation of cyclists went from 3 percent (about 10,000) in 2009 to almost 9 percent (30,000), with a tendency for further growth. A steady increase in the number of bicycle trips has been observed throughout the year, regardless of the season, and primarily daily local ones. In order to promote the City of Novi Sad as a Bike Friendly Zone, there have been more parents cycling with their children.

GN Electric buses and gas vehicles are transforming urban transport in Novi Sad. How do these innovative solutions contribute to the reduction of harmful gas emissions and the improvement of air quality in the City?

- The procurement of new vehicles, especially those with CNG and electric power, and the exclusion from traffic of old diesel-powered vehicles contribute to the reduction of air pollution in the City of Novi Sad. Numerous studies



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evropskim propisima može ispustiti u Dunav. Izmeštanjem izliva kanalizacije GC1 i GC2 i prepumpavanjem svih gradskih otpadnih voda ka lokaciji Centralnog prečistača otpadnih voda se štite izvorišta vode: Petrovaradinska ada, Ratno ostrvo i buduće izvorište infiltracionog tipa na Ratnom ostrvu, čime se stiču uslovi za povećanje kapaciteta distribucija pijaće vode svim korisnicima sistema, imajući u vidu da se Grad naglo širi i povećava. Nakon Centralnog prečistača otpadnih voda, prečišćena voda ispušta se u recipijent. Ono što je za naš Grad posebno važno jeste činjenica da je izgradnja Centralnog prečistača otpadnih voda deo projekta „Čista Srbija“ koji se u celosti finansira iz sredstava Republike Srbije. U toku su intenzivne aktivnosti na ovom projektu u pogledu izrade projektno – tehničke dokumentacije, a imajući u vidu da je Grad Novi Sad rešio imovinsko – pravni status lokacije na kojoj je predviđena izgradnja prečistača kod Rokovog potoka. Uveren sam, ukoliko nastavimo ovom dinamikom, da već sledeće godine na terenu možemo započeti sa radovima. Centralno postrojenje biće projektovano i građeno po najsvremenijim evropskim standardima i rešiće višedecenijsko pitanje Grada kada su u pitanju otpadne vode.

GN Otvoreno je prvo postrojenje za kompostiranje zelenog otpada u Novom Sadu. Koji su benefiti u pogledu efikasnije obrade biljnog otpada i podrške principu cirkularne ekonomije?

- Savremeni principi upravljanja otpadom podrazumevaju minimalno odlaganje otpada na deponije i korišćenje

otpada primenom principa cirkularne ekonomije. U tom smislu, korišćenje zelenog otpada sa javnih površina na teritoriji Grada Novog Sada za proizvodnju komposta predstavlja unapređenje sistema upravljanja otpadom. Kompostiranjem zelenog otpada smanjuje se količina odloženog otpada na deponiju, smanjuje se producija gasova staklene bašte, pre svega ugljen-dioksida, proizvodi se kompost koji se može koristiti u komercijalne svrhe i/ ili za potrebe Grada. Kompost kao finalni proizvod ima nekoliko potencijalnih primena. Primarna upotreba mu je u snabdevanju zemlje hranljivim sastojcima, poboljšavanju rasta biljaka, poboljšavanju strukture, zadržavanje vlage i rastresitosti zemljišta. Može se primenjivati kao dodatak zemljištu u gradskim parkovima, cvetnjacima, zelenim pojasevima, travnjacima i novopodignutom zelenilu. Takođe se primenjuje kao zaštitna prekrivka zemljišta, pri čemu se održava vlažnost zemljišta, sprečava razvoja korova i štiti zemlja od naglih temperaturnih promena. Istraživanja su pokazala da kompost može da se koristi za zaustavljanje širenja bolesti biljaka i u suzbijanju štetočina, što redukuje upotrebu pesticida i herbicida. Kompost se može koristiti kao prekrivka na novim deponijama i prilikom sanacije starih za rekultivaciju zemljišta. S obzirom da je kapacitet kompostnog polja 5000 tona zelenog otpada godišnje, kompostiranjem ovog otpada na mesečnom nivou (417 tona) doprinosi smanjenju 367 tona ugljen dioksida, što je jednako zagadenju koje mesečno stvara 951 automobil.

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in the world and in our country have shown that the use of natural gas or compressed natural gas (CNG), instead of diesel and petrol, represents a „cleaner“ alternative, given the significantly lower emission of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides, and that practically no soot particles are produced. By using natural gas instead of petrol, carbon dioxide emissions are reduced by about 20 percent.

GN How does the construction of a regional center for recycling and waste treatment improve sustainable waste management in Novi Sad and the region, especially in terms of environmental protection and the establishment of a long-term sustainable system?

- The modern waste management system implies the regional principle and the use of technologies that ensure the greatest possible protection of the environment. Based on this fact, the City of Novi Sad and the municipalities of Bačka Palanka, Bački Petrovac, Beočin, Žabalj, Srboobrań, Temerin and Vrbas signed the Agreement on Cooperation in the Formation of a Waste Management Region in 2010, in accordance with the Law on Waste Management. Considering that, according to the data from the Bureau of Statistics and calculations, there are 546,450 inhabitants living in the region, who on average generate 624 tons of waste per day, i.e. 1,074 kg per inhabitant, and that the existing landfills, apart from not meeting modern standards for landfills, do not have sufficient capacity for waste reception, the City of Novi Sad, as a bearer of activities to establish a regional waste management system in which 68% of waste is generated, with the financial assistance and support of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, ensured the development of technical documentation for waste management in the region. For the technical documentation, all necessary approvals were obtained in accordance with the national legislation, and it was positively evaluated by the experts hired by the European Union-JASPERS, which indicates that the documentation was made in accordance with the national legislation and regulations of the European Union, with the application of technical solutions and technology that ensure the greatest possible protection of the environment. Of the total funds required for the construction of the first phase of the Regional Center, 42 percent of grants were provided from the IPA fund of the European Union, while the remaining funds were provided from sources at the national level. The preparation of documentation for the public procurement in the construction of the Regional Center for Waste Management in Novi Sad is in its final phase. Separate waste collection is planned (the so-called „dry bin“ and „wet bin“). The „dry bin“ will collect waste that can be recycled, and the „wet bin“ will collect other communal waste, which is mostly of organic origin. The contents of the „dry bin“ will be sorted, with impurities separated, and baled in recycling yard. The content of the „wet bin“ is foreseen for mechanical-biological treatment, which includes bio-drying with the production of a high-calorie fraction of solid fuel, i.e. RDF („refuse derived fuel“), which will be taken over by the cement factory in Beočin. Separately collected organic waste, primarily food waste, will be treated in a biogas plant. The resulting biogas will be used as an energy source for the needs of the Regional Center. Only waste that cannot be recycled or treated in a mechanical-biological treatment plant will be disposed of at a sanitary landfill. The three-stage reverse osmosis technological procedure has been chosen for the purification of leachate from the body of the sanitary landfill and wastewater from the mechanical-biological treatment of waste, as well as water from washing the floors and equipment of the recycling yard and the separation

hall, while anaerobic biological purification is planned for communal water.

GN How does the central wastewater treatment plant, that is being built in Novi Sad, contribute to meeting the highest environmental standards in wastewater treatment, and what does this mean for water quality in the Danube River, as well as for the preservation of water resources?

- The central treatment plant should purify all collected city waste water to a quality that can be discharged into the Danube according to a Decree and European regulations. By moving the GC1 and GC2 sewage outfalls and pumping all city wastewater to the location of the Central Wastewater Treatment Plant, water sources are protected: Petrovaradinska ada, Ratno ostrvo and the future infiltration-type source on Ratno ostrvo, thus creating the conditions for increasing the capacity of drinking water distribution to all users of the system, bearing in mind that the City is rapidly expanding and growing. After the Central Wastewater Purifier, purified water is discharged into a recipient. What is particularly important for our City is the fact that the construction of the Central Wastewater Treatment Plant is part of the project Clean Serbia, which is fully financed from the funds of the Republic of Serbia. Intensive activities are underway on this project with regard to the preparation of design and technical documentation, bearing in mind that the City of Novi Sad has resolved the property - legal status of the location where the construction of the treatment plant near Rokovo stream is planned. If we continue with this dynamics, I am convinced that we can start the work on the field next year. The central plant will be designed and built according to the most modern European standards, and it will solve the decades-old issue of the City when it comes to waste water.

GN The first plant for the composting of green waste has been opened in Novi Sad. What are the benefits in terms of more efficient processing of plant waste and supporting principles of the circular economy?

- Modern principles of waste management imply minimal disposal of waste in landfills, and the use of waste by applying principles of the circular economy. In this sense, the use of green waste from public areas in the territory of the City of Novi Sad for the production of compost represents an improvement of the waste management system. The composting of green waste reduces the amount of waste sent to a landfill, and the production of greenhouse gases, primarily carbon dioxide, and it produces compost that can be used for commercial purposes and/or for the needs of the City. Compost as a final product has several potential applications. Its primary use is in supplying the soil with nutrients, improving plant growth, structure, moisture retention and soil loosening. It can be applied as an addition of soil in city parks, flower beds, green belts, lawns and newly planted greenery. It is also used as a protective soil cover, maintaining soil moisture, preventing the development of weeds and protecting the soil from sudden temperature changes. Research has shown that compost can be used to stop the spread of plant diseases and control pests, which reduces the use of pesticides and herbicides. Compost can be used as a cover on new landfills and during the rehabilitation of old ones for soil reclamation. Given that the capacity of a compost field is 5000 tons of green waste per year, composting this waste on a monthly level (417 tons) contributes to the reduction of 367 tons of carbon dioxide, which is equal to the pollution created by 951 cars per month.

GN

7 najpametnijih gradova sveta

Potreba za pametnjim mrežama gradskog transporta, ekološki prihvatljivim postrojenjima za odlaganje vode i zgradama sa visokom energetskom efikasnošću - nikada nije bila kritičnija



Pametni gradovi širom sveta napravili su ogroman napredak u svojim inicijativama i u usvajanju inovativnih pametnih tehnologija koje su, zapravo, način da sami gradovi postanu održiviji i energetski efikasniji. Naravno, jedan od glavnih ciljeva na tom putu jeste smanjenje CO₂ emisija.

Ujedinjene nacije predviđaju da će 70 odsto svetske populacije živeti u gradovima i urbanim područjima do 2050. godine, što znači da će emisije i potrošnja energije nastaviti da rastu svake godine. Potreba za pametnjim mrežama gradskog transporta, ekološki prihvatljivim postrojenjima za odlaganje vode i zgradama sa visokom energetskom efikasnošću - nikada nije bila kritičnija. Upravo tu na scenu stupaju programi i inicijative pametnih gradova.

Uključivanje pametne tehnologije u urbanim gradovima – što podrazumeva i objekte u koje su ugrađeni senzori za razmenu podataka – istovremeno poboljšava kvalitet života građana i sveukupnu javnu bezbednost.

Kada govorimo o naprednim metropolama, Singapur, Helsinki i Ciri ne samo da su najskuplji, već se nalaze i na listi 7 najpametnijih gradova sveta, prema podacima Smart City Index-a.

Singapur

Na prvom mestu je država-grad Singapur, sa svojom Smart Nation inicijativom pokrenutom 2014. godine. Singapur je, naime, uveo širok spektar pametnih tehnologija u svoj javni i privatni sektor, poput tehnologije beskontaktnog plaćanja koja je široko prihvaćena kod 7,5 miliona putnika-korisnika javnog prevoza. Takođe, uveden je digitalni zdravstveni sistem. Singapur je 2021. najavio i svoje planove za novi eko-pametan grad koji je u potpunosti bez vozila - biće to tzv. šumski grad u zapadnom regionu države-grada, i dom za pet stambenih okruga sa 42.000 kuća.

Singapore

The city-state of Singapore is in the first place, with its Smart Nation initiative launched in 2014. In fact, Singapore has introduced a wide range of smart technologies in its public and private sectors, such as contactless payment technology that is widely accepted by its 7.5 million passengers – the users of public transport. Also, a digital health system has been introduced. In 2021, Singapore also announced its plans for a new eco-smart city that is completely car-free - it will be the so-called a forest town in the western region of the city-state, and home to five residential districts with 42,000 homes.

THE

Smartest Cities in the World

The need for smarter urban transport networks, environmentally friendly water disposal facilities and highly energy-efficient buildings - has never been more critical



Smart cities around the world have made tremendous progress in their initiatives and adoption of innovative smart technologies that are actually a way to make cities themselves more sustainable and energy efficient. Naturally, one of the main goals along the way is the reduction of CO₂ emissions.

The United Nations predicts that 70 percent of the world's population will live in cities and urban areas by 2050, meaning that emissions and energy consumption will continue to rise every year.

The need for smarter urban transport networks, environmentally friendly water disposal facilities, and highly energy-efficient buildings - has never been more critical. This is exactly where smart city programs and initiatives come into play.

Incorporating smart technology in urban cities - which includes facilities that are equipped with sensors for data exchange - simultaneously improves the quality of life of citizens and overall public safety.

When we talk about advanced metropolises, Singapore, Helsinki and Zurich are not only the most expensive, but are also on the list of the 7 smartest cities in the world, according to the Smart City Index.

Helsinki



Helsinki je sebi postavio cilj da do 2035. godine postane CO₂ neutralan, a pokazalo se da je na dobrom putu da ostvari taj cilj. Još 2017. godine, finski grad je uspeo da smanji emisiju štetnih gasova za 27 odsto u odnosu na 1990. Još jedan cilj na kojem Helsinki radi je smanjenje emisija iz saobraćaja za 69 odsto, za šta je predviđen rok do 2035, uz mere poput prelaska čitavog

vozognog parka gradskih autobusa na električne sisteme, i uz širenje mreže za punjenje metroa i električnih automobila. Pošto grijanje čini više od polovine emisija u Helsinkiju, grad je fokusiran i na sprovođenje mera energetske efikasnosti koje bi mogle da smanje emisije iz zgrada za 80 procenata, kao i na uključivanje više obnovljivih izvora energije u gradskim zgradama.

Helsinki has set the goal to become CO₂ neutral by 2035, and it has turned out that the city is on the right path to achieve that. In 2017, the Finnish city managed to reduce the emission of harmful gases by 27 percent compared to 1990. Another goal that Helsinki is working on is to reduce emissions from the traffic by 69 percent, for which the deadline is 2035, with measures such as the

transition of the entire fleet of city buses to electric systems, and the expansion of the network of chargers for the subway and electric cars. Since heating accounts for more than half of Helsinki's emissions, the city is also focused on implementing energy efficiency measures that could reduce emissions from buildings by 80 percent, as well as including more renewable energy sources in city buildings.

Cirih



Na trećem i četvrtom mestu liste 7 najpametnijih gradova nalaze se Cirih i Oslo. Za švajcarski grad, konkretno, sve je krenulo sa projektom ulične rasvete, kada je uvedena serija uličnih svetiljki koje su se prilagođavale nivoima saobraćaja pomoću senzora, što je povećavalo i smanjivalo osvetljenje u skladu s tim. Taj projekat je, naime, omogućio uštedu energije do 70 odsto i Cirih je od tada proširoio mrežu svojih pametnih uličnih svetiljki, te uspostavio veći spektar senzornih tehnologija

koje mogu da prikupljaju podatke o životnoj sredini, mere protok saobraćaja i deluju kao javna WiFi antena. Kada je reč o Oslu, norveška prestonica razvija „all in“ ideju sa električnim automobilima i planira da sva vozila gradu budu električna do 2025. godine, što je impresivno s obzirom na populaciju od oko 670.000 stanovnika. Podsticaji za automobile sa nultom emisijom već su uvedeni, uključujući besplatno parkiranje, korišćenje autobuskih traka i niže takse i cene putarine.

Zurich and Oslo are in the third and fourth place of the list of the 7 smartest cities. In the Swiss city, everything started with a street lighting project, when a series of street lamps were introduced that adapted to the levels of traffic using sensors, which increased and decreased the lighting accordingly. That project, in fact, enabled energy savings of 70 percent, and since then, Zurich has expanded its network of smart street lights, and established a wider range of sensor technologies

that can collect environmental data, measure traffic flow and act as a public Wi-Fi antenna. When it comes to Oslo, the Norwegian capital is developing an „all in“ idea with electric cars, and it plans to have all electric vehicles by 2025, which is impressive considering its population of around 670,000. Incentives for zero-emission cars have already been introduced, including free parking, the use of bus lanes, and lower taxes and toll prices.

Oslo



Helsinki



Zurich



Oslo



Amsterdam

Amsterdamski projekat pametnog grada započeo je 2009. godine i obuhvata više od 170 različitih operacija širom grada. Ono što se posebno ističe za glavni grad Holandije je njegova sposobnost da ostane inovativan, bilo da se radi o korišćenju obnovljive energije za električne kamione za odvoz smeća, instaliranju autobuskih stajališta na solarni pogon, bilborda i svetala, ili o izgradnji plutajućih sela u cilju borbe protiv prenaseljenosti. Širom Amsterdama, na hiljade operativnih preduzeća i domaćinstava već je modifikovano energetski efikasnog krovnom izolacijom, automatskim „prigušujućim“ prekidačima, pametnim brojilima i ultra-niskoenergetskim LED svetlima.

Amsterdam's smart city project started in 2009, and it includes more than 170 different operations across the city. What stands out about the Dutch capital is its ability to stay innovative, whether it is using renewable energy for electric garbage trucks, installing solar-powered bus stops, billboards and lights, or building floating villages to fight overpopulation. Throughout Amsterdam, thousands of operating businesses and households have already been modified by energy-efficient roof insulation, automatic „dimmer“ switches, smart meters, and ultra-low-energy LED lights.



Njujork

Svakako, još jedan pametni grad koji se našao na ovoj kratkoj listi jeste Njujork, gde je testirano na stotine pametnih senzora i tehnologija u različitim okruzima. Njujork je uspostavio pilot projekat o pametnim gradovima 2020, a program prikuplja podatke kako bi pomogao u efikasnijem upravljanju uslugama, poput rukovanja otpadom. Njujork je, takođe, uveo pametna čvorista sa beskontaktnom tehnologijom, WiFi mogućnostima i onlajn stanicama za punjenje, umesto telefonskih govornica. Dodatno, i usluge deljenja automobila su postale veoma popularne u Velikoj jabuci, što pomaže u smanjenju ukupnih emisija i saobraćajnih zagušenja.



New York

Certainly, another smart city that made this short list is New York, where hundreds of smart sensors and technologies have been tested in different districts. New York established a pilot project on smart cities 2020, and the program collects data to help manage services, such as waste management, more efficiently. New York has also introduced smart hubs with contactless technology, Wi-Fi capabilities and online charging stations instead of telephone booths. Additionally, car sharing services have become very popular in the Big Apple, helping to reduce overall emissions and traffic congestion.



Seul

Na poslednjem mestu liste 7 najpametnijih gradova jeste Seul, južnokorejski grad koji je, zapravo, dom Songdo-a, zajednice poznate kao „prvi svetski pametni grad“ (za sebe). Kampanje vezane za pametne tehnologije u Seulu su samo napredovale iz dana u dan, od pokretanja inicijativa još 2014. godine. Akumulacija i analiza urbanih obrazaca kao što su protok saobraćaja, brzina i kvalitet vazduha - čine jaku osnovu za pametnu infrastrukturu i usluge u Seulu.

Fokusirajući tehnologiju na stariju populaciju grada, pokrenuta je i bezbednosna inicijativa za pomoć starijim građanima koji žive sami. Kada se u određenom vremenskom periodu ne otkrije nikakvo kretanje ili ako senzori životne sredine primete abnormalnu temperaturu, vlažnost ili osvetljenje, odmah će se kontaktirati relevantni radnici koji rade na tim slučajevima, kao i hitne službe. Isto tako, Seul istražuje korišćenje platforme podataka za stvaranje „detektiva sa veštačkom inteligencijom“ za otkrivanje potencijalnih obrazaca kriminala. Trenutno, zahvaljujući 5G mreži, korejska prestonica je pri vrhu liste gradova koji koriste 5G tehnologiju u mobilnosti i transportu.



Seoul

The last on the list of the 7 smartest cities is Seoul, a South Korean city that is actually home to Songdo, a community known as „the world's first smart city“ (for itself). Smart technology campaigns in Seoul have only progressed day by day since the initiatives were launched in 2014. The accumulation and analysis of urban patterns such as traffic flow, speed and air quality - form strong foundations for smart infrastructure and services in Seoul.

Focusing the technology on the city's elderly population, a security initiative has been launched to help senior citizens living alone. When no movement is detected for a certain period of time, or if environmental sensors detect abnormal temperature, humidity or lighting, the relevant case workers and emergency services will be contacted immediately. Likewise, Seoul is exploring the use of data platform to create „artificial intelligence detectives“ to detect potential crime patterns. Currently, thanks to the 5G network, the Korean capital is near the top of the list of cities using 5G technology in mobility and transportation.



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Basel Salah

AMBASADOR ARAPSKE
REPUBLIKE EGIPAT U SRBIJI



Gradimo novu prestonicu da rasteretimo Kairo

Planirano je da Nova administrativna prestonica bude nova prestonica Egipta i gradi se od 2015. godine. Glavni grad se smatra jednim od Mega projekata za ekonomski razvoj i deo je veće inicijative: Egipatska vizija 2030 (Egypt Vision 2030)

AMBASSADOR
OF EGYPT TO SERBIA

Basel Salah



We are building a new capital to relieve Cairo



The New Administrative Capital is planned to be Egypt's new capital and has been under construction since 2015. The capital city is considered one of the Mega projects for economic development, and is part of a larger initiative: Egypt Vision 2030.

Basel Salah

AMBASADOR ARAPSKE REPUBLIKE EGIPAT U SRBIJI



Glavni razlog započinjanja projekta bio je ublažavanje zagušenja u Kairu, koji je već jedan od najnaseljenijih gradova sveta, a očekuje se da će se stanovništvo Velikog Kaira udvostručiti u narednih nekoliko decenija, kaže u ekskluzivnom intervju za naš magazin ambasador Egipta Basel Salah.

GN **Egipat gradi novu prestonicu. Možete li nam reći kako se napreduje sa tim projektom?**

- Planirano je da Nova administrativna prestonica bude nova prestonica Egipta i gradi se od 2015. godine. Glavni grad se smatra jednim od Mega projekata za ekonomski razvoj i deo je veće inicijative: Egipatska vizija 2030 (Egypt Vision 2030).

Novi grad se nalazi 45 kilometara istočno od Kaira i postaće nova administrativna i finansijska prestonica Egipta, u kojoj će se nalaziti glavna odeljenja Vlade, ministarstava i stranih ambasada. Površina nove administrativne prestonice u kilometrima je oko 714 kvadratnih kilometara, što je ekvivalentno površini države Singapur i skoro četiri puta površine Vašingtona.

Što se tiče najnovijih dešavanja u novom gradu, određeni broj značajnih projekata je završen i trenutno je otvoren, uključujući kvart Vlade, stambeni kvart R3, džamiju Al Fatah alAlim, crkvu Svetog groba i osam od

dvadeset nebodera za različite namene, čija se gradnja očekuje u administrativnoj prestonici, imajući u vidu da se jedna od ovih kula naziva „Kula ikona“ i smatra se najvišom zgradom u Africi, visoka je 385 metara i broji 79 spratova.

Završetak mnogih drugih projekata, poput Centralnog poslovnog okruga i finansijskog i poslovnog okruga, takođe se očekuje u narednim mesecima. Veruje se da će ove dve oblasti biti među najtraženijim lokacijama za strane kompanije koje žele da otvore svoje sedište u Egiptu.

GN **Kako napreduje preseljenje administracije u novi glavni grad Egipta?**

- Glavni razlog započinjanja projekta bio je ublažavanje zagušenja u Kairu, koji je već jedan od najnaseljenijih gradova sveta, a očekuje se da će se stanovništvo Velikog Kaira udvostručiti u narednih nekoliko decenija.

Vlada je poslednjih meseci počela postepeno da se seli u novu administrativnu prestonicu. Više od 100 vladinih agencija, uključujući i 30 ministarstava i mnoga podređena, već je prešlo u novu administrativnu prestonicu kako bi obavljali svoje poslove, imajući u vidu da je broj zaposlenih u državnim organima i radnika koji su do sada preseljeni na rad u prestonicu dostigao 40.000.

GN >>>

Basel Salah

AMBASSADOR OF EGYPT TO SERBIA

The new city is located 45 kilometers east of Cairo, and it will become the new administrative and financial capital of Egypt, housing the main government departments and ministries and foreign embassies



The main reason for starting the project was to alleviate congestion in Cairo, which is already one of the most populated cities in the world, and the population of Greater Cairo is expected to double in the next few decades, says Egyptian ambassador Basel Salah in an exclusive interview for our magazine.

GN **Egypt is building a new capital city. Can you tell us how the project is progressing?**

The New Administrative Capital is planned to be Egypt's new capital and has been under construction since 2015. The capital city is considered one of the Mega projects for economic development, and is part of a larger initiative: Egypt Vision 2030.

The new city is located 45 kilometers east of Cairo, and it will become the new administrative and financial capital of Egypt, housing the main government departments and ministries and foreign embassies. The area of the new administrative capital in kilometers is about 714 square kilometers, which is equivalent to the area of the state of Singapore and almost four times the area of Washington D.C.

Regarding the most recent developments in the new city, a number of notable projects have been finished and are currently open, including the government neighborhood, the residential R3 district, the Al-Fattah Al-Alim mosque, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and eight of the twenty skyscrapers that are expected to be built in the administrative capital for various purposes, taking into account that one of these towers is called «the iconic tower,» and is considered to be the tallest building in Africa, standing at a height of 385 meters and having 79 floors.

A lot of other projects, such as the Central Business District and the financial and business districts, are also anticipated to be finished in the next months. The two areas are expected to rank among the most sought locations for foreign businesses looking to set up headquarters in Egypt.

GN **How is moving the administration to the new capital of Egypt going?**

The major reason for undertaking the project was to relieve congestion in Cairo, which is already one of the world's most crowded cities, with the population of Greater Cairo expected to double in the next few decades.

The government has begun to gradually move to the new administrative capital over the past months, as more than 100 government agencies, including 30 ministries and many subordinate ones, have already moved to conduct their business from the new administrative capital, as the number of government

employees and workers who have moved to work in the capital so far has reached 40,000 employees and workers.

In order to ensure a smooth transition to the Egyptian government, ten ministerial complexes serving 34 different ministries were built at the government district, in addition to an independent building for the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, and two other buildings for the House of Representatives and the Senate, and adjacent to these buildings a group of facilities that will be used as headquarters for national banks, headed by the Central Bank of Egypt.

In addition, the government was keen to train and qualify the human elements in the government sector, in order to be ready to deal with modern technologies that will be available in their hands, so the Ministry of Communications implemented 7 training programs focused on the development of Digital Culture for employees and the state agencies, in which 32000 employees, representing 85% of the total number of employees to be transferred by the end of 2023, benefited from these programs.

To what extent has the new city been implemented in smart city standards, i.e. what is the level of environmental protection, use of communication and information technologies, smart transport, waste management, use of renewable energy sources?

The new administrative capital is characterized by being a modern smart city that uses technology to improve the lives of its residents. This includes urban planning, transport powered by renewable energy, as well as energy control, and the security of internet networks.

The new administrative capital has gained its strategic and economic importance as it is the first fully smart structure at the level of government administration, as the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology studied the work requirements of most government entities, to help them transform those businesses towards the concept of digitization, and has inspected the various applications used by 40 government entities, numbering 893 applications, in order to make simulations and visualizations of how to transfer, store, archive and document data from those applications to a single comprehensive website or application for all government data.

Also, the city is meeting the requirements of maintaining a balanced ecosystem; its layout includes green areas, parks, and open spaces that will decorate the city and, most importantly, improve air quality and reduce rising temperatures. This outstanding planning contributes to biodiversity conservation and environmental sustainability are achieved.

GN >>>

Basel Salah

AMBASADOR ARAPSKE REPUBLIKE EGIPAT U SRBIJI

Novi grad se nalazi 45 kilometara istočno od Kaira i postaće nova administrativna i finansijska prestonica Egipta, u kojoj će se nalaziti glavna odeljenja Vlade, ministarstava i stranih ambasada



Da bi se osigurala nesmetana tranzicija Vlade Egipta, u njenom okrugu je izgrađeno deset ministarskih kompleksa koji su na upotrebi 34 različitih ministarstava, pored nezavisne zgrade za Predsedništvo Saveta ministara i dve druge zgrade za Predstavnički dom i Senat. Uz ove zgrade, izgrađena je i grupa objekata koji će se koristiti za sedišta nacionalnih banaka, na čelu sa Centralnom bankom Egipta.

Pored toga, Vlada je bila željna da obuči i osposebi ljude u državnom sektoru, kako bi bili spremni da se nose sa savremenim tehnologijama koje će se nalaziti u njihovim rukama, pa je Ministarstvo komunikacija realizovalo 7 programa obuke usmerenih na razvoj digitalne kulture za zaposlene i državne agencije u kojima je 32.000 radnika, što predstavlja 85 odsto ukupnog broja zaposlenih koji će biti preseljeni do kraja 2023. godine i kojima će ovi programi biti od koristi.

GN Koliko je novi grad urađen u smart city standardima, tj. koliki je stepen zaštite životne sredine, korišćenja komunikacionih informacionih tehnologija, pametnog transporta, upravljanja otpadom, korišćenja obnovljivih izvora energije?

- Novu administrativnu prestonicu karakteriše to što je moderan pametan grad koji koristi tehnologiju radi poboljšanja života svojih stanovnika. Ovo uključuje urbanističko planiranje, transport koji pokreće obnovljiva energija, kao i kontrolu energije i sigurnost internet mreža.

Nova administrativna prestonica je dobila svoj strateški i ekonomski značaj jer je to prva potpuno pametna struktura na nivou državne uprave, pošto je Ministarstvo komunikacija i informacionih tehnologija proučavalo potrebe rada većine državnih subjekata, kako bi im pomoglo da transformišu te poslove ka koncept digitalizacije, i pregledalo različitim 40 od 893 aplikacija koje koriste državni subjekti, s ciljem pravljenja simulacije i vizuelizacije kako preneti, uskladištiti, arhivirati i dokumentovati podatke iz tih aplikacija na jednu sveobuhvatnu veb stranicu ili aplikaciju za sve državne podatke. Takođe, grad ispunjava zahteve održavanja uravnoteženog ekosistema; njegov raspored uključuje zelene površine, parkove i otvorene prostore koji će ukrasiti gradi, što je najvažnije, poboljšati kvalitet vazduha i smanjiti porast temperature. Ovo izvanredno planiranje doprinosi očuvanju biodiverziteta i time se postiže ekološka održivost.

Nova administrativna prestonica je model pametnih gradova koji kombinuju tehnološki napredak i brigu prema životnoj sredini, obezbeđujući integrisani stil života za građane. To je projekat koji predstavlja ambiciozne težnje Egipta ka boljoj budućnosti.

GN Koje su karakteristike novog administrativnog glavnog grada?

- Oni koji su bili zaduženi za implementaciju nove

administrativne prestonice obratili su pažnju na to da prestonica bude zeleni grad sa prostranim zelenim površinama, pored nekih drugih karakteristika, na primer: realizuje se projekat Zelena reka (Green River) čiji je cilj da odvoji skoro hiljadu hektara duž 10 kvadratnih kilometara za sadnju drveća i biljaka i uređenje više vrtova. Projekat Zelena reka je klasifikovan kao prvi u svetu jer obuhvata najduži lanac vrtova u svetu, i podeljen je u dve faze, od kojih je jedna završena, a druga još u toku.

Nova administrativna prestonica obuhvata mnoge usluge i objekte koji bi doprineli podizanju ekonomskog i ekološkog nivoa prestonice kako bi onabila u koraku sa glavnim prestonicama sveta, poput bezbednosne kontrole i Kontrolnog centra koji obuhvata 6000 kamera raspoređenih u uglovima prestonice, Grada umetnosti i kulture koji je rasprostranjen na površini od 127 hektara i koji uključuje operu i muzičko pozorište, alii Grada medicine, tržnih centara, Konferencijskog centra, Izložbenog grada, životinjskog parka, Diznilenda i Inteligentnog sistema za sakupljanje otpada.

GN Kad smo već kod građana i sveopštег komfora, ne možemo a da se ne osvrnemo na javni prevoz, prvenstveno metro, odnosno monorejl. Koliko je bilo važno detaljno isplanirati javni prevoz grada, za koji se pretpostavlja da će veoma brzo imati 5 miliona stanovnika?

- Vlada Egipta je želela da obezbedi Novom gradu snažnu mrežu javnog prevoza koja će moći da poveže grad sa drugim egipatskim gradovima, a jedan od tih alata je projekat monorejl (jednošinsko) električnog voza koji olakšava prevoz do i od Velikog Kaira, ali i ostalih urbanih zajedница. Monorejl električni voz je jedan od najbržih visećih električnih transporta na svetu. Omogućava vam da brzo i udobno pređete u novu administrativnu prestonicu i iz nje. Takođe, reč je o ekološki prihvatljivom sredstvu brzog transporta iz dva razloga: prvi je što radi na struju, a drugi što rasterećuje saobraćajne gužve i podstiče građane da koriste javni prevoz umesto sopstvenih automobila, a samim tim smanjuje zagruženja, upotrebu dizela i benzina, kao i emisiju štetnih gasova. Važno je napomenuti da danas funkcioniše u skoro 20 zemalja sveta, poput Japana, SAD, Nemačke i Kine, a Egipt se konačno pridružio klubu zemalja koje poseduju monorejl sa dve linije njihove ukupne dužine oko 100 km.

GN Egipt pored nove prestonice gradi još više od 20 novih gradova širom zemlje. Kako napreduju ti projekti i kako će oni izmeniti kvalitet života stanovnika Egipta?

- U stvari, broj novih gradova koji su počeli da se implementiraju u Egiptu u proteklih devet godina dostigao je 26, a ne 20 kao što ste spomenuli, poput Novog Mansura grada, novog Svetskog grada, glavnog Grada bašte i drugih.





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AMBASSADOR OF EGYPT TO SERBIA

The new administrative capital is characterized by being a modern smart city that uses technology to improve the lives of its residents. This includes urban planning, transport powered by renewable energy, as well as energy control, and the security of internet networks



The new administrative capital is a model for smart cities that combine technological progress and attention to the environment, providing an integrated lifestyle for citizens. It is a project that represents Egypt's ambitious aspirations for a better future.

GN What are the features of the new Administrative Capital city?

Those in charge of implementing the new administrative capital paid attention to making the capital a green city with vast green areas, in addition to some other features of the capital, for example; the Green River Project is being implemented which is intended to allocate almost a thousand acres along 10 square kilometers for planting trees and plants and designing multiple gardens, and the Green River Project has been classified as the first in the world because it includes the longest chain of gardens in the world, and the project is divided into two phases, some of which have been completed and others are still under completion.

The new administrative capital encloses many services and facilities that would contribute to raising the economic and environmental level of the capital to match the major capitals in the world, like a security control and Control Center through 6000 cameras deployed in its corners, City of Arts and culture which was established on an area of 127 acres that includes an opera house and a music theater, as well as Medical City and malls, Conference Center, Exhibition City, animal park, Disneyland City and Intelligent waste collection system.

GN Speaking of citizens and general comfort, we can't help but refer to public transport, primarily the metro, i.e. the monorail. How important was it to plan in detail the public transport of the city, which is supposed to have 5 million inhabitants very soon?

The Egyptian government was keen to provide the New city with a strong public transport network that will be able to connect the city with other Egyptian cities, and one of those tools is the monorail electric train project that facilitates transportation to and from Greater Cairo and all new urban communities. The monorail electric train is one of the fastest suspended electric transports in the world. It allows you to quickly and comfortably move to and from the new administrative capital. Also, it is an environmentally friendly means of Rapid Transport for two reasons, the first is that it runs on electricity, and the second is that it relieves traffic jams and encourages citizens to use public transport instead of their own cars, and therefore congestion is reduced and the use of diesel and gasoline is reduced, harmful emissions are reduced. It is important to mention that today it works in almost

20 countries around the world, such as Japan, USA, Germany and China, and Egypt has finally joined the club of countries that own monorail lines with two lines with a total length of about 100 km.

GN In addition to new capital city, Egypt is building more than 20 new cities across the country. How are these projects progressing and how will they change the quality of life for Egyptians?

In fact, the number of new cities that have started to be implemented in Egypt in the past nine years has reached 26 and not 20 as you have mentioned, such as New Mansoura City, new World City, capital Gardens City and others,

Egypt's population has been living under accelerated population growth, occupying less than 7% of the country's total area. As a result of these challenges, the country has faced numerous urbanization and population density issues over the past three decades. Building new cities has become a key strategic option to relieve pressure on existing cities and more fairly distribute resources.

Therefore, it was necessary to radically solve the crisis, redraw the map of Egypt's population, and absorb the continuous overpopulation in the valley by eliminating slums and unsafe and unplanned areas, improving the quality of life of rural citizens through the national project for the development and development of Egyptian villages "a decent life", and building new cities to redistribute the population away from the narrow strip of the Nile Valley.

The construction of these new cities makes optimal use of unused land in the country, and also contributes to the creation of new jobs and sustainable economic development, promoting investment and stimulating economic growth. In addition, the new cities play an important role in improving the quality of the environment and preserving natural resources through sustainable environmental design, the adoption of renewable energy technology, and effective waste management in the fourth-generation cities that have begun to spread throughout the Republic.

GN How difficult is it to conquer the desert and turn it into a modern, pleasant environment for living?

Egypt has a distinct experience in how to transform the desert into areas suitable for agriculture, housing or integrated service centers. For example, since 2014, the Sinai desert witnessed a comprehensive development process, where giant national and development projects were implemented, such as the creation of industrial and agricultural zones and complexes, and modern urban communities that contributed to completely changing the way of life there. 5000 kilometers of tunnels and roads were built, and the construction of

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Egipatsko stanovništvo živi pod ubrzanim rastom populacije, zauzimajući manje od 7 odsto ukupne površine države. Kao rezultat ovih izazova, zemlja se suočila sa brojnim problemima urbanizacije i gustine naseljenosti u poslednje tri decenije. Izgradnja novih gradova postala je ključna strateška opcija za ublažavanje pritiska na postojeće gradove i pravedniju raspodelu resursa.

Stoga, bilo je neophodno radikalno rešiti ovu krizu, ponovo iscrpati mapu stanovništva Egipta, apsorbovati kontinuiranu prenaseljenost u dolini eliminisanjem sirotinjskih četvrti i nesigurnih i neplaniranih područja, poboljšati kvalitet života ruralnih građana kroz nacionalni projekat razvoja i "Pristojan život" - projekat za razvoj egipatskih sela i izgraditi nove gradove radi preraspodele stanovništva dalje od uskog pojasa doline Nila.

Izgradnjom ovih novih gradova optimalno se koristi prethodno neiskorišćeno zemljишte u državi, a izgradnja doprinosi i otvaranju novih radnih mesta i održivom ekonomskom razvoju, promociji investicija i stimulisanju ekonomskog rasta. Pored toga, novi gradovi igraju važnu ulogu u poboljšanju kvaliteta životne sredine i očuvanju prirodnih resursa kroz održivi dizajn životne sredine, usvajanje tehnologije obnovljivih izvora energije i efikasno upravljanje otpadom u gradovima četvrte generacije koji su počeli da se šire republikom.

GN Koliko je teško osvajati pustinju i pretvarati je u moderan, prijatan ambijent za život?

- Egipt ima posebno iskustvo u tome kako pretvoriti pustinju u područja pogodna za poljoprivredu, stanovanje ili integrisane uslužne centre. Na primer, od 2014. godine, Sinajska pustinja je bila svedok sveobuhvatnog razvojnog procesa, gde su realizovani gigantski nacionalni i razvojni projekti, poput stvaranja industrijskih i poljoprivrednih zona i kompleksa i modernih urbanih zajednica koji su doprineli potpunoj promeni načina života u tom predelu. Izgrađeno je 5000 kilometara tunela i puteva, kao i 7 plutajućih mostova za prelazak iznad kanalskog brodskog koridora, čiji je cilj da Sinaj bude povezan sa svim guvernoratima Egipta, a ne izolovan od njih.

Ovo je dodatak izgradnji novog Sueckog kanala, koji je značajno pomogao u protoku međunarodne trgovine tako što je smanjio vreme čekanja za prolazak brodova kroz kanal. Takođe, 6 novih aerodroma je izgrađeno ili je u procesu izgradnje, uz inicijative koje se, pored ostalih procedura, odnose na mehanizaciju, poljoprivrednu melioraciju, električnu energiju i energetiku.

GN Šta Egipt radi da smanji uticaj pustinje i kako se bori sa klimatskim promenama?

- Egipt je tokom 27. sednice Konferencije članica (COP 27) UNFCCC-a (Okvirne konvencije UN o klimatskim promenama), koja je održana u Egiptu u novembru 2022. godine, jasno objavio da se nalazi među zemljama koje su najviše pogodene klimatskim promenama širom sveta zbog porasta nivoa mora. Ovo je dodatak neočekivanom efektu klimatskih promena

na izvorište Nila i drugim srodnim pojavama, uključujući talase toplog i hladnog vazduha, kao i poplave.

Egipt ulaže velike napore da postane primer zelenog razvoja kako bi se suočio sa izazovima i obuzdao uticaj klimatskih promena, uprkos tome što samo oko 0,6 odsto godišnje svetske emisije gasova sa efektom staklene baštne dolazi iz Egipta, on je drugi najveći proizvođač prirodnog gasa u Africi i snabdeva skoro trećinu gasa na kontinentu, a očekuje se da će proizvodnja znatno porasti u narednim godinama, kako za domaću upotrebu, tako i za izvoz u EU. Populacija sa niskim prihodima, kako u Egiptu, tako i širom sveta, neproporcionalno je pogodjena brojnim rizicima vezanim za klimatske promene, zbog projektovanog porasta topotnih talasa, prašnih oluja i drugih ekstremnih vremenskih pojava.

Egipt je uložio napore da minimizira efekte klimatskih promena, kao što je povećanje upotrebe poljoprivredne drenažne vode kao netradicionalnog izvora vode, kako bi se suočio sa rastućim pritiscima na vodne resurse kao rezultat klimatskih promena; uvođenje više od 1500 zgrada za zaštitu od opasnosti od poplava tokom proteklih godina, koje su doprinele zaštiti pojedinaca i vitalnih institucija i objekata od destruktivnih efekata poplava, i prikupljanje kišnice za ponovnu upotrebu u beduinskим zajednicama u okolnim područjima.

GN Solarni park Benban je jedan od najvećih projekata tog kralja u svetu i najveći u Africi. Da li Egipt planira izgradnju novih solarnih postrojenja i koliko ovakvi projekti doprinose energetskoj nezavisnosti Egipta?

- Projekat Benban solarni park je jedinstven model saradnje relevantnih strana, uključujući Vladu, privatni sektor i međunarodne finansijske institucije, radi implementacije najvećeg solarnog energetskog parka na svetu. Ovo uključuje 6 miliona solarnih panela na površini od 36 kvadratnih kilometara i izradilo ga je preko 40 kompanija iz 12 zemalja. Projekat Benban doprinosi oko 1,5% ukupne električne energije proizvedene u Egiptu. Solarni park proizvodi 1500 megawata energije, što ojačava egipatsku strategiju održive energije, podržava upotrebu čiste energije, smanjuje klimatske promene i odražava snažnu posvećenost Vlade tranziciji ka zelenoj ekonomiji.

Nedavno je egipatska Vlada odobrila implementaciju 691 ekološki prihvatljiva projekta, uključujući električni voz u Kairu i mnoge projekte obnovljive energije. Zemlja je takođe počela da izdaje „sertifikate zelene zvezdice“ za hotele koji sprovode politiku usklađenosti sa životnom sredinom.

Egipt uživa odličan veter duž Sueckog zaliva sa prosečnom brzinom vetra od 10,5 m/sekcije. Kapacitet egipatske energije koju generiše veter je oko 7 GW, što ga čini važnim doprinosom mešavini energije iz obnovljivih izvora. Egipt takođe ima oko 500 MW vetroelektrana u radu, plus tri nezavisna proizvođača električne energije (IPP) u privatnom vlasništvu sa proizvodnim kapacitetom od 2,5 GW. Takođe ima oko 1340 MW u razvoju.

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7 floating bridges to cross above the canal's shipping lane, the goal of which is that Sinai be connected to all governorates of Egypt and not be isolated from them.

This is in addition to the construction of the new Suez Canal, which significantly aided in the flow of international trade by cutting down on the amount of time ships had to wait to pass through the canal. Moreover, six new airports have been built or are in the process of being built, along with initiatives pertaining to mechanization, agriculture reclamation, electricity, and energy, among other procedures.

GN What is Egypt doing to reduce the impact of the desert and how is it fighting climate change?

Egypt announced clearly during the 27th session of the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP 27) which was held in Egypt, in November 2022, that Egypt is among the countries most affected by climate change worldwide due to the rise of seawater levels. This is in addition to the unexpected effect of climate change on Nile headwaters and other related phenomena, including heat and cold waves and floods.

Egypt is exerting great efforts to become an example of green development in order to confront challenges and curb climate change's impact, despite only about 0.6% of the world's yearly greenhouse gas emissions coming from Egypt, it is Africa's second-largest gas producer and supplies nearly a third of the continent's gas, with production expected to further increase significantly in the upcoming years, both for domestic use and export to the EU. Low-income populations, both in Egypt and around the world, are disproportionately affected by a number of climate change-related risks, due to the projected rise in heatwaves, dust storms, and other extreme weather events.

Egypt exerted efforts to minimize the effects of climate change, like expanding the use of agricultural drainage water as a non-traditional water source to face the growing pressures on water resources as a result of climate change and implementing more than

1,500 buildings for protection against the dangers of floods during the past years that have contributed to protecting individuals and vital institutions and facilities against the destructive effects of floods and collecting rain water to be reused in Bedouin communities in the surrounding areas.

GN Benban Solar Park is one of the biggest projects of that kind in the world and the biggest in Africa. Does Egypt plan to build new solar plants and how much do such projects contribute to Egypt's energy independence?

The Benban Solar Power Park project is a unique model of cooperation between relevant parties, including the government, the private sector, and international financing institutions, to implement the largest solar energy park in the world. This includes 6 million solar panels on an area of 36 square kilometers and has been built by over 40 companies from across 12 countries. The Benban project contributes about 1.5% of the total electricity generated in Egypt. The solar power park generates 1,500 megawatts of energy, which enhances Egypt's sustainable energy strategy, supports the use of clean energy, reduces climate change, and reflects the government's strong commitment to the transition towards a green economy.

Recently, the Egyptian government approved the implementation of 691 environmentally friendly projects, including the electric train in Cairo and many renewable energy projects. The country also began issuing 'green star certificates' for hotels that implement environmental compliance policies. Egypt enjoys excellent wind along the Gulf of Suez with an average wind speed of 10.5 m/sec. Egypt's wind-generated power capacity is about 7 GW, making it an important contributor to the renewable's energy mix. Egypt has also about 500MW of wind-power plants in operation, plus three privately owned independent power producers (IPPs) with a generation capacity of 2.5GW. It also has about 1,340MW under development.

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Digitalna rešenja za životnu budućnost

Do nedavno, gradski čelnici su mislili o pametnim tehnologijama prvenstveno kao o alatima za povećanje efikasnosti iza kulisa. Sada se tehnologija direktnije ubrizgava u život stanovnika. Pametni telefoni su postali ključ grada, stavljući trenutne informacije o tranzitu, saobraćaju, zdravstvenim uslugama, bezbednosnim upozorenjima i vestima u zajednici u milione ruku.

Posle decenije pokušaja i grešaka, opštinski lideri shvataju da strategije pametnih gradova počinju od ljudi, a ne od tehnologije.

Kvalitet života ima mnogo dimenzija, od vazduha koji stanovnici udišu do toga koliko se bezbedno osjećaju hodajući ulicama. Najnoviji izveštaj McKinsey Global Institute (MGI), Pametni gradovi: Digitalna rešenja za životnu budućnost (PDF-6MB), analizira kako desetine digitalnih aplikacija rešavaju ove vrste praktičnih i veoma ljudskih briga. Utvrđeno je da gradovi mogu da koriste pametne tehnologije da poboljšaju neke ključne pokazatelje kvaliteta života za 10 do 30 procenata – brojke koje se prevode u spasene živote, manje incidenta

nata kriminala, kraća putovanja, smanjeno zdravstveno opterećenje i izbegnute emisije ugljenika.

Pametni gradovi koriste podatke i digitalnu tehnologiju kako bi donosili bolje odluke i poboljšali kvalitet života. Sveobuhvatniji podaci u realnom vremenu daju agencijama mogućnost da prate događaje kako se odvijaju, razumeju kako se obrasci potražnje menjaju i reaguju bržim i jeftinijim rešenjima.

Tri stuba rade zajedno kako bi napravili pametan grad. Prvo je tehnološka baza, koja uključuje kritičnu masu pametnih telefona i senzora povezanih mrežama za komunikaciju velike brzine. Drugi stub se sastoji od specifičnih aplikacija. Prevođenje neobradenih podataka u upozorenja, uvid i akciju zahteva prave alate, a tu dolaze dobavljači tehnologije i programeri aplikacija. Treći stub je upotreba gradova, kompanija i javnosti. Mnoge aplikacije uspevaju samo ako su široko prihvачene i uspevaju da promene ponašanje. Oni podstiču ljudе da koriste tranzit van radnog vremena, da menjaju rute, da koriste manje energije i vode i da to čine u različito doba dana, i da smanje opterećenje zdravstvenog sistema kroz preventivnu brigu o sebi.

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Kako gradovi postaju pametniji, postaju prikladniji za život i osjetljiviji - a danas vidimo samo pregled onoga što bi tehnologija na kraju mogla da uradi u urbanom okruženju



Digital Solutions for a Livable Future

Until recently, city officials thought of smart technologies primarily as tools for becoming more efficient behind-the-scenes. Now technology is being injected more directly into the lives of residents. Smartphones have become the keys to the city, putting instant information about transit, traffic, health services, safety alerts and community news into millions of hands.

After a decade of trial and error, municipal leaders are realizing that smart city strategies start with people, not technology.

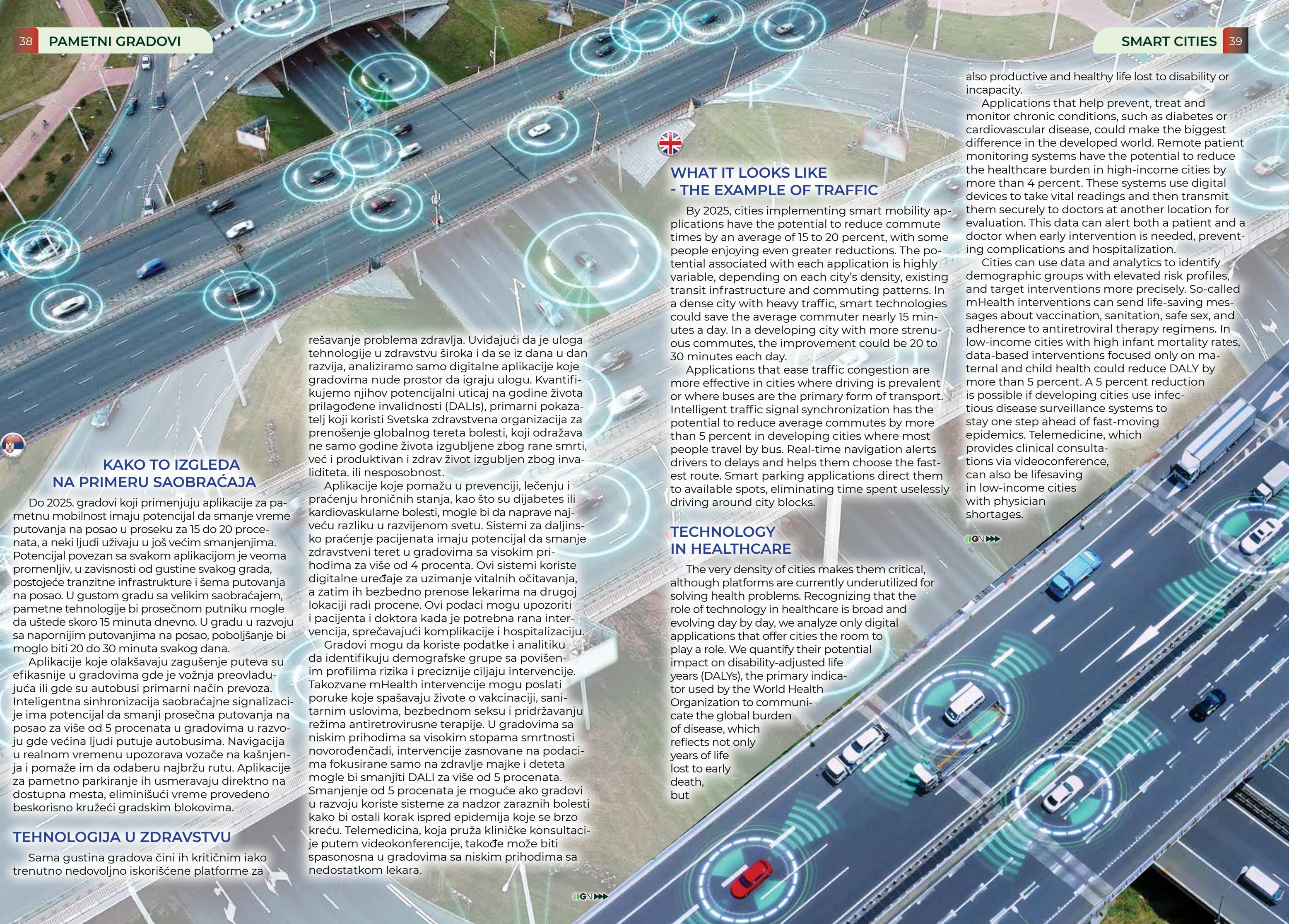
The quality of life has many dimensions, from the air residents breathe to how safe they feel walking the streets. The latest report of the McKinsey Global Institute (MGI), Smart cities: Digital solutions for a more livable future (PDF-6MB), analyzes how dozens of digital applications solve these kinds of practical and very human concerns. It has found that cities can use smart technologies to improve some key quality-of-life indicators by 10 to 30 percent – numbers that translate into lives saved, fewer crime incidents, shorter commutes, a reduced health burden and avoided carbon emissions.

Smart cities use data and digital technology to make better decisions and improve the quality of life. More comprehensive real-time data gives agencies the ability to track events as they unfold, to understand how demand patterns are changing, and to respond with faster, cheaper solutions.

The three pillars work together to make a smart city. The first is a technology base, which includes a critical mass of smartphones and sensors connected by high-speed communication networks. The second pillar consists of specific applications. Translating raw data into alerts, insight and action requires right tools, and this is where technology providers and application developers come in. The third pillar is the usage of cities, companies and the public. Many applications only succeed if they are widely adopted and managed to change behavior. They encourage people to use transit during off-hours, to change routes, to use less energy and water and to do so at different times of day, and to reduce the burden on the health system through preventive self-care.

GN >>>

As cities get smarter, they are becoming more livable and more responsive - and today we are seeing only a preview of what the technology could eventually do in the urban environment



KAKO TO IZGLEDA NA PRIMERU SAOBRAĆAJA

Do 2025. gradovi koji primenjuju aplikacije za pametnu mobilnost imaju potencijal da smanje vreme putovanja na posao u proseku za 15 do 20 procenata, a neki ljudi uživaju u još većim smanjenjima. Potencijal povezan sa svakom aplikacijom je veoma promenljiv, u zavisnosti od gustine svakog grada, postojeće tranzitne infrastrukture i šema putovanja na posao. U gustom gradu sa velikim saobraćajem, pametne tehnologije bi prosečnom putniku mogle da uštide skoro 15 minuta dnevno. U gradu u razvoju sa napornijim putovanjima na posao, poboljšanje bi moglo biti 20 do 30 minuta svakog dana.

Aplikacije koje olakšavaju zagušenje puteva su efikasnije u gradovima gde je vožnja preovlađujuća ili gde su autobusi primarni način prevoza. Inteligentna sinhronizacija saobraćajne signalizacije ima potencijal da smanji prosečna putovanja na posao za više od 5 procenata u gradovima u razvoju gde većina ljudi putuje autobusima. Navigacija u realnom vremenu upozorava vozače na kašnjenja i pomaže im da odaberu najbržu rutu. Aplikacije za pametno parkiranje ih usmeravaju direktno na dostupna mesta, eliminujući vreme provedeno beskorisno kružeći gradskim blokovima.

TEHNOLOGIJA U ZDRAVSTVU

Sama gustina gradova čini ih kritičnim iako trenutno nedovoljno iskorišćene platforme za

rešavanje problema zdravlja. Uviđajući da je uloga tehnologije u zdravstvu široka i da se iz dana u dan razvija, analiziramo samo digitalne aplikacije koje gradovima nude prostor da igraju ulogu. Kvantifikujemo njihov potencijalni uticaj na godine života prilagođene invalidnosti (DALIs), primarni pokazatelj koji koristi Svetska zdravstvena organizacija za prenošenje globalnog tereta bolesti, koji odražava ne samo godine života izgubljene zbog rane smrti, već i produktivan i zdrav život izgubljen zbog invaliditeta ili nesposobnosti.

Aplikacije koje pomažu u prevenciji, lečenju i praćenju hroničnih stanja, kao što su dijabetes ili kardiovaskularne bolesti, moguće bi da naprave najveću razliku u razvijenom svetu. Sistemi za daljinsko praćenje pacijenata imaju potencijal da smanje zdravstveni teret u gradovima sa visokim prihodima za više od 4 procenata. Ovi sistemi koriste digitalne uređaje za uzimanje vitalnih očitavanja, a zatim ih bezbedno prenose lekarima na drugoj lokaciji radi procene. Ovi podaci mogu upozoriti i pacijenta i doktora kada je potrebna rana intervencija, sprečavajući komplikacije i hospitalizaciju.

Gradovi mogu da koriste podatke i analitiku da identifikuju demografske grupe sa povišenim profilima rizika i preciznije ciljaju intervencije. Takozvane mHealth intervencije mogu poslati poruke koje spašavaju živote o vakcinaciji, sanitarnim uslovima, bezbednom seksu i pridržavanju režima antiretrovirusne terapije. U gradovima sa niskim prihodima sa visokim stopama smrtnosti novorođenčadi, intervencije zasnovane na podacima fokusirane samo na zdravlje majke i deteta moguće bi smanjiti DALI za više od 5 procenata. Smanjenje od 5 procenata je moguće ako gradovi u razvoju koriste sisteme za nadzor zaraznih bolesti kako bi ostali korak ispred epidemija koje se brzo kreću. Teledjecinstva, koja pruža kliničke konsultacije putem videokonferencije, takođe može biti spasonosna u gradovima sa niskim prihodima sa nedostatkom lekara.

WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE - THE EXAMPLE OF TRAFFIC

By 2025, cities implementing smart mobility applications have the potential to reduce commute times by an average of 15 to 20 percent, with some people enjoying even greater reductions. The potential associated with each application is highly variable, depending on each city's density, existing transit infrastructure and commuting patterns. In a dense city with heavy traffic, smart technologies could save the average commuter nearly 15 minutes a day. In a developing city with more strenuous commutes, the improvement could be 20 to 30 minutes each day.

Applications that ease traffic congestion are more effective in cities where driving is prevalent or where buses are the primary form of transport. Intelligent traffic signal synchronization has the potential to reduce average commutes by more than 5 percent in developing cities where most people travel by bus. Real-time navigation alerts drivers to delays and helps them choose the fastest route. Smart parking applications direct them to available spots, eliminating time spent uselessly driving around city blocks.

TECHNOLOGY IN HEALTHCARE

The very density of cities makes them critical, although platforms are currently underutilized for solving health problems. Recognizing that the role of technology in healthcare is broad and evolving day by day, we analyze only digital applications that offer cities the room to play a role. We quantify their potential impact on disability-adjusted life years (DALYs), the primary indicator used by the World Health Organization to communicate the global burden of disease, which reflects not only years of life lost to early death, but

also productive and healthy life lost to disability or incapacity.

Applications that help prevent, treat and monitor chronic conditions, such as diabetes or cardiovascular disease, could make the biggest difference in the developed world. Remote patient monitoring systems have the potential to reduce the healthcare burden in high-income cities by more than 4 percent. These systems use digital devices to take vital readings and then transmit them securely to doctors at another location for evaluation. This data can alert both a patient and a doctor when early intervention is needed, preventing complications and hospitalization.

Cities can use data and analytics to identify demographic groups with elevated risk profiles, and target interventions more precisely. So-called mHealth interventions can send life-saving messages about vaccination, sanitation, safe sex, and adherence to antiretroviral therapy regimens. In low-income cities with high infant mortality rates, data-based interventions focused only on maternal and child health could reduce DALY by more than 5 percent. A 5 percent reduction is possible if developing cities use infectious disease surveillance systems to stay one step ahead of fast-moving epidemics. Telemedicine, which provides clinical consultations via videoconference, can also be lifesaving in low-income cities with physician shortages.


**PAMETNI GRADOVI
SAVEZNICI ZA ŠTEDNJU**

Kako rastu urbanizacija, industrijalizacija i potrošnja, pritisci na životnu sredinu se umnožavaju. Aplikacije kao što su sistemi za automatizaciju zgrada, dinamičko određivanje cene električne energije i neke aplikacije za mobilnost mogle bi da se kombinuju da smanje emisije za 10 do 15 procenata.

Praćenje potrošnje vode, koje uparaje napredno merenje sa digitalnim povratnim porukama, može da podstakne ljudе ka očuvanju i smanji potrošnju za 15 procenata u gradovima gde je potrošnja vode u stambenim zgradama velika. U mnogim delovima sveta u razvoju, najveći izvor otpada vode je curenje iz cevi. Primena senzora i analitike može smanjiti te gubitke do 25 procenata. Aplikacije kao što je digitalno praćenje „platи koliko baciš“ mogu smanjiti količinu čvrstog otpada po glavi stanovnika za 10 do 20 procenata. Sveukupno, gradovi mogu uštedeti 25 do 80 litara vode po osobi svakog dana i smanjiti nerekiklirani čvrsti otpad za 30 do 130 kilograma po osobi godišnje.

A kako se stanovnici osećaju u ovoj pametnoj koheziji? Istraživanje pokazuje da azijski gradovi imaju najjaču svest i zadovoljstvo u korišćenju, dok evropski gradovi zaostaju.


**SMART CITIES
ARE ALLIES FOR SAVING**

As urbanization, industrialization and consumption grow, pressures on the environment multiply. Applications such as building automation systems, dynamic electricity pricing and some mobility applications could combine to reduce emissions by 10 to 15 percent.

The tracking of water consumption, which pairs advanced metering with digital feedback messages, can encourage people to conserve and reduce consumption by 15 percent in cities where residential water usage is high. In many parts of the developing world, the biggest source of water waste is leakage from pipes. Applying sensors and analytics can reduce those losses by up to 25 percent. Applications such as „pay-as-you-throw“ digital tracking can reduce solid waste per capita by 10 to 20 percent. Overall, cities can save 25 to 80 liters of water per person each day and reduce non-recycled solid waste by 30 to 130 kilograms per person annually.

How do residents feel about this smart cohesion? Research shows that Asian cities have the strongest awareness and satisfaction in the usage, while European cities lag behind.



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Budućnost javnog prevoza

Javni prevoz je neophodan servis za milijarde ljudi širom sveta, ali i kamen temeljac društava kao što je australijsko. Autobusi i vozovi nesumnjivo olakšavaju kretanje radne snage, čineći gradove efikasnijim i produktivnijim

The Future of Public Transport

Public transport is a necessary service for billions of people around the world, but also a cornerstone of societies such as Australia's. Buses and trains undoubtedly facilitate the movement of labor, making cities more efficient and productive



Možda niste znali da se javni prevoz prvi put odvijao na vodi, a jedno od njegovih najranijih pominjanja potiče iz grčke mitologije, i govori o trajektu koji prevozi mrtve u Had. Znamo i da su vekovima korišćene kočije, zajedno sa vozilima na ljudski pogon - u starom Rimu ili Aziji. Prvu parnu lokomotivu izumeo je 1804. godine Metju Marej, engleski pronalazač, koji je već 1812. izumeo dvocilindričnu lokomotivu Salamanka, jedan od prvih motora koji se koriste u javnosti. Ti izumi su svakako pomogli da se uvede doba vozova koji su bili revolucionarni za društvo, omogućavajući da se roba brzo transportuje na velike udaljenosti. Pošta je, recimo, takođe unapređena pronalaškom vozova i železnica, što je sve doprinelo razvoju gradova i zajednica.



You may not have known that public transport first took place on water, and one of its earliest references came from Greek mythology, and told of a ferry that transported the dead to Hades. We also know that chariots were used for centuries, along with human-powered vehicles in ancient Rome and Asia. The first steam locomotive was invented in 1804 by Matthew Murray, an English inventor, who had already invented the two-cylinder Salamanca locomotive in 1812, one of the first engines used in public. Those inventions certainly helped in introducing the age of trains, which were revolutionary for a society, allowing goods to be transported quickly over long distances. The post office, for example, was also improved by the invention of trains and railways, which all contributed to the development of cities and communities.





GDE SMO DANAS

Kako gradovi rastu i stanovništvo se koncentriše u urbanim područjima, potražnja za efikasnim i pristupačnim prevozom - raste. U oblastima sa velikom gustošću naseljenosti, privatna vozila dovode do zagušenja u saobraćaju i do potrebe za parking prostorima. U tom smislu, javni prevoz nudi rešenje, ali, ipak, ne u toliko velikoj meri kao što mislimo, jer su nam ulice i dalje „pretrpane“ privatnim automobilima.

IZAZOVI JAVNOG PREVOZA

Jedan od najvažnijih faktora kada je u pitanju javni prevoz jeste brzina – koliko brzo možete stići od tačke A do tačke B. Teško je razviti brzi javni prevoz, jer mnogo ljudi treba da se organizuje i prevozi metodično, što zahteva više resursa, „sofisticiranu“ infrastrukturu i dobro obučeno osoblje. Ono što je dodatni problem: morate biti tačni i organizovani, kako bi vam putnici ostali „verni“.

Drugi prioritet je udobnost. Ko želi da stoji sve vreme tokom vožnje u autobusu ili vozu bez klimatizacije, ili da sedi na pohabanim sedištima tik uz druge ljude? Putnici žele malo više prostora, da „dišu slobodno“, pa čak i da rade na laptopu tokom vožnje ili čitaju knjigu.

Kao treći bitan izazov tu je cena, za većinu možda najvažniji faktor. Cena će uvek biti važna ljudima koji javnim prevozom idu na posao, jer je to usluga koju koriste svakodnevno, a pored cene, oni žele i bezbednost, koja bi uvek trebalo da bude najvažnija.

U Australiji, konkretno, bezbednosne standarde za javni prevoz postavljaju regulatorna tela kao što je Kancelarija Nacionalnog regulatora za bezbednost u železnicama (ONRSR) za vozove i državni regulatori za autobuse. Funkcije za hitne slučajevе као што су дугмад за заустављање, прозори које „treba razbiti“ и друге јасне ознаке - instalirane су како би се омогућила евакуација у случају нузе. Dalje, што је више могуће треба заштитити и природно окружење, те у обзир узети штетне емисије од возила.



WHERE WE ARE TODAY

As cities grow and the population concentrates in urban areas, the demand for efficient and affordable transport grows. In areas with high population density, private vehicles lead to traffic congestion and the need for parking spaces. In this sense, public transport offers a solution, but not as much as we think, because our streets are still „crowded“ with private cars.



PUBLIC TRANSPORT CHALLENGES

One of the most important factors when it comes to public transport is speed - how fast you can get from point A to point B. It is difficult to develop fast public transport, because many people need to be organized and transported methodically, which requires more resources, „sophisticated“ infrastructure and well-trained staff. What is an additional problem: you have to be punctual and organized, so that the passengers remain „loyal“ to you.

Another priority is comfort. Who wants to stand the whole time on a bus or train without air conditioning, or sit in worn-out seats right next to other people? Passengers want a little more space, to „breathe freely“, and even work on a laptop or read a book during the ride.

As the third important challenge, there is the price, perhaps the most important factor for most. The price will always be important to people who go to work by public transport, because it is a service they use every day, and in addition to the price, they also want safety, which should always be the most important.

In Australia, specifically, safety standards for public transport are set by regulatory bodies such as the Office of the National Rail Safety Regulator (ONRSR) for trains, and state regulators for buses. Emergency features such as stop buttons, breakable windows and other clear markings - are installed to allow evacuation in case of an emergency. Furthermore, the natural environment should be protected as much as possible, and harmful emissions from vehicles should be taken into account.





IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Rather than making it easier, constant technological innovations actually make it harder for governments to regulate public transport systems, as is the case in Australia, brunel.net writes. Regulations often focus on preventing traffic disruptions and protecting already established interests. For example, the arrival of Uber on the scene greatly disrupted taxi services, and since then, the company has fought endless battles with regulations. The new forms of transport of private companies are a direct rival to public transport, and they have an advantage because they offer greater comfort, acceptable prices, speed and convenience. For example, Uber is often cheaper than traditional taxis, and Uber vehicles are generally

more comfortable, convenient (can be booked online), and offer amenities such as free water bottles.

From the steam locomotive we reach autonomous vehicles, i.e. flying taxis - which will soon become our reality. Paris, for example, will be the first city in the world to offer eVTOL (electric vertical take-off and landing) aircraft services for the 2024 Olympics. Volocopter is the startup behind the eVTOL technology, and it is expected to be certified by the European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) in 2024, along with the eVTOL system.

When it comes to the future of transportation, we should also mention Maglev trains, which use electromagnets to lift and move along the track. Only six countries in the world currently use them. The Chinese, or rather the Shanghai Maglev train, which has been operating since 2004, is actually the fastest train in the world, and it reaches a speed of over 460 km/h.



UNAPREĐENJE JAVNOG PREVOZA

Umesto da olakšavaju, stalne tehnološke inovacije, zapravo, otežavaju vladama da regulišu sisteme javnog prevoza, kao što je slučaj u Australiji, o čemu piše brunel.net. Propisi se često fokusiraju na sprečavanje poremećaja u saobraćaju i zaštitu već uspostavljenih interesa. Na primer, dolazak Ubera na scenu je u velikoj meri poremetio taksi usluge, a kompanija je od tada vodila beskrajne bitke sa propisima. Novi oblici prevoza privatnih kompanija su direktni rival javnom prevozu, a u prednosti su jer nude veći komfor, prihvatljive cene, brzinu i pogodnost. Na primer, Uber je često jeftiniji od tradicionalnih taksija, i vozila Ubera su, generalno, udobnija, praktičnija (mogu se rezervisati onlajn) i nude pogodnosti kao što su besplatne flašice s vodom.

Od parne lokomotive stizemo i do autonomnih vozila, odnosno letećih taksija - što uskoro postaje naša stvarnost. Pariz će, recimo, biti prvi grad na svetu koji će ponuditi usluge eVTOL (električno vertikalno poletanje i sletanje) aviona za Olimpijske igre 2024. godine. Volocopter je startap koji stoji iza eVTOL tehnologije, a očekuje se da će biti sertifikovan od strane Agencije za

bezbednost u vazduhoplovstvu Evropske unije (EASA) 2024. godine, zajedno sa eVTOL sistemom. Kada je reč o budućnosti prevoza, treba pomenuti i Maglev vozove, koji koriste elektromagnete za podizanje i kretanje duž pruge. Samo šest zemalja sveta ih trenutno koristi. Kineski, tačnije šangajski Maglev voz, koji saobraća od 2004, zapravo je najbrži voz na svetu i dostiže brzinu od preko 460 km/h.





PREDIKCIJE ZA BUDUĆNOST

U izveštaju kompanije za profesionalne usluge KPMG, nakon istraživanja vrhunskih organizacija javnog prevoza, otkriveno je da 41% njih daje prednost korisničkom iskustvu, 41% smatra da bi cene trebalo da budu niže, a 60% ulaže u unapređenje tehnologije. KPMG je takođe napravio nekoliko predviđanja za budućnost javnog prevoza:

1. Transport postaje više politički: javni prevoz će se posmatrati kao sredstvo za podsticanje društvenih promena, koje se koristi za povezivanje građana sa nižim ekonomskim stanjem sa širom zajednicom.

2. Vođeno algoritmom: transportne vlasti mogu ograničiti izbor putnika koji idu prevozom na posao, sa algoritmima koji usmeravaju njihovo kretanje tokom radnog vremena, kako bi kontrolisali zagušenje.

3. Dekarbonizacija javnog prevoza je već prioritet mnogih vlada i kompanija i nastaviće da bude prioritet u budućnosti.

4. Vlade mogu ponuditi besplatan prevoz određenim građanima, kako bi im omogućili bolji pristup poslovima i uslugama, i kako bi podstakli korišćenje dekarbonizovanog javnog prevoza.

5. Nastaviće se progres tehnoloških inovacija, uključujući autonomna vozila, hiperlupove, Maglev vozove i leteće taksije, koji mogu postati uobičajeni u sistemu javnog prevoza.



PREDICTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

A report by the KPMG company for professional services, after surveying top public transport organizations, found that 41% of them prioritize user experience, 41% think prices should be lower, and 60% invest in improving technology. KPMG also made several predictions for the future of public transport:

1. Transport becomes more political: public transport will be seen as a tool to promote social changes, used to connect citizens with lower economic status to a wider community.

2. Algorithm-driven: Transport authorities can limit the choices of commuters, with algorithms guiding their movements during working hours, in order to control congestion.

3. Decarbonisation of public transport is already a priority for many governments and companies, and will continue to be a priority in the future.

4. Governments can offer free transport to certain citizens, in order to provide them with better access to jobs and services, and to encourage the use of decarbonised public transport.

5. The progress of technological innovations will continue, including autonomous vehicles, hyperloops, Maglev trains, and flying taxis, which may become common in the system of public transport.





URBANA TOPLOTNA KRIZA

Kako se klimatske promene ubrzavaju, a urbanizacija intenzivira, tako se gradovi širom naše planete suočavaju sa raznim rizicima i rastućom pretnjom - jednom rečju, sa urbanom topotnom krizom. Povišene temperature, pogoršane tzv. efektom urbanih topotnih ostrva, ugrožavaju javno zdravlje, opterećuju infrastrukturu i štete ekonomiji. Usred te krize, gradovi uzvraćaju koliko mogu, i to inovativnim rešenjima kako bi rashladili svoje ulice i zaštitali svoje stanovnike.

Od povećanja zelenih površina i reflektujućih površina do uspostavljanja centara za hlađenje i bezbednosnih standarda za radnike na otvorenom, urbanisti i kreatori politike eksperimentišu sa različitim rešenjima, dokazujući da je moguće „pobediti topot“. Iako je jasno da put do te „otpornosti“ neće biti lak, dobra vest je da gradovi mogu prebroditi „oluju“ ako reaguju - sada.

Urbana topota je, naime, ozbiljan problem koji ugrožava zdravlje, blagostanje i održivost gradova širom sveta, a odnosi se na kompleksnu posledicu globalnog

zagrevanja i efekta urbanog topotnog ostrva (UHI), što gradove čini toplijim od okolnih ruralnih područja. Urbana topota vremenom može uništiti ljudske živote, infrastrukturu, ekosisteme i ekonomije, posebno tokom topotnih talasa i ekstremnih topotnih događaja, navodi earth.org.

ŠTA UZROKUJE URBANU TOPOTU

Urbana topota je, uglavnom, uslovljena sa dva faktora: klimatskim promenama i urbanizacijom. Klimatske promene, kao što znamo, povećavaju učestalost, intenzitet i trajanje topotnih talasa i ekstremnih topotnih događaja, koji mogu podići temperaturu u gradovima za nekoliko stepeni.

Na primer, topotni talas iz 2021. koji je pogodio severozapad Pacifika usmrtio je oko 1.200 ljudi, nakon što je temperatura porasla na rekordnih 46,6 stepeni Celzijusa u Portlandu (Oregon) i na 42,2 stepeni Celzijusa u Sijetlu (Vašington).

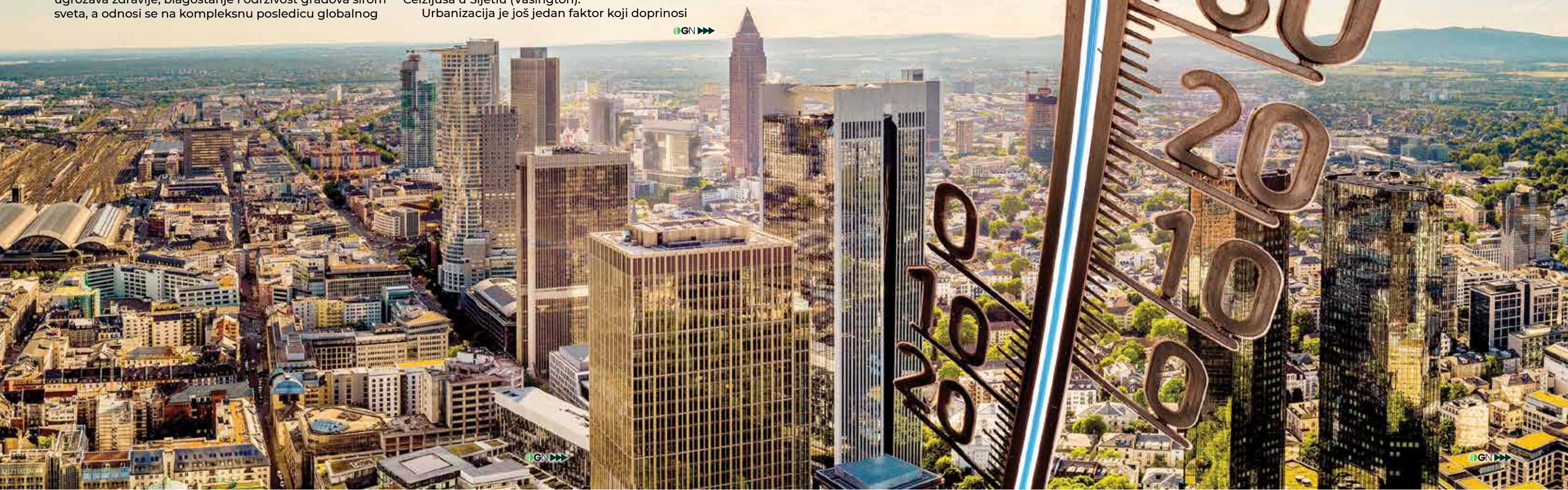
Urbanizacija je još jedan faktor koji doprinosi

Globalno zagrevanje zasigurno više nije „mit“, o čemu svedoče brojne naučne analize i prognoze, dok svetom haraju suše, požari i ostale nepogode



Urban Heat Crisis

Global warming is certainly no longer a „myth“, as evidenced by numerous scientific analyzes and forecasts, while the world is plagued by droughts, fires and other disasters





Kako se sve više ljudi useljava u gradove, oni automatski „zamenjuju“ prirodnu vegetaciju i zemljište, jer raste potreba za novim zgradama, putevima i drugim površinama koje apsorbuju i ponovo emituju više topote, stvarajući UHI efekat



As more people move into cities, they automatically „replace“ natural vegetation and soil, as the need for new buildings, roads and other surfaces that absorb and re-emit more heat increases, creating the UHI effect



NAJVEĆE PRETNJE URBANE TOPLOTE

Na prvom mestu, javljaju se rizici po javno zdravlje. Urbana vrućina može izazvati topotni stres, topotnu iscrpljenost, topotni udar, dehidrataciju i kardiovaskularne i respiratorne bolesti, posebno među ranjivim grupama kao što su starije osobe, deca, osobe sa niskim prihodima i manjinsko stanovništvo. Urbana vrućina, takođe, može pogoršati postojeće zdravstvene uslove, kao što su dijabetes, hipertenzija i astma. Prema podacima Svetske

urbanoj topoti. Kako se sve više ljudi useljava u gradove, oni automatski „zamenjuju“ prirodnu vegetaciju i zemljište, jer raste potreba za novim zgradama, putevima i drugim površinama koje apsorbuju i ponovo emituju više topote, stvarajući UHI efekat.

UHI, naime, može povećati temperaturu urbanih područja do 7 stepeni Celzijusa tokom dana i do čak 12 stepeni Celzijusa noću, u poređenju sa ruralnim područjima. UHI, takođe, može pogoršati kvalitet vazduha, pošto više temperature povećavaju stvaranje prizemnog ozona i drugih zagađivača.

The 2021 heat wave that hit the Pacific Northwest killed about 1,200 people, after the temperature soared to a record 46.6 degrees

As climate change accelerates, and urbanization intensifies, cities across our planet face various risks and a growing threat - the urban heat crisis. Increased temperatures, aggravated by the so-called effect of urban heat islands, endanger public health, burden the infrastructure, and damage the economy. In the midst of the crisis, cities are fighting back as best they can, with innovative solutions to cool their streets and protect their residents.

From increasing green areas and reflective surfaces to establishing cooling centers and safety standards for outdoor workers, urban planners and policy makers are experimenting with different solutions, proving that it is possible to „beat the heat“. Although it is clear that the road to that „resilience“ will not be easy, the good news is that cities can weather the „storm“ if they act - now.

Namely, urban heat is a serious problem that threatens the health, well-being and sustainability of cities around the world, and it refers to the complex consequence of global warming and the urban heat island effect (UHI), which makes cities hotter than the surrounding rural areas. Urban heat can destroy human lives, infrastructure, ecosystems and economies over time, especially during heat waves and extreme heat events, according to earth.org.

WHAT CAUSES URBAN HEAT

Urban heat is mainly conditioned by two factors: climate change and urbanization. Climate change,

as we know, increases the frequency, intensity and duration of heat waves and extreme heat events, which can raise the temperature in cities by several degrees.

For example, the 2021 heat wave that hit the Pacific Northwest killed about 1,200 people, after the temperature rose to a record 46.6 degrees Celsius in Portland, Oregon, and 42.2 degrees Celsius in Seattle, Washington.

Urbanization is another factor contributing to urban heat. As more people move into cities, they automatically „replace“ natural vegetation and soil, as the need for new buildings, roads and other surfaces that absorb and re-emit more heat increases, creating the UHI effect.

UHI, in fact, can increase the temperature of urban areas by 7 degrees Celsius during the day and up to 12 degrees Celsius at night, compared to rural areas. UHI can also worsen air quality, as higher temperatures increase the formation of ground-level ozone and other pollutants.

THE GREATEST THREATS OF URBAN HEAT

In the first place, there are risks to public health. Urban heat can cause heat stress, heat exhaustion, heat stroke, dehydration, and cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, especially among vulnerable groups such as the elderly, children, low-income people, and minority populations. Urban heat can also worsen existing health conditions, such as



zdravstvene organizacije (SZO), više od 166.000 ljudi je umrlo od uzroka povezanih sa toplotom između 1998. i 2017. godine.

Na drugom mestu je oštećenje infrastrukture. Gradska toplota može oštetiti kritičnu infrastrukturu kao što su putevi, mostovi, železnice, dalekovodi i vodovodne cevi, uzrokujući njihovo pucanje i topljenje. Na primer, 2019. toplotni talas u Francuskoj doveo je do gašenja nuklearne elektrane zbog pregrevanja vode koja se koristi za hlađenje. Osim toga, urbana toplota može povećati rizik od

šumskih požara, uništavanja zgrada i vegetacije, te oslobođanja štetnih emisija.

I naravno, ne treba zaboraviti ekonomске gubitke. Gradska, odnosno urbana toplota može smanjiti produktivnost i učinak radnika, posebno onih koji rade na otvorenom, kao što su građevinari, poljoprivrednici ili vozači. Takođe, ovaj fenomen može povećati potražnju za energijom za hlađenje i njenu cenu, što dalje preti da optereti električnu mrežu i dovede do nestanka struje.



diabetes, hypertension and asthma. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 166,000 people died from heat-related causes between 1998 and 2017.

Secondly, there is damage to infrastructure. Urban heat can damage critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, railways, power lines and water pipes, causing them to burst and melt. For example, in 2019, a heat wave in France led to the shutdown of a nuclear power plant due to overheating of the water used for cooling. In addition, urban heat can

increase the risk of forest fires, the destruction of buildings and vegetation, and the release of harmful emissions.

Certainly, we should not forget the economic losses. Urban heat can reduce the productivity and performance of workers, especially those who work outdoors, such as construction workers, farmers or drivers. Also, this phenomenon can increase the demand for cooling energy and its cost, which further threatens to burden the electrical grid and lead to blackouts.



Da li su električni automobili zaista ekološki prihvativiji?



Klimatske promene su, jednostavno, egzistencijalna pretnja za većinu života na planeti – uključujući i čovečanstvo.

Od gubitka morskog leda i povećanja nivoa mora do pojave ekstremnih događaja kao što su uragani, suše ili intenzivni topotni talasi, teško je poreći dimenziju onoga protiv čega se ovde borimo. A ima još toga ako dostignemo porast temperature od 2° Celzijusa.

U pokušaju da smanje ove posledice, naučnici su istraživali koji bi mogli biti glavni uzroci klimatskih promena. Otkrili su da gasovi staklene baštne (GHC) poput ugljen-dioksida, metana ili azot-oksida i

aerosola menjaju atmosferu i ostavljaju planetu izloženijom. Ali tu je i uticaj saobraćaja.

Međuvladin panel za klimatske promene (IPCC) istakao je da je 14 odsto ispuštenog CO₂ u atmosferu 2010. godine došao iz transportnih vozila.

I uprkos tome što je već veliki broj, ovo čak i ne uzima u obzir uticaj CO₂ komplementarnih aktivnosti kao što su proizvodnja vozila ili istrošenost puteva prenosi portal Youmatter.

Kako automobili čine 72% emisija CO₂ u ovom sektoru (za kojim slede avioni, sa 10%), tržiste električnih automobila raste i čini se da je dobro rešenje za borbu protiv klimatskih promena.

Čini se da su odlično rešenje za borbu protiv klimatskih promena i čak se kaže da imaju nultu emisiju. Ali da li su vredni toga? Da li je tačno da su bezopasni za planetu?

They seem to be a great solution to fight climate change and they are even said to have zero emissions. But are they worth it? Is it true that they are harmless to the planet?



Climate change is, quite simply, an existential threat for most life on the planet – including the life of humankind.

From the loss of sea ice, and the rise of sea levels to the occurrence of extreme events such as hurricanes, droughts or intense heat waves, it is hard to deny the dimension of what we fight against here. And there is more to come if we reach a 2°C rise in temperature.

In an attempt to reduce these consequences, scientists have investigated what could be the main causes of climate change. They have found that greenhouse gases (GHGs) like carbon dioxide, methane or nitrous oxide and aerosols change the

atmosphere, and leave the planet more exposed. There is also the impact of traffic.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) pointed out that 14 percent of CO₂ released into the atmosphere in 2010 came from transport vehicles.

Although it is already a high percentage, this does not even take into account the CO₂ impact of complementary activities such as vehicle production or road surfaces worn, as reported by the Youmatter portal.

As cars account for 72% of CO₂ emissions in this sector (followed by airplanes, with 10%), the electric car market is growing, and it seems to be a good solution to combat climate change.



Uprkos tome što imaju i hemijski usklađenu energiju, električni automobili je oslobođaju elektrohemski bez ikakvog sagorevanja, zahvaljujući litijum-jonskim baterijama

Despite having chemically stored energy, electric cars release it electrochemically, without any combustion, thanks to lithium-ion batteries



DA LI JE TAČNO DA EV IMAJU NULTU EMISIJU

Osnovna razlika između konvencionalnih, termalnih automobila i električnih vozila je u procesu transformacije potencijalne (pohranjene) energije u kinetičku (pokretnu) energiju. U termalnim automobilima, ova energija se skladišti u hemijskom obliku i oslobađa se hemijskom reakcijom unutar motora.

S druge strane, uprkos tome što imaju i hemijski uskladištenu energiju, električni automobili je oslobađaju elektrohemski bez ikakvog sagorevanja, zahvaljujući litijum-jonskim baterijama. To znači da se gorivo ne sagoreva, a samim tim ni zagađenje vazduha CO₂ tokom vožnje. Takođe su efikasniji od fosilnih automobila. Dakle, da li je ovo jasna pobeda za električni pokret? Da li su električni automobili i vozila zeleniji?

Ne nužno. Ili bolje rečeno, ne uvek. Ako izvor energije za pogon ovih automobila ne dolazi od solarnih panela, vjetroturbina ili čak nuklearnih ili hidroelektričnih, njihova emisija CO₂ će biti mnogo veća. Na primer, ako struja koja se koristi za punjenje automobila dolazi od sagorevanja fosilnih goriva, nije bitno da li električni automobil ne zagađuje dok se vozi, jer je ovo zagađenje već ispušteno u nekoj udaljenoj elektrani.

Ciklus izrade automobila počinje tako što se sirovine vade, rafinišu, transportuju i proizvode u nekoliko komponenti koje će biti sastavljene za proizvodnju samog automobila. Ovaj proces je veoma sličan i kod konvencionalnih i kod električnih automobila. Ipak, na kraju proizvodnog procesa, električni automobili su ti koji proizvode više emisija ugljenika, prema Uniji



Not necessarily. Or better said, not always. If the energy source to power these cars does not come from solar panels, wind turbines or even nuclear or hydroelectric, their CO₂ emissions will be much higher. For example, if the electricity used to charge a car comes from burning fossil fuels, it does not matter if the electric car does not pollute while driving, because this pollution has already been released at some distant power plant.

The car manufacturing cycle begins with raw materials being extracted, refined, transported and manufactured into several components that will be assembled to produce the car itself. This process is very similar for both conventional and electric cars. Still, at the end of the manufacturing process, electric cars are the ones generating more carbon emissions, according to the Union of Concerned Scientists.

Electric cars store energy in large batteries (the bigger they are, the longer their range), which have high environmental costs. This happens because these batteries are made of rare earth elements (REE) such as lithium, nickel, cobalt or graphite that exist only below the surface of the Earth, and therefore depend on mining activities with highly polluting processes. So the question of whether electric cars are greener or not - comes with an easy answer.

Apart from the weight of REEs, the energy used to produce the batteries themselves is also responsible for nearly half of their environmental impact because most of this energy does not come from low-carbon sources. However, forecasts show that electricity production is improving and that more and more renewable sources are entering the grid, which would help decrease the ecological footprint of building these batteries.



zabrinutih naučnika.

Električni automobili skladište energiju u velikim baterijama (što su veće, veći je njihov domet) koje imaju visoke ekološke troškove. Ovo se dešava zato što su ove baterije napravljene od elemenata retkih zemalja (REE) kao što su litijum, nikl, kobalt ili grafit koji postoje samo ispod površine Zemlje i stoga zavise od rudarskih aktivnosti sa veoma zagađujućim procesima. Zato pitanje da li su električni automobili zeleniji ili ne - dolazi sa lakin odgovorom.

Osim težine REE, energija koja se koristi za proizvodnju samih baterija je takođe odgovorna za skoro polovicu njihovog uticaja na životnu sredinu jer većina ove energije ne dolazi iz izvora sa niskim sadržajem ugljenika. Ipak, prognoze pokazuju da se proizvodnja električne energije poboljšava i da sve više obnovljivih izvora ulazi u mrežu, što bi pomoglo u smanjenju ekološkog otiska izgradnje ovih baterija.

GN >>>

IS IT TRUE THAT EVS HAVE ZERO EMISSIONS?

The main difference between conventional, thermal cars, and electric vehicles is in the process of transformation of potential (stored) energy into kinetic (moving) energy. In thermal cars, this energy is stored in chemical form and released by a chemical reaction inside the engine.

On the other hand, despite having chemically stored energy, electric cars release it electrochemically without any combustion, thanks to lithium-ion batteries. This means that fuel is not burned, and therefore there is no CO₂ air pollution while driving. They are also more efficient than fossil cars. So, is this a clear win for the electric movement? Are electric cars and vehicles greener?

GN >>>



RUKOVANJE LITIJUM-JONSKIM BATERIJAMA KADA VIŠE NISU KORISNE

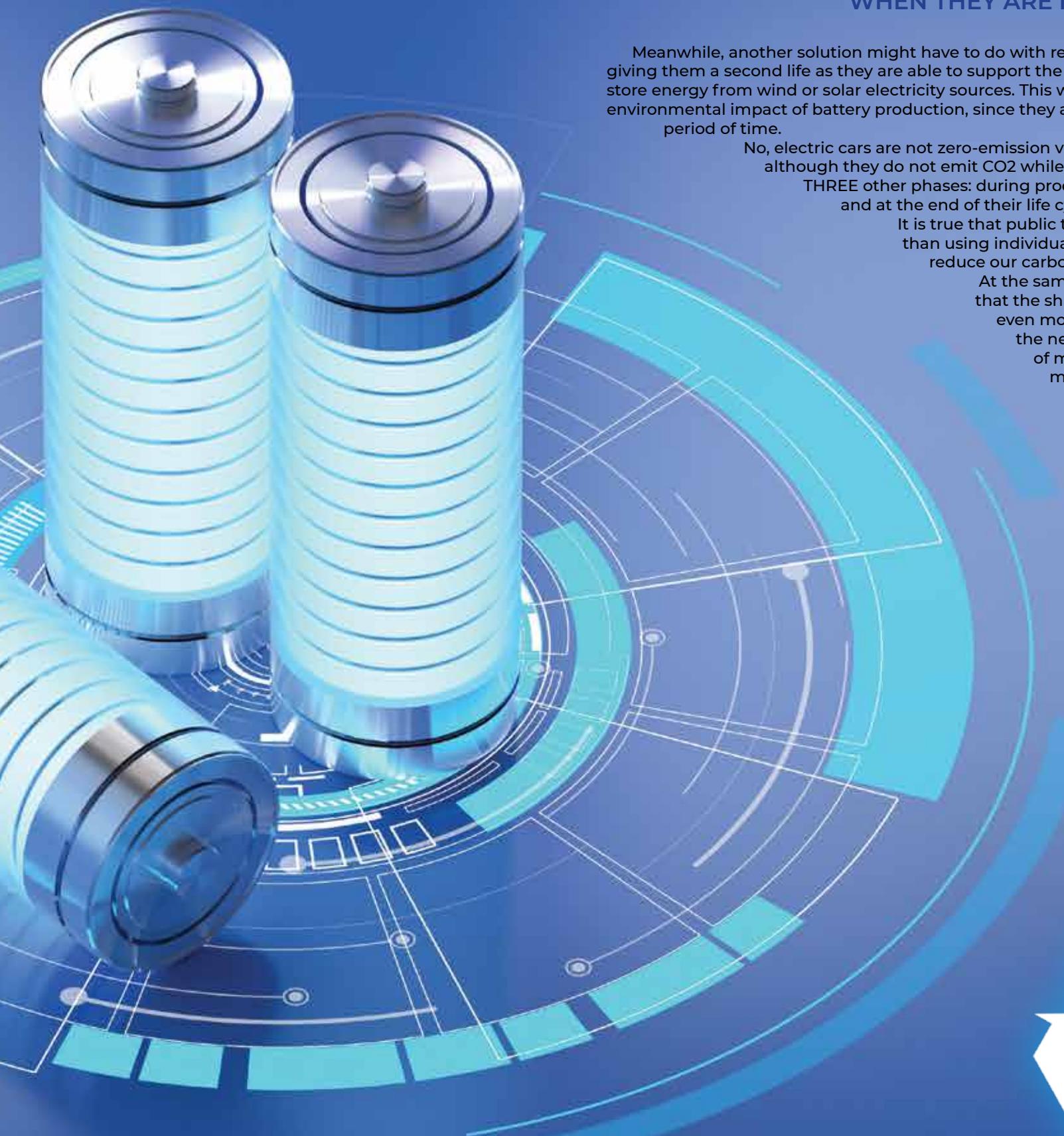
U međuvremenu, drugo rešenje bi moglo da se odnosi na ponovnu upotrebu ovih baterija i davanje drugog života jer su u stanju da podrže električnu mrežu zgrada i da skladište energiju iz veta ili solarnih izvora električne energije. Ovo bi takođe pomoglo da se nadoknadi uticaj na životnu sredinu proizvodnje baterija, jer se one amortizuju tokom dužeg vremenskog perioda.

Ne, električni automobili nisu vozila sa nultom emisijom.

Videli smo da iako ne emituju CO₂ dok se voze, oni to mogu da urade u TRI druge faze: tokom proizvodnje, proizvodnje energije i na kraju svog životnog ciklusa.

Istina je da je javni prevoz bolja opcija od korišćenja pojedinačnih vozila ako želimo da smanjimo ugljenični otisak.

Istovremeno, neki naučnici kažu da će ekonomija deljenja automobila, pa čak i motora ili bicikala, biti sledeća faza u evoluciji mobilnosti, sa novim poslovnim modelima koji se već razvijaju. Hajde da prihvatimo promenu?



THE HANDLING OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES WHEN THEY ARE NO LONGER USABLE

Meanwhile, another solution might have to do with reusing these batteries, and giving them a second life as they are able to support the electric grid of buildings and store energy from wind or solar electricity sources. This would also help offset the environmental impact of battery production, since they are amortized over a longer period of time.

No, electric cars are not zero-emission vehicles. We have seen that although they do not emit CO₂ while driving, they can do so in THREE other phases: during production, energy production, and at the end of their life cycle.

It is true that public transport is a better option than using individual vehicles if we want to reduce our carbon footprint.

At the same time, some scientists say that the sharing economy of cars and even motorbikes or bicycles will be the next stage in the evolution of mobility, with new business models already developing. Let's embrace change!





Tihi ubica

Zagađenje vazduha postaje neprimetna ali opasna pretnja koja pritska dah celokupnog svetskog stanovništva, sa svega malo delova planete koji uživaju u čistom vazduhu, terajući nas da udišemo otrovne emisije

Uzdržite dah, jer zagađenje vazduha, opasnost koja nam oko vrata zategla smrtonosnu omču, sputava svet u svoje toksične kandže, ostavljajući manje od 1% zemlje u udobnosti čistog vazduha.

Godina 2019. je zapamćena po samo 30% dana sa nivoom PM2.5 ispod bezbednih 15 µg/m³, otkrivajući opštu krizu koju detaljno istražuje studija iz 2023. Alarmantne razlike stavljuju u fokus istočnu i južnu Aziju kao centar zagađenja, dok Australija i Novi Zeland dišu relativno čist vazduh. Životi visi o koncu, sa najmanje 1 od 10 suočenih sa bolestima povezanim sa zagađenjem vazduha, alarmantna brojka koja je 2017. odnела 5 miliona života, premašujući štetnost pušenja, HIV-a i ratova. U Indiji, stvarnost je okrutna - prosečno

se gubi 5,9 godina života, snažno naglašavajući da zagađenje vazduha nije samo statistika, već mračni rez koji kroji ljudsku egzistenciju.

Zagađen vazduh ne samo da opterećuje ekonomiju sa šokantnih 3 milijarde dolara, ekvivalentnih 3,3% svetskog bruto domaćeg proizvoda (BDP). Izveštaj iz 2020. godine od Greenpeace Southeast Asia i Centra za istraživanje o energiji i čistom vazduhu otkriva široke posledice - ekonomске recesije, gubitak poslova, astmu kod dece, prevremene porođaje i hronične bolesti kao velike cene. Tragedija nepravedno pogoda zemlje sa nižim i srednjim prihodima, gde smrtnost od zagađenja vazduha prevaziđa one u bogatijim regionima za neverovatnih 100 puta.



Statistike i istraživanja otkrivaju sliku zastrašujućih posledica zagađenja vazduha na globalnom nivou. Ova skrivena opasnost, koja nadmašuje druge poznate ubice, odnosi milione života, izazivajući ekonomski i zdravstvene krize širom sveta.



A Silent Killer

Air pollution is becoming an invisible but dangerous threat that affects the breathing of the entire world's population, with only a few parts of the planet enjoying clean air, forcing us to inhale toxic emissions

Hold your breath, because air pollution, the danger that has tightened deadly nooses around our necks, grips the world in its toxic claws, leaving less than 1% of the Earth in the comfort of clean air.

The year 2019 was remembered for only 30% of days with PM2.5 levels below safe 15 µg/m³, revealing a general crisis explored in detail by the 2023 study. The alarming differences put East and South Asia in focus as the center of pollution, while Australia and New Zealand breathe relatively clean air. A life hangs by a thread, with at least 1 in 10 facing illnesses linked to air pollution, an alarming figure that claimed 5 million lives in 2017, surpassing the harmfulness of smoking, HIV and wars. In India, the reality is cruel - 5.9 years of life

are lost on average. Air pollution is not just statistics, but a dark cut that shapes human existence.

Polluted air burdens the economy with shocking \$3 billion, equivalent to 3.3% of the world's gross domestic product (GDP). A 2020 report from Greenpeace Southeast Asia and the Center for Research on Energy and Clean Air reveals the wide-ranging consequences - economic recession, the loss of jobs, asthma in children, premature births and chronic diseases as high prices. The tragedy unfairly affects low- and middle-income countries, where deaths from air pollution exceed those in wealthier regions by incredible 100 times.

Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia feel the brunt of indoor and outdoor air pollution, exacerbated by



Statistics and research reveal a picture of terrifying consequences of air pollution on a global level. This hidden threat, which surpasses other known killers, claims millions of lives, causing economic and health crises around the world





Podsaharska Afrika i Južna Azija osećaju teret spoljnog i unutrašnjeg zagađenja vazduha, pogoršanog korišćenjem čvrstih goriva za kuvanje, ugrožavajući 2,6 milijardi ranjivih duša.

Klimatske promene bukvalno raspiruju plamen - intenzivniji divlji požari oslobađaju smrtonosnu mešavinu zagađivača. Od spaljenih pejzaža Sibira do maglovitih horizonta Njujorka, posledice su globalno opipljive. Indija, 2022. godine, okupira čak 6 od 10 najzagađenijih gradova na svetu, ukazujući na zemlju koja se bori s ekološkom krizom.

Svetlost nade se pojavljuje iz Kine, gde su stroge politike smanjile čestice zagađenja za 29% u samo šest godina, izazivajući divljenje uprkos njihovoj zloglasnosti. Međutim, 98% urbanih područja i dalje prekoračuje smernice Svetske zdravstvene organizacije (SZO), pokazujući dug put do željenog cilja.

SZO je postavio stroge standarde 2021. godine,



prepоловивši granice prihvatljivosti za PM2.5. Bez milosti, ni jedan veliki grad ne zadovoljava ove kriterijume, jasno pokazujući da bi se 80% smrtnih slučajeva povezanih sa zagađenjem vazduha moglo izbeći ako bi globalni standardi bili usklađeni s novim smernicama.

Dok se čovečanstvo borilo sa globalnom pandemijom, studija Harvard univerziteta dodaje jezivu dimenziju - zagađenje vazduha bilo je saučesnik u širenju COVID-19. Preliminarni rezultati otkrivaju zastrašujuće partnerstvo između čestica u vazduhu i prenosa virusa, potvrđujući zagađenu pozadinu Severne Italije, gde i blagi porast PM2.5 korelira sa 8% povećanjem smrtnosti od COVID-19.

U ovoj simfoniji patnje, hitni zahtev za globalnom saradnjom - zajedničkim naporom da se očisti vazduh koji udišemo od njegovog toksičnog tereta i da se sačuva esencija života.



the use of solid cooking fuels, endangering 2.6 billion vulnerable souls.

Climate change literally fans the flames - more intense wildfires release a deadly mixture of pollutants. From the scorched landscapes of Siberia to the foggy skylines of New York, the consequences are globally tangible. In 2022, India occupied 6 out of the 10 most polluted cities in the world, indicating a country struggling with the environmental crisis.

The light of hope is emerging from China, where strict policies have reduced particulate pollution by 29% in just six years, inspiring admiration despite their notoriety. However, 98% of urban areas still exceed World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines, showing a long way to the desired goal.

The WHO set strict standards in 2021, halving acceptable limits for PM2.5. No major city meets these criteria, clearly showing that 80% of air pollution-related deaths could be avoided if global standards were in accordance with new guidelines.

As humanity grappled with the global pandemic, a study by Harvard University added a chilling dimension

- air pollution was an accomplice in the spread of COVID-19. Preliminary results reveal a frightening partnership between airborne particles and virus transmission, confirming the polluted background of Northern Italy, where a slight increase in PM2.5 correlated with an 8% increase in mortality from COVID-19.

In this symphony of suffering, there is an urgent call for global cooperation - a joint effort to clean the air we breathe from its toxic brunt, and to preserve the essence of life.





Budućnost medicinske tehnologije

U eri u kojoj inovacije preoblikuju industrije, pametna medicinska tehnologija predstavlja svetionik nade za budućnost zdravstva. Ovi uređaji, opremljeni naprednim senzorima, mogućnostima povezivanja i snažnim kapacitetima obrade podataka, menjaju pejzaž medicinske dijagnoze, praćenja i lečenja.

Dok se svet suočava sa izazovima starenja stanovništva i povećanjem zahteva za zdravstvenom negom, značaj pametnih medicinskih uređaja postaje ključan.

OPTIMIZACIJA PERSONALIZOVANE NEGE

Pametna medicinska tehnologija osnažuje zdravstvene radnike da pruže optimalnu, personalizovanu negu pacijentima. Korišćenjem podataka prikupljenih ovim uređajima, lekari i medicinske sestre dobijaju dragocene uvide u zdravlje pacijenta, omogućavajući im donošenje informisanih odluka o tretmanu.

Ovaj nevidljivi ples podataka ne samo da izgrađuje mostove ka boljim ishodima za pacijente, već smanjuje troškove zdravstvene nege, minimizirajući potrebu za bespotrebnim postupcima i hospitalizacijama. Osim toga, uređaji osnažuju pacijente da preuzmu kontrolu nad sopstvenim zdravljem.

Nosivi uređaji poput pametnih satova i fitness traka omogućavaju pojedincima praćenje njihove fizičke spreme, praćenje hroničnih stanja i primanje pravovremenih podsetnika, pretvarajući zdravstvo u zajednički napor između medicinskih stručnjaka i pacijenata.

PREGLED TRŽIŠTA

Globalno tržište pametnih medicinskih uređaja doživljava značajan rast, pri čemu region Azije i Pacifika prednjači zbog velike populacije, poboljšane zdravstvene infrastrukture i široke upotrebe pametne tehnologije. Na tržištu Severne Amerike, rast se podstiče visokim raspoloživim dohotkom, prisustvom vodećih igrača u industriji i podržavajućim vladinim politikama. Australijsko tržište pametnih medicinskih uređaja, deo regionala Azije i Pacifika, predviđa se da će brzo rasti pod uticajem rastuće potražnje za kućnom zdravstvenom negom, povećane svesti o zdravlju nakon pandemije i inicijativa vlade koje podržavaju inovacije u sektoru medicinskih uređaja.



The Future of Medical Technology

In an era where innovations reshape industries, smart medical technology is a beacon of hope for the future of healthcare. Equipped with advanced sensors, connectivity and powerful data processing capabilities, these devices are changing the landscape of medical diagnosis, monitoring and treatment.

As the world faces the challenges of aging population, and the increase of healthcare demands, the importance of smart medical devices becomes crucial.

THE OPTIMIZATION OF PERSONALIZED CARE

Smart medical technology empowers healthcare professionals to provide optimal, personalized patient care. By using the data collected by these devices, doctors and nurses gain valuable insights into a patient's health, allowing them to make informed treatment decisions.

This invisible dance of data not only builds bridges to better outcomes for patients, but also lowers healthcare costs by minimizing the need for unnecessary procedures and hospitalization. In addition, the devices empower patients to take control of their own health.

Wearable devices like smartwatches and fitness bands allow individuals to track their fitness, chronic conditions, and get reminders on time, turning healthcare into a collaborative effort between medical professionals and patients.

MARKET OVERVIEW

The global market for smart medical devices experiences significant growth, with the Asia Pacific region leading the way due to its large population, improved healthcare infrastructure, and widespread use of smart technology. In the North American market, the growth is fueled by high disposable income, the presence of leading industry players and supportive government policies. Australia's smart medical device market, part of the Asia Pacific region, is projected to grow rapidly driven by growing demand for home healthcare, increased health awareness after the pandemic, and government initiatives supporting innovations in the medical device sector.



INTERNET STVARI U MEDICINI (IOMT)

U srcu ove revolucije je Internet stvari u medicini (IoMT), mreža zdravstvenih uređaja koji u realnom vremenu prenose medicinske informacije pacijenata. Procenjuje se da će do 2026. godine dostići vrednost od 176 milijardi dolara, a uređaji IoMT koriste veštačku inteligenciju, automatizaciju i napredne senzore kako bi omogućili praćenje pacijenata na daljinu, smanjujući potrebu za ljudskim intervencijama i poboljšavajući tačnost praćenja zdravlja.

FAKTORI KOJI UTIČU NA USVAJANJE

Nekoliko faktora doprinosi širokom usvajanju pametnih medicinskih uređaja.

Povećana potražnja za ovim uređajima u starijim populacijama, gde pametni medicinski uređaji mogu pomoći u praćenju zdravlja starijih osoba, sprečavanju komplikacija, dijagnostikovanju simptoma i upravljanju problemima kada se pojave. Skupa medicinska nega takođe podstiče ljudе da traže jeftinije alternative, poput pametnih medicinskih uređaja.

Sa porastom svesti o zdravlju nakon pandemije COVID-19, ljudi pokazuju veći interes za praćenjem svog zdravlja, doprinoseći povećanju potražnje za pametnim medicinskim uređajima.

TELEZDRAVLJE: TRANSFORMACIJA AUSTRALIJE

U Australiji, telezdravlje je postalo transformaciona snaga koja obezbeđuje kontinuitet nege za stotine hiljada pacijenata. Usluge poput teleradiologije i telepatologije omogućavaju daljinsko tumačenje i dijagnozu radiografskih i patoloških slika, koristeći se za pacijente u ruralnim područjima gde je pristup specijalistima ograničen.



THE INTERNET OF MEDICAL THINGS (IOMT)

At the heart of this revolution is the Internet of medical things (IoMT), a network of healthcare devices that transmit medical information to patients in real time. Estimated to reach \$176 billion by 2026, IoT devices use artificial intelligence, automation and advanced sensors to enable remote patient monitoring, reducing the need for human intervention and improving the accuracy of health monitoring.

FACTORS AFFECTING ADOPTION

Several factors contribute to the widespread adoption of smart medical devices.

Increased demand for these devices in the elderly population, where smart medical devices can help monitor the health of the elderly, prevent complications, diagnose symptoms and manage problems when they arise. Expensive medical care also encourages people to look for cheaper alternatives, such as smart medical devices.

With the rise in health awareness after the COVID-19 pandemic, people show more interest in monitoring their health, contributing to the increase in demand for smart medical devices.

TELEHEALTH: THE TRANSFORMATION OF AUSTRALIA

In Australia, telehealth has become a transformational force providing continuity of care for hundreds of thousands of patients. Services such as teleradiology and telepathology enable remote interpretation and diagnosis of radiographic and pathological images, being used for patients in rural areas where access to specialists is limited.





Veštačka inteligencija u medicinskim uređajima

Veštačka inteligencija (AI) predstavlja revolucionarnu snagu u industriji medicinskih uređaja.

Od upravljanja podacima i daljinske hirurgije do dijagnostičke pomoći i kliničkih ispitivanja, AI poboljšava efikasnost, smanjuje greške i unapređuje ishode pacijenata. Pametni uređaji koji koriste AI mogu da prate otkucaje srca, krvni pritisak i druge vitalne znakove pacijenta, obaveštavajući zdravstvene radnike o eventualnim rizicima.

Iako AI ne može da zameni pružaoce zdravstvene nege, njene napredne mogućnosti obećavaju inovativne primene u industriji zdravstva. Revolucija pametne medicinske tehnologije donosi novo doba zdravstva, gde se povezivanje, podaci i inovacije susreću kako bi pružili personalizovana i efikasna medicinska rešenja.

Dok prihvatom ove napretke, budućnost industrije životnih nauka čini se svetlijom nego ikada pre, nudeći poboljšanu negu pacijenata, smanjenje troškova zdravstvene nege i povezano i otporno zdravstveno okruženje. 



Data management through smart medical devices enables healthcare professionals to make better informed decisions, creating personalized therapies for patients. This not only improves patient outcomes but also reduces healthcare costs by eliminating unnecessary procedures and hospitalization

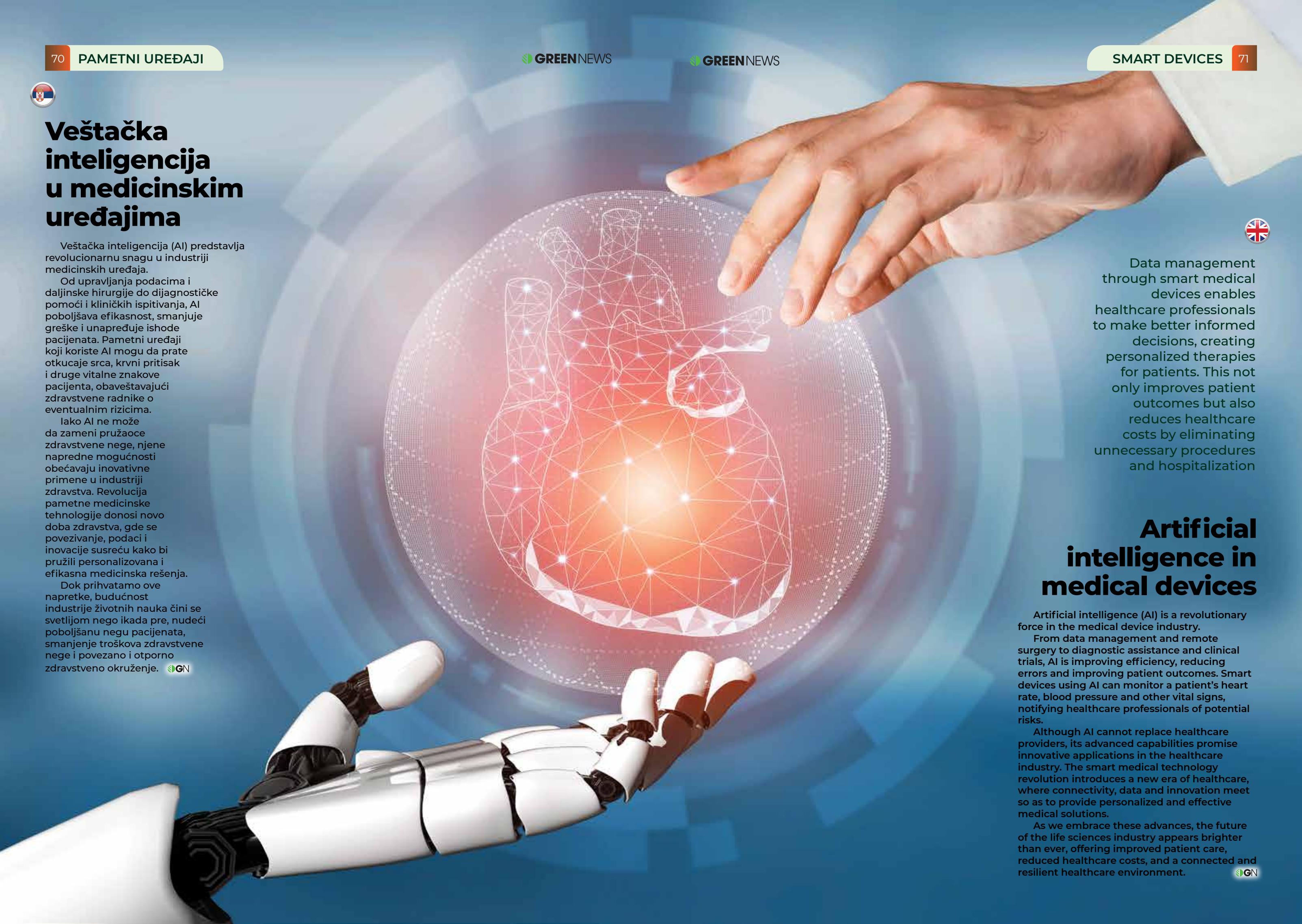
Artificial intelligence in medical devices

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a revolutionary force in the medical device industry.

From data management and remote surgery to diagnostic assistance and clinical trials, AI is improving efficiency, reducing errors and improving patient outcomes. Smart devices using AI can monitor a patient's heart rate, blood pressure and other vital signs, notifying healthcare professionals of potential risks.

Although AI cannot replace healthcare providers, its advanced capabilities promise innovative applications in the healthcare industry. The smart medical technology revolution introduces a new era of healthcare, where connectivity, data and innovation meet so as to provide personalized and effective medical solutions.

As we embrace these advances, the future of the life sciences industry appears brighter than ever, offering improved patient care, reduced healthcare costs, and a connected and resilient healthcare environment.



Slojevi veština Full Stack developera

Spoj tehničkog genija i kreativnosti u digitalnoj evoluciji



Razvoj softvera, kao i kreiranje savršenog hamburgera, zahteva kombinaciju različitih slojeva veština i znanja. Full stack developer, arhitekta digitalnog sveta, istovremeno je umetnik korisničkog interfejsa i inženjer iza kulisa.

U svetu frontend razvoja, HTML predstavlja temelj strukture, CSS dodaje estetiku, dok JavaScript unosi dinamiku. Okviri kao što su AngularJS, ReactJS i Bootstrap pružaju alate za brz i efikasan razvoj. JSON omogućava lakšu razmenu podataka, a tehnologije poput AJAX-a, PWA-a i SPA-a čine veb aplikacije odzivnijim i korisnički prijatnjim.

Salata punog steka sastoji se od tehnologija za komunikaciju i razmenu podataka između aplikacija. REST i SOAP nude različite pristupe API interakcijama, dok WebSockets omogućavaju realno-vremensku komunikaciju. Ove tehnologije čine backend procese efikasnijim i transparentnim.

Sir predstavlja baze podataka - PostgreSQL, DB2, MySQL i NoSQL. PostgreSQL i DB2 nude skalabilnost i performanse, MySQL se izdvaja po jednostavnosti, dok NoSQL baze podržavaju nestrukturirane podatke i visoku skalabilnost.

Mesnat deo govori o programskim jezicima i okvirima. Python, Ruby, Java, C#, PHP, Node.js, MongoDB i mnogi drugi čine paletu izbora. Svaki od njih ima svoju svrhu - od opšte namene do specifičnih oblasti poput razvoja veba ili analize podataka.



The Layers of Full Stack Developer Skills

The combination of technical genius and creativity in digital evolution



Software development, as well as the creation of a perfect hamburger, requires a combination of different layers of skills and knowledge. A full stack developer, an architect of the digital world, is at the same time a user interface artist and an engineer behind the scenes.

In the world of front-end development, HTML is the foundation of a structure, CSS adds aesthetics, while JavaScript brings dynamics. Frameworks like AngularJS, ReactJS and Bootstrap

provide tools for fast and efficient development. JSON enables easier data exchange, and technologies like AJAX, PWA and SPA make web applications more responsive and user-friendly.

A full-stack salad consists of technologies for communication and data exchange between applications. REST and SOAP offer different approaches to API interactions, while WebSockets enable real-time communication. These technologies make backend processes more efficient and transparent.

Cheese represents databases - PostgreSQL, DB2, MySQL and NoSQL. PostgreSQL and DB2 offer scalability and performance, MySQL stands out for its simplicity, while NoSQL databases support unstructured data and high scalability.

The meaty part is about programming languages and frameworks. Python, Ruby, Java, C#, PHP, Node.js, MongoDB and many others make up the palette of choices. Each of them has its own purpose - from general purpose to specific areas like web development or data analysis.



Donja kifla predstavlja osnove tehnologije. Cloud computing platforme kao što su AWS i Azure pružaju infrastrukturu, dok operativni sistemi poput Linux-a i Windows-a pružaju temelje.

Android i iOS vladaju mobilnim svetom, dok kompanije poput Amazona, Microsoft-a i Google-a prednjače u industriji tehnologije.

U 2023. godini, full stack developeri su traženi kao majstori koji mogu brzo završiti projekte održavajući kvalitet kodiranja. Mikroservisi, serverless arhitektura i kontejnerizacija postaju ključni, dok se napredne tehnologije poput React-a, Vue.js, GraphQL-a i Kubernetes-a istražuju za stvaranje bržih i efikasnijih aplikacija koje se mogu lako skalirati.

Full stack development je poput pravljenja hamburgera - kombinacija različitih slojeva s posebnim karakteristikama koje zajedno čine ukusno jelo.

Sa tehnološkim svetom koji se neprestano razvija, full stack developer je kulinarski virtuozi koji kombinuje kreativnost i tehničko umeće kako bi servirao digitalnu poslasticu budućnosti.



A lower bun represents the basics of technology. Cloud computing platforms like AWS and Azure provide the infrastructure, while operating systems like Linux and Windows provide the foundations.

Android and iOS rule the mobile world, while companies like Amazon, Microsoft and Google lead the technology industry.

In 2023, full stack developers have been in demand as masters who can quickly complete projects while maintaining coding quality. Microservices, serverless architecture, and containerization are becoming key, while advanced technologies like React, Vue.js, GraphQL, and Kubernetes are explored in order to create faster, more efficient applications that can be easily scaled.

Full stack development is like making a hamburger - a combination of different layers with special characteristics that together make a tasty dish.

With the technological world constantly evolving, a full stack developer is a culinary virtuoso who combines creativity and technical prowess to serve a digital delicacy of the future.



Elegancija inspirisana prirodom.



Kao jedan od najbrže rastućih brendova na regionalnom tržištu kućnih aparata, Tesla nudi elegantne i kvalitetne uređaje koji olakšavaju život, pružaju razne mogućnosti zabave, i omogućuju efikasniju i jednostavniju svakodnevnicu.

Istražite ceo Tesla assortiman na tesla.info. Dobro došli u svet u kojem tehnologija pripada svima.

Tehnologija svima

TESLA

Analiza troškova i koristi obnovljivih izvora energije

Obnovljiva energija odnosi se na ekološki prihvatljive izvore energije koji se mogu prirodno dopuniti. Prednost im je što nanose minimalnu štetu životnoj sredini dok proizvode električnu energiju.



Vetar, solarni, hidroelektrični i geotermalni izvori su primeri obnovljivih izvora koji proizvode električnu energiju. Oni su ne samo čistiji, već i jeftiniji i lakši za proizvodnju od bilo kojeg fosilnog goriva. Iako postoje troškovi povezani sa korišćenjem ovih resursa, njihova pristupačnost omogućava naučnicima i inženjerima da ih efikasno iskoriste i olakšaju zelenu tranziciju.

Analiza, objavljena još 2021. godine, pokazala je da, ako redovni korisnici električne energije počnu da proizvode sopstvenu energiju koristeći obnovljive izvore, oni mogu postati takozvani „prosumeri“ - pojedinci koji troše i proizvode sopstvenu električnu energiju koristeći obnovljive izvore.

Ovaj pristup može doprineti uštedi energije smanjenjem udaljenosti električne energije od elektrana do domova. Profitabilnost da postanete potrošač zavisi od faktora kao što su troškovi podešavanja, količina energije koja se troši kod kuće i višak energije koji se prodaje nazad u mrežu.



The Cost – Benefit Analysis of Renewable Energy Sources

Renewable energy refers to environmentally friendly sources of energy that can be replenished naturally. They have the advantage of causing minimal damage to the environment while producing electricity.



Wind, solar, hydroelectric and geothermal sources are examples of renewable sources that produce electricity. They are not only cleaner, but also cheaper and easier to produce than any fossil fuel. Although there are costs associated with using these resources, their affordability allows scientists and engineers to use them efficiently, and facilitate the green transition.

The analysis published in 2021 showed that if regular electricity users start producing their own energy using renewable sources, they can become so-called „prosumers“: individuals who consume and produce their own electricity using renewable sources.

This approach can contribute to energy savings by reducing the distance of electricity from power plants to homes. The profitability of becoming a consumer depends on factors such as set-up costs, the amount of energy consumed at home and excess energy sold back to the grid.





Ključno je proceniti njihov širi uticaj na životnu sredinu, uključujući emisije gasova staklene bašte i efekte na zajednicu

PROCENA EFIKASNOSTI ZEMLJIŠTA I UTICAJA NA ŽIVOTNU SREDINU

Pre deceniju, tim istraživača sa Univerziteta Crne Gore saradivao je sa Ministarstvom saobraćaja i pomorstva na kreiranju načina za procenu i poboljšanje zahteva za zemljишtem postrojenja za anaerobnu digestiju (ABP) uz istovremeno minimiziranje njihovog uticaja na životnu sredinu. Ovaj sveobuhvatni model je skrojen da uzme u obzir posebne zahteve za zemljишtem povezane sa ABP, obezbeđujući efikasno korišćenje zemljista u tom procesu.

Da bi se izmerila efikasnost korišćenja zemljista u ABP, oni su upoređeni sa drugim izvorima energije kao što su fotonaponski paneli, sistemi veta na kopnu i termoelektrane. Analiza je otkrila da su ABP relativno efikasni u pogledu korišćenja zemljista za proizvodnju energije.

Osim korišćenja zemljista, evaluacija ABP se proteže na njihov širi uticaj na životnu sredinu. Ova

procena obuhvata faktore kao što su emisije gasova staklene bašte, potrošnja neobnovljivih resursa i potencijalni uticaji ABP na lokalne zajednice i ekosisteme.

Usklađivanje pravog sistema obnovljive energije sa vašim energetskim potrebama je od suštinskog značaja i za uštedu troškova i za beneficije za životnu sredinu, a obezbeđivanje ove usklađenosti je ključno za maksimiziranje povezanih koristi od korišćenja obnovljivih izvora energije. Pomenuta analiza za 2021. uključuje studiju slučaja u Crnoj Gori koja se fokusira na značajnu zavisnost zemlje od uvoza tečnih i gasovitih fosilnih goriva.

Ovo oslanjanje je usko povezano sa energetskim sektorom Crne Gore, koji uveliko koristi uvezena fosilna goriva za proizvodnju energije, što rezultira značajnim emisijama gasova staklene bašte (GHG), što je glavni faktor koji doprinosi globalnom zagrevanju.

It is crucial to assess their wider environmental impact, including greenhouse gas emissions and community effects



ASSESSMENT OF LAND EFFICIENCY AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

A decade ago, a team of researchers from the University of Montenegro cooperated with the Ministry of Transport and Maritime Affairs to create ways to assess and improve land requirements of anaerobic digestion plants (ABP) while minimizing their impact on the environment. This comprehensive model is tailored to take into account specific land requirements associated with ABP, ensuring efficient land use in the process.

To measure the land use efficiency of ABPs, they are compared with other energy sources such as photovoltaic panels, onshore wind systems and thermal power plants. The analysis revealed that ABPs are relatively efficient in terms of land use for energy production.

Apart from land use, the evaluation of ABPs extends to their wider environmental impact. This

assessment includes factors such as greenhouse gas emissions, consumption of non-renewable resources and potential impacts of ABP on local communities and ecosystems.

Harmonizing the right renewable energy system with your energy needs is essential for both cost savings and environmental benefits, and ensuring it is a key to maximizing the associated benefits of using renewable energy sources.

The aforementioned analysis for 2021 includes a case study in Montenegro that focuses on the country's significant dependence on imports of liquid and gaseous fossil fuels.

This reliance is closely linked to Montenegro's energy sector, which heavily uses imported fossil fuels for energy production, resulting in significant greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, a major contributor to global warming.





PRIMER DOBRE PRAKSE

Crna Gora je značajno povećala svoja ulaganja u obnovljive izvore energije od 2016. do 2021. godine, što je rezultiralo upadljivim smanjenjem emisija GHG od 20%.

Ova zapažena dostignuća su posebno istaknuta u energetskom sektoru. Trenutno, obnovljivi izvori energije doprinose oko 35% ukupne proizvodnje energije u Crnoj Gori.

Šavše, nacija je strateški osmisnila i implementirala različite inicijative koje imaju za cilj povećanje energetske efikasnosti i suzbijanje emisija, jačajući svoju posvećenost održivoj i ekološki prihvatljivo budućnosti.

Da bi procenili ekonomsku izvodljivost mera za smanjenje GHG, naučnici koji stoje iza studije sproveli su ekonomsku analizu. Koristeći skup podataka koji obuhvata jednu deceniju, izračunali su sadašnju vrednost novčanih jedinica.

Ključni ekonomski indikatori, kao što su neto sadašnja vrednost i odnos koristi i troškova, korišćeni su da bi se procenili isplativost različitih mera.

Analiza naglašava značajan pozitivan uticaj sprovođenja ekonomskih i strukturnih promena u metalskoj industriji. Ove promene verovatno obuhvataju poboljšanje energetske efikasnosti, smanjenje emisija iz industrijskih procesa i potencijalni prelazak na čistije izvore energije u metalskoj industriji.

Kao rezultat toga, emisije povezane sa ovim sektorom su značajno smanjene, dajući značajan doprinos ukupnom smanjenju emisija gasova staklene baštice. Međutim, studija takođe naglašava ključnu tačku: postoji hitna potreba za daljim smanjenjem emisije gasova staklene baštice, posebno u energetskom sektoru. Ovo ukazuje na to da iako je postignut napredak u metalskoj industriji, i dalje postoji potreba za dodatnim smanjenjem emisija na širem nivou, što može obuhvatiti celu zemlju ili čak globalne napore.

Ovo bi moglo uključivati pomak ka čistijim i održivijim izvorima energije, poboljšane prakse energetske efikasnosti i implementaciju politika koje promovišu proizvodnju obnovljive energije.

Studija ima ograničenja, posebno u pogledu tačnosti procene troškova ulaganja za određene mere. Buduća istraživanja bi trebalo da obuhvate klaster analizu za grupisanje mera na osnovu njihovog uticaja na emisije. Pored toga, od suštinskog je značaja rešavanje ograničenja podataka i sprovođenje preciznijih analiza u određenim oblastima istraživanja.

Usklađivanje pravog sistema obnovljive energije sa vašim energetskim potrebama je od suštinskog značaja i za uštedu troškova i za beneficije za životnu sredinu



Harmonizing the right renewable energy system with your energy needs is essential for both cost savings and environmental benefits



AN EXAMPLE OF GOOD PRACTICE

Montenegro significantly increased its investments in renewable energy sources from 2016 to 2021, resulting in a striking 20% reduction in GHG emissions.

These notable achievements are particularly prominent in the energy sector. Currently, renewable energy sources contribute about 35% of the total energy production in Montenegro.

Furthermore, the nation has strategically designed and implemented various initiatives aimed at increasing energy efficiency and curbing emissions, reinforcing its commitment to a sustainable and environmentally friendly future.

To assess the economic feasibility of GHG reduction measures, the scientists behind the study have conducted an economic analysis. Using a data set spanning a decade, they have calculated the present value of monetary units.

Key economic indicators, such as net present value and benefit-cost ratio, were used to assess the cost-effectiveness of various measures.

The analysis highlights the significant positive impact of the implementation of economic and structural changes in the metal industry. These changes are likely to include improvements in energy efficiency, reductions in emissions from industrial processes, and a potential transition to cleaner energy sources in the metal industry.

As a result, emissions associated with this sector have been significantly reduced, making a significant contribution to the overall reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. However, the study also highlights a key point: there is an urgent need to further reduce greenhouse gas emissions, particularly in the energy sector. This indicates that while progress has been made in the metal industry, there is still a need for additional emission reductions on a broader scale, which may include a country-wide or even global effort.

This could include a shift towards cleaner and more sustainable energy sources, improved energy efficiency practices, and the implementation of policies that promote the production of renewable energy.

The study has limitations, particularly regarding the accuracy of investment cost estimates for certain measures. Future research should include cluster analysis for group measures based on their impact on emissions. In addition, it is essential to address data limitations, and conduct more precise analyzes in specific research areas.





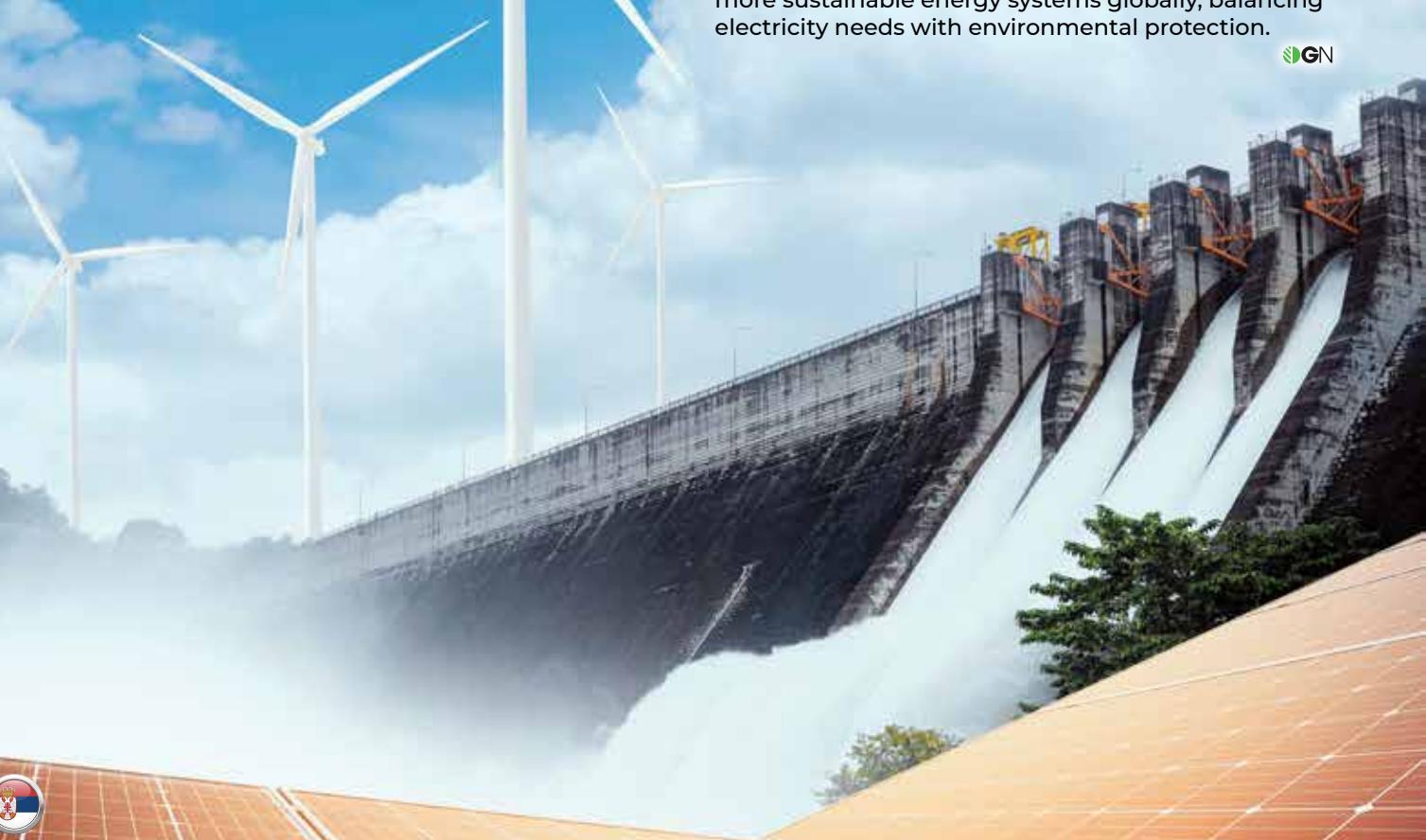
STUDY RESULTS

Renewable energy sources offer an environmentally friendly and cost-effective solution for cleaner electricity generation. The efficient use of land in (ABP) for renewable energy production is a promising aspect, as ABPs show relatively low land requirements compared to other energy sources.

However, it is crucial to assess their wider environmental impact, including greenhouse gas emissions and community effects.

The case study in Montenegro emphasises the effectiveness of investing in renewable energy sources in the reduction of emissions, highlighting the need for cost-effective strategies for achieving that in the energy sector.

Despite the study's limitations, these findings highlight the importance of advancing cleaner and more sustainable energy systems globally, balancing electricity needs with environmental protection.



REZULTATI STUDIJE

Obnovljivi izvori energije nude ekološki prihvatljivo i isplativo rešenje za čistiju proizvodnju električne energije. Efikasno korišćenje zemljišta u (ABP) za proizvodnju obnovljive energije je obećavajući aspekt, pošto ABP pokazuju relativno niske potrebe za zemljištem u poređenju sa drugim izvorima energije.

Međutim, ključno je proceniti njihov širi uticaj na životnu sredinu, uključujući emisije gasova staklene baštice i efekte na zajednicu.

Studija slučaja u Crnoj Gori naglašava efikasnost ulaganja u obnovljive izvore energije u smanjenju emisija, naglašavajući potrebu za isplativim strategijama smanjenja emisija u energetskom sektoru.

Uprkos ograničenjima studije, ovi nalazi naglašavaju važnost unapređenja čistijih i održivih energetskih sistema na globalnom nivou, balansirajući potrebe za električnom energijom sa očuvanjem životne sredine.



Put ka održivosti počinje u IEE corporation-u

**Path to sustainability begins at
IEE Corporation**



Mi smo vaš globalni partner za razvoj investicija u oblasti čiste energije. Proteklih 15 godina, posvećeni smo stvaranju inovativnih rešenja za budućnost u okviru čiste energije i racionalne upotrebe resursa. Od hidro, vetro i solarnih postrojenja do termoenergetike i naprednih pametnih infrastrukturnih projekata, industrijskih rešenja bez emisije CO₂, naša referenca govori sve.

We are your global partner for clean energy investment development. Over the past 15 years, we have dedicated to shaping innovative solutions for the future within clean energy and rational resource usage. From hydro, wind, and solar plants to thermal energy systems and advanced smart infrastructure projects, carbon-free industrial solutions, our portfolio speaks for itself.

Klimatske promene čine nas bolesnijima

Iako neretko „bežimo od istine”, odgovor na ovo pitanje je, zapravo, vrlo jednostavan i kratak - da, klimatske promene utiču na razna zdravstvena stanja



Jedna zanimljiva priča NRDC-a počinje ovako: kada je Kim Noulton bila devojčica, pronašla je mrtvog bumbara u svom dvorištu. Ali, umesto da ustukne, uplaši se, ona se radovala. „Fascinirana“ time što je pronašla, odnela je insektu u svoju kuću, gde je „izvršila“ dugotrajanu i detaljnu autopsiju, što je iskustvo kojem se pripisuje početak njene naučne karijere. Inače, sve se to desilo i pre nego što je Kim naučila da čita.

„Danima sam radila na tom bumbaru“, prisjeća se ona.

NEGATIVNI EFEKTI

Danas, Noulton kombinuje rigorozan pristup prikupljanju čvrstih podataka sa istom energičnom radoznašću koju je imala u predškolskom uzrastu, a njena uža specijalnost jeste proučavanje klimatskih promena, odnosno načina na koji utiču na zdravlje ljudi. U svom radu, ova naučnica se fokusira na negativne efekte po zdravlje.

Kim Noulton je, inače, viši naučnik u zdravstvenom programu NRDC-a od 2007. godine, i takođe je deo indijske inicijative ove organizacije i zamenik direktora NRDC naučnog centra. Njen rad joj omogućava da odigra sa svoja dva najjača aduta, a to su: široka baza akademskog znanja, sakupljena tokom karijere, koja se dotakla ne samo klimatskih promena već i geologije i nauke o radijaciji, kao i duboko usađeni humanizam koji je došao do izražaja i u umetnosti (Noulton je bila član avangardne izvođačke trupe Watchface, 1980-ih).

Treba istaći i da je ova naučnica doktorirala u oblasti javnog zdravlja, a njen posao je da - na odgovarajući način - mapira ukrštanje ljudskih i ekoloških patologija. Ono što je Kim Noulton jasno otkrila tokom svoje opsežne karijere pokazuje da zdravstveni problemi jesu povezani sa klimatskim promenama, te da to nije nešto što ćemo tek iskusiti, ako ostanemo na svom sadašnjem putu, već nešto što već danas doživljavamo.

Climate Change Makes Us Sicker

Although we often „run away from the truth“, the answer to this question is actually very simple and short - yes, climate change affects various health conditions



One interesting NRDC story begins like this: when Kim Knowlton was a little girl, she found a dead bumblebee in her backyard. But instead of recoiling, being scared, she rejoiced. „Fascinated“ by what she found, she took the insect to her home, where she „performed“ a lengthy and detailed autopsy, an experience credited with launching her scientific career. By the way, all this happened even before Kim learned to read.

„I worked on that bumblebee for days,“ she recalls.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS

Today, Knowlton combines a rigorous approach of collecting hard data with the same energetic curiosity she had in preschool age, and her specialty is the study of climate change, and how it affects human health. In her work, this scientist focuses on negative effects on health.

Kim Knowlton has been a senior scientist in NRDC's health program since 2007, and is also part of the organization's India initiative and deputy director of the NRDC Science Center. Her work allows her to play two of her strongest cards: a broad base of academic knowledge, gathered throughout her career, which has touched upon not only climate change but also geology and radiation science, as well as deep-rooted humanism that has found expression in the arts (Knowlton was a member of the avant-garde performance troupe Watchface in the 1980s).

It should be emphasised that this scientist has a doctorate in the field of public health, and her job is to - appropriately - map the intersection of human and environmental pathologies. What Kim Knowlton has clearly discovered over the course of her extensive career shows that health problems are linked to climate change, and that it is not something we will experience if we stay on our current path, but something we are already experiencing today.



SEZONA POLENA

Ona napominje da „rast temperature produžava sezonom proizvodnje polena”, citirajući studiju čiji je koautor, a koja je pokazala da je sezona ambrozije na Srednjem zapadu porasla sa 13 na 27 dana između 1995. i 2009. godine. Više topotnih talasa znači i više topotnih udara, srčanih udara, čak i samoubistava. Takođe, povećane poplave, kao rezultat olujnih udara i uragana, znače povećan rizik od mikrobične ili hemijske kontaminacije, jer se patogeni i toksini izbacuju u tokove koji su nekada bili ulice. S druge strane, nisu prisutni samo fizički faktori, već Noulton ukazuje na jednu relativno nepoznatu granicu, a to je korelacija klimatskih katastrofa i mentalnog zdravlja.

Recimo, nakon događaja kao što je uragan Sendi, kaže Kim, može se javiti i osećanje očaja, kao posledica gubitka doma, posla ili voljene osobe. Velika suša, poput one koja je pogodila Srednji zapad u leto 2012. godine, može da dovede do epidemije anksioznosti, jer „čitave zajednice vide da je njihova ekomska baza srušena”, smatra ova naučnica. Ujedno, Kim nas navodi da se zapitamo da li su ove učestale nepogode postale nova normalnost i kako zajednice mogu da doprinesu mentalnom zdravlju ljudi, poljuljanom zbog klime?

GN >>>

Rast
temperature
produžava
sezonom
proizvodnje
polena



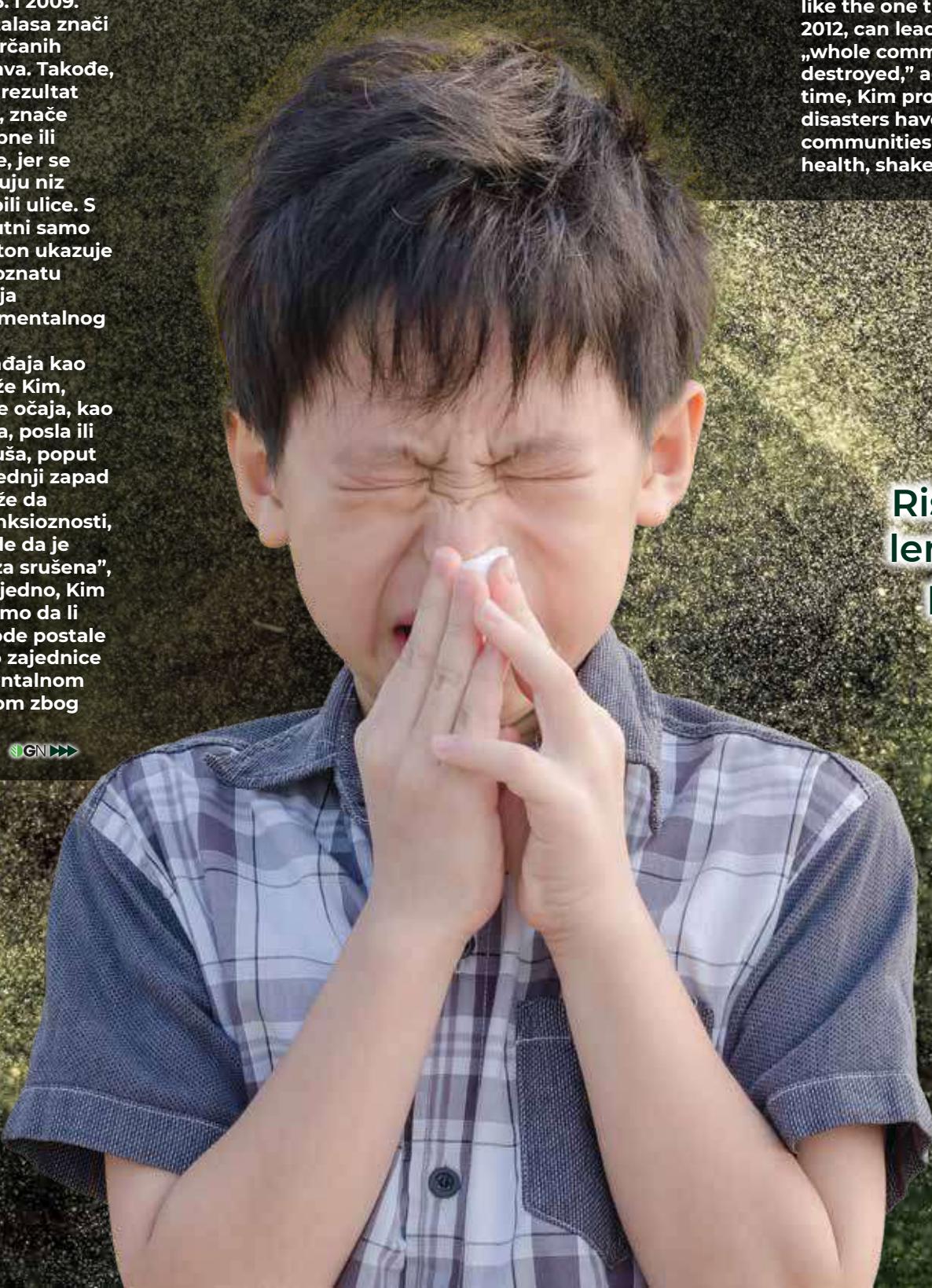
THE POLLEN SEASON

She notes that „rising temperatures lengthen the pollen-production season,” citing a study she coauthored which showed ragweed season in the Midwest grew from 13 to 27 days between 1995 and 2009. More heat waves mean more heat strokes, heart attacks, even suicides. Also, increased flooding, as a result of storm surges and hurricanes,

means an increased risk of microbial or chemical contamination, as pathogens and toxins are washed down streams that were once streets. On the other hand, not only physical factors are present, but Knowlton points to a relatively unknown frontier, which is the correlation of climate disasters and mental health.

For example, after an event like Hurricane Sandy, Kim says, there can be feelings of despair, as a result of losing home, job or loved one. A major drought, like the one that hit the Midwest in the summer of 2012, can lead to an epidemic of anxiety, because „whole communities see their economic base destroyed,” according to this scientist. At the same time, Kim prompts us to ask whether these frequent disasters have become the new normal, and how communities can contribute to people’s mental health, shaken by the climate.

GN >>>



Rising temperatures
lengthen the pollen-
production season



PROBLEMI I SVEST O KLIMI

Kako problemi bivaju sve veći, ali i sa porastom svesti o klimi i zdravlju, Kim se nuda da će i američka infrastruktura javnog zdravlja rasti zajedno sa svim ostalim, kako bi SAD mogle da odgovore „hitno“ i „spremno“ na dalje izazove.



PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS OF CLIMATE

As problems get bigger, but with growing awareness of climate and health, Kim hopes that the US public health infrastructure will grow along with everything else, so that the US can respond „urgently“ and „readily“ to further challenges.



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Preobražaj tehnološkog nastupa u industriji

VR tehnologija

MOST IZMEĐU REALNOSTI I OBUCE,
OBLIKUJUĆI STRUČNJAKE KROZ
IMERZIVNA ISKUSTVA

Virtuelna stvarnost

KLJUČNA KARIKA TRANSFORMACIJE
INDUSTRIJSKOG OBRAZOVANJA, DONOŠEĆI
REVOLUCIONARNE METODE OBUCE

Virtual reality

A KEY LINK IN THE
TRANSFORMATION OF
INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION,
BRINGING REVOLUTIONARY
TRAINING METHODS

The Transformation of Technological Performance in Industry



VR technology

A BRIDGE BETWEEN REALITY
AND TRAINING, SHAPING
EXPERTS THROUGH IMMERSIVE
EXPERIENCES



U eri dominacije tehnoloških dostignuća, virtualna stvarnost (VR) nije rezervisana samo za igre i zabavu, postaje presudan faktor u obuci u različitim industrijama.

Impresivne mogućnosti i fleksibilnost VR-a preoblikuju način na koji stručnjaci usavršavaju svoje veštine, prevazilazeći ograničenja tradicionalnih metoda obuke.

VRSTE VR OBUKE:

Obuka na osnovu scenarija: Simulacije realnih okruženja za razvoj situacionih veština.

Upoznavanje sa komponentama: Pružanje praktičnog iskustva s kompleksnim tehnološkim komponentama.

Virtualni sajmovi: Troškovno efikasni prikazi proizvoda, štedeći na troškovima putovanja i postavljanja.

Demonstracije proizvoda: Brze i jednostavne prezentacije kako postojećih, tako i hipotetičkih proizvoda.

Saradnja u dizajnu: Olakšavanje udaljene saradnje za dizajnere.

Obuka za više korisnika: Omogućavanje zajedničke obuke za više učesnika.



In the era of dominance of technological achievements, virtual reality (VR) is not only reserved for games and entertainment, it is becoming a crucial factor in training in various industries.

The impressive capabilities and flexibility of VR are reshaping the way professionals improve their skills, overcoming limitations of traditional training methods.

TYPES OF VR TRAINING:

Scenario-based training: Simulations of real environments for developing situational skills.

Getting to know components: Providing practical experience with complex technology components.

Virtual trade fairs: Cost-effective product displays, saving on travel and setup costs.

Product demos: Quick and easy presentations of both existing and hypothetical products.

Design cooperation: Facilitating remote cooperation for designers.

Multi-user training: Facilitating collaborative training for several participants.

Mining: VR helps with complex infrastructure planning at remote mining sites.

Oil and gas: Reducing the risk of occupational hazards through interactive VR training.

Renewable energy sources: Cost-effective training for advanced technical skills, reducing physical hazards.

Bio medicine: VR simulations in healthcare for interactive learning, as companies like Novartis and Medtronic do.

ADVANTAGES OF VR TRAINING:

VR simulations help when live training is impractical. As costs drop and technology evolves, VR becomes more accessible, offering a variety of applications.

In healthcare, VR helps doctors face high-stress scenarios, fostering confidence and expertise. The brain's response to interactive learning, with its emotional connection, creates a vivid and memorable experience, according to Deverall (2023).

Standardized environments and game elements improve engagement, allowing accurate tracking of progress.





MANE VR OBUKE:

Iako su prednosti VR obuke očigledne, postoje i nedostaci.

Visoki početni troškovi i troškovi održavanja mogu biti nepremostivi za male timove.

Posebne funkcije mogu biti skupe ili nemoguće za razvoj, što neke kompanije može naterati da se drže tradicionalnih metoda obuke.

„Efekat vrata za ekransom,” uzrokujući pikselizaciju i virtualni umor, ostaje zajednička zabrinutost.

Kako tehnologija VR-a nastavlja da napreduje, njeno uvođenje u obrazovne metode preoblikuje način na koji se stručnjaci pripremaju za izazove stvarnog sveta.

Dinamična priroda VR-a ne samo da rešava trenutna ograničenja, već i kroji put ka budućnosti u kojoj obuka ne poznae granice.



DISADVANTAGES OF VR TRAINING:

Although the advantages of VR training are obvious, there are also disadvantages.

High initial and maintenance costs can be insurmountable for small teams.

Special features can be expensive or impossible to develop, which may force some companies to stick to traditional training methods.

The „screen door effect,” causing pixelation and virtual fatigue, remains a common concern.

As VR technology continues to advance, its introduction into educational methods is reshaping the way professionals prepare for real-world challenges.

The dynamic nature of VR not only addresses current limitations, but also paves the way for a future where training knows no boundaries.



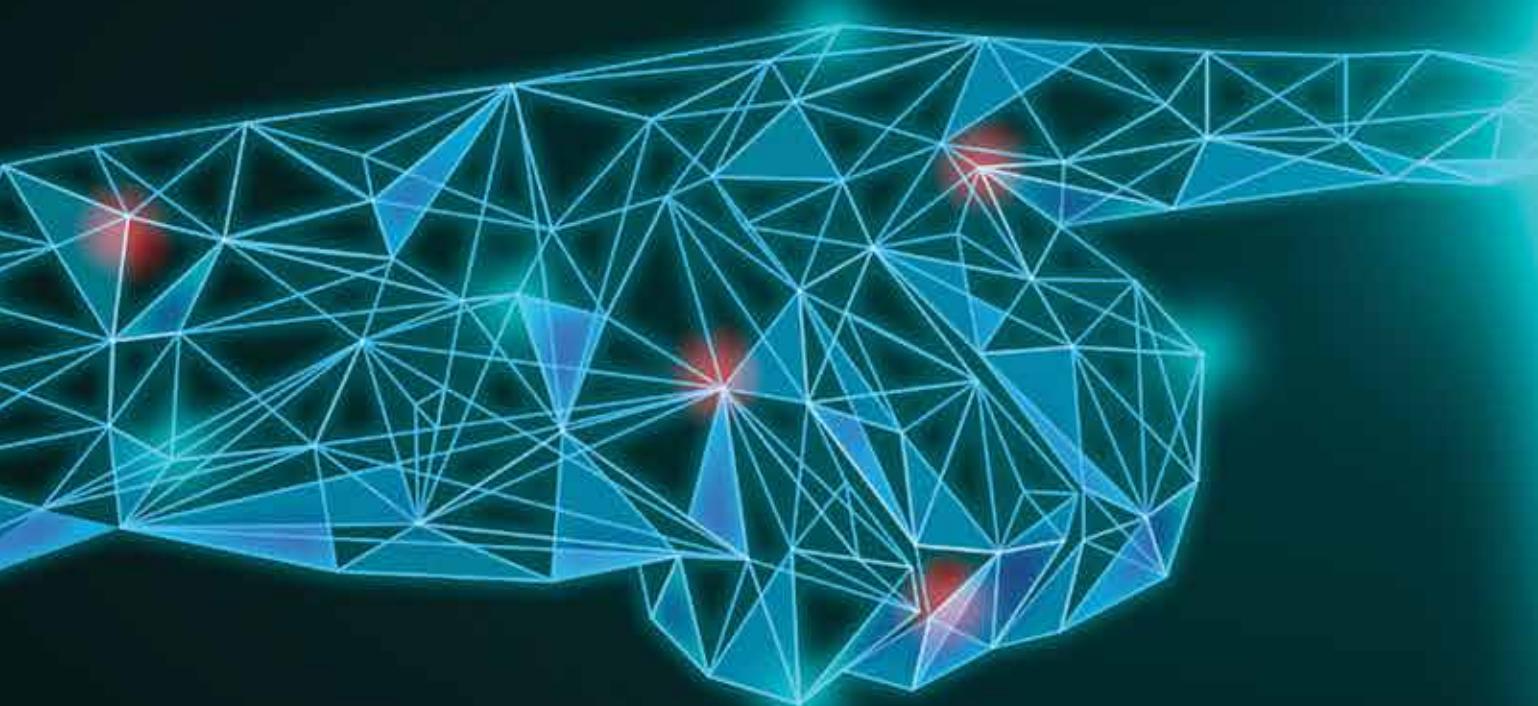
SIGURNIM PUTEM KA ZELENOJ BUDUĆNOSTI.



Uključi se!

Funkcionisanje nove tehnologije

Samo u meri u kojoj digitalne tehnologije značajno utiču na živote ljudi, gradovi mogu efikasno postati pametni



Gradovi brzo postaju „pametni”, a uticaj na živote ljudi može biti ogroman. Singapurske pametne saobraćajne kamere ograničavaju saobraćaj u zavisnosti od obima i olakšavaju putovanje hiljadama putnika svakog dana. U Kaunasu, u Litvaniji, troškovi parkiranja se automatski odbijaju sa bankovnih računa vozača kada parkiraju svoje automobile. U mnogim gradovima, vreme javnih autobusa se objavljuje na svakoj stanici sa gotovo savršenom tačnošću. A besplatni WiFi je sada dostupan u čitavim gradovima, uključujući Buenos Aires u Argentini i Ramallu u Palestini.

Danas je poboljšanje urbanih usluga putem digitalne transformacije ogromna industrija, u kojoj dominiraju Cisco i IBM. Ali ideja „pametnog grada” obuhvata više od pametne primene tehnologije u urbanim sredinama. Ta tehnologija takođe mora da doprinese održivosti gradova i poboljšanju kvaliteta života ljudi koji tamo žive.

Samo u meri u kojoj digitalne tehnologije značajno utiču na živote ljudi, gradovi mogu efikasno postati pametni. U prvih pet se svrstavaju Singapur, Ciro, Oslo,

Zenevu i Kopenhagen, a slede Okland, Tajpej, Helsinki, Bilbao i Diseldorf. Gradovi na dnu rangiranja su svi u privredama u razvoju ili tržišta u razvoju, uključujući Bogotu, Kairo, Nairobi, Rabat i Lagos.

Zanimljivo, gradovi koji su širom sveta poznati po usvajanju nove tehnologije nisu uspeli da dospeju na vrh liste. To je bio slučaj sa nekoliko gradova u Kini – koji su primili intenzivne investicije od kineske vlade da povećaju svoj pristup tehnologiji – uključujući Nanjin (rangirani 55), Guangzhou (57) i Šangaj (59). Isto tako, Tokio se nalazi na 62. poziciji i Tel Aviv na 46. mestu.

Pametni gradovi imaju smisla samo kada tehnologija zadovoljava potrebe građana. Recimo, šema deljenja bicikala će izgledati korisno samo ako gradska infrastruktura olakšava vožnju biciklom – i verujte mi, samo hrabri bi se usudili da pređu trg Šarl de Gol u Parizu u podne na biciklu.

Istovremeno, ljudi prepoznavaju kada tehnologija rešava problem, jer im život postaje bolji. U opsežnoj studiji o 16 gradova – objavljenoj u novoj knjizi Šesnaest nijansi pametnog – otkrili smo da je

The Functioning of New Technology

Only to the extent that digital technologies significantly affect people's lives can cities efficiently become smart



Cities are fast becoming „smart”, and the impact on people's lives can be immense. Singapore's smart traffic cameras restrict traffic depending on the volume and make travel easier for thousands of commuters every day. In Kaunas, Lithuania, parking charges are automatically deducted from drivers' bank accounts when they park their cars. In many cities, the timing of public buses is announced at each stop with almost perfect accuracy. And free WiFi is now available across entire cities, including Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Ramallah, Palestine.

Today, the improvement of urban services through digital transformation is a huge industry, dominated by Cisco and IBM. But the idea of a „smart city” encompasses more than the smart application of technology in urban environments. That technology must also contribute to the sustainability of cities and improve the quality of life of the people who live there.

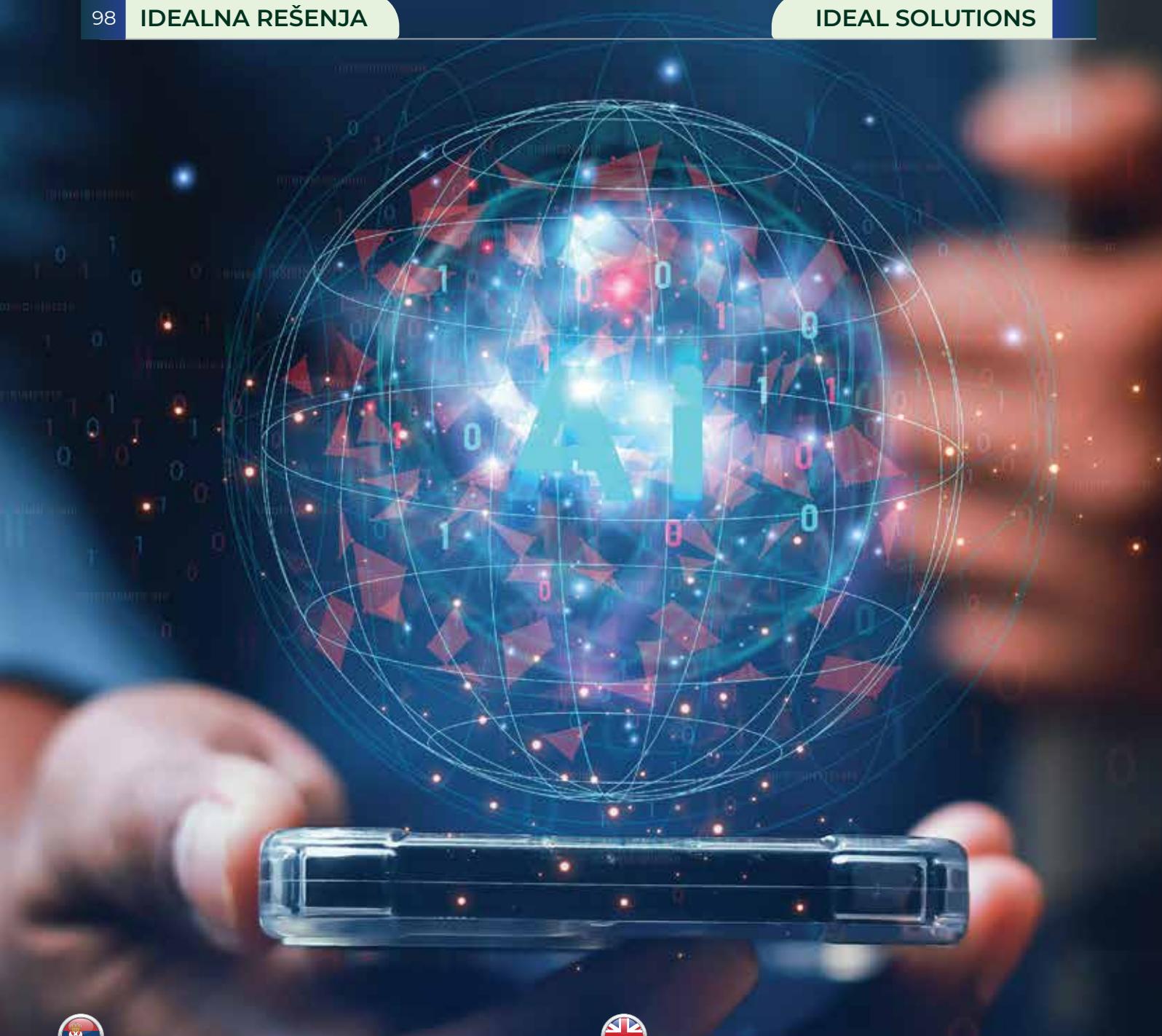
Only to the extent that digital technologies significantly affect people's lives can cities efficiently become smart. The top five are Singapore, Zurich, Oslo, Geneva and Copenhagen, followed by Auckland,

Taipei, Helsinki, Bilbao and Dusseldorf. The cities at the bottom of the rankings are all in developing economies or emerging markets, including Bogotá, Cairo, Nairobi, Rabat and Lagos.

Interestingly, cities known around the world for adopting new technology failed to make it to the top of the ranking. This was the case with several cities in China which have received intensive investment from the Chinese government to increase their access to technology – including Nanjing (ranked 55), Guangzhou (57) and Shanghai (59). Likewise, Tokyo is in 62nd position, New York in 38th and Tel Aviv in 46th place.

Smart cities only make sense when technology meets the needs of citizens. Let's say a bike sharing scheme will only seem useful if the city's infrastructure facilitates cycling – and believe me, only the brave would dare to cross Charles de Gaulle Square in Paris at noon on a bicycle.

At the same time, people recognize when technology solves a problem, because their lives get better. In an extensive study of 16 cities – published in the new book Sixteen Shades of Smart – we found that



Medeljin postao veoma uspešan pametan grad jer tehnologija cilja na glavni problem građana – bezbednost.

Takođe se otkriva da veliki gradovi i megogradovi teško postaju pametni. Većina gradova na vrhu našeg rangiranja su gradovi srednje veličine. Lako je proširiti prednosti tehnologije na ljudе u San Francisku (na 12. mestu sa populacijom od 884.000) i Bilbau (deveti, sa populacijom od 350.000); ali je mnogo teže učiniti isto u Los Andelesu (35., populacija od 4 miliona) i Barseloni (48., populacija od 5,5 miliona).

U svetu postoji 29 gradova sa populacijom većom od 10 miliona (uključujući njihovu metropolitansku oblast), a očekuje se da će do 2030. porasti na 43. Razlike između gradova – čak i onih u istoj zemlji – nastaviće da rastu, kao lideri traže digitalna rešenja za urbane probleme. Ali pravi test biće da li građani osećaju korist.



Medellin has become a very successful smart city because technology targets the main concern of citizens - safety.

It also reveals that big cities and megacities have a hard time getting smart. Most of the cities at the top of our ranking are medium-sized cities. It is easy to extend the benefits of technology to the people of San Francisco (ranked 12th with a population of 884,000) and Bilbao (ninth, with a population of 350,000); but it is much harder to do the same in Los Angeles (35th, population 4 million) and Barcelona (48th, population 5.5 million).

There are 29 cities in the world with a population of more than 10 million (including their metropolitan area), and that is expected to grow to 43 by 2030. The differences between cities – even those within the same country – will continue to grow as leaders seek digital solutions for urban problems. But the real test will be whether citizens feel the benefits.



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