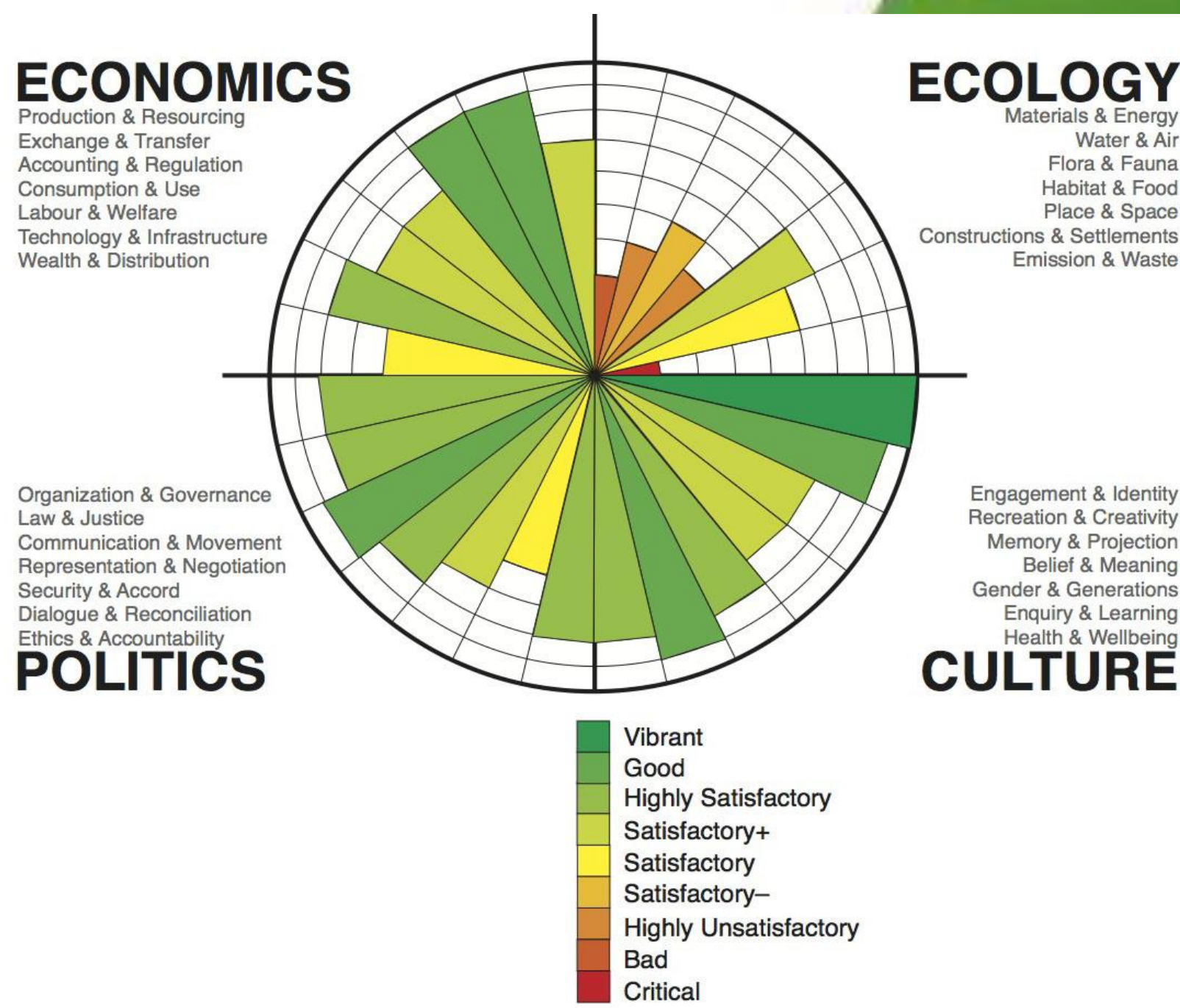


# Respecting green policy by developing a new ecological-economic model of compost

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## Introduction

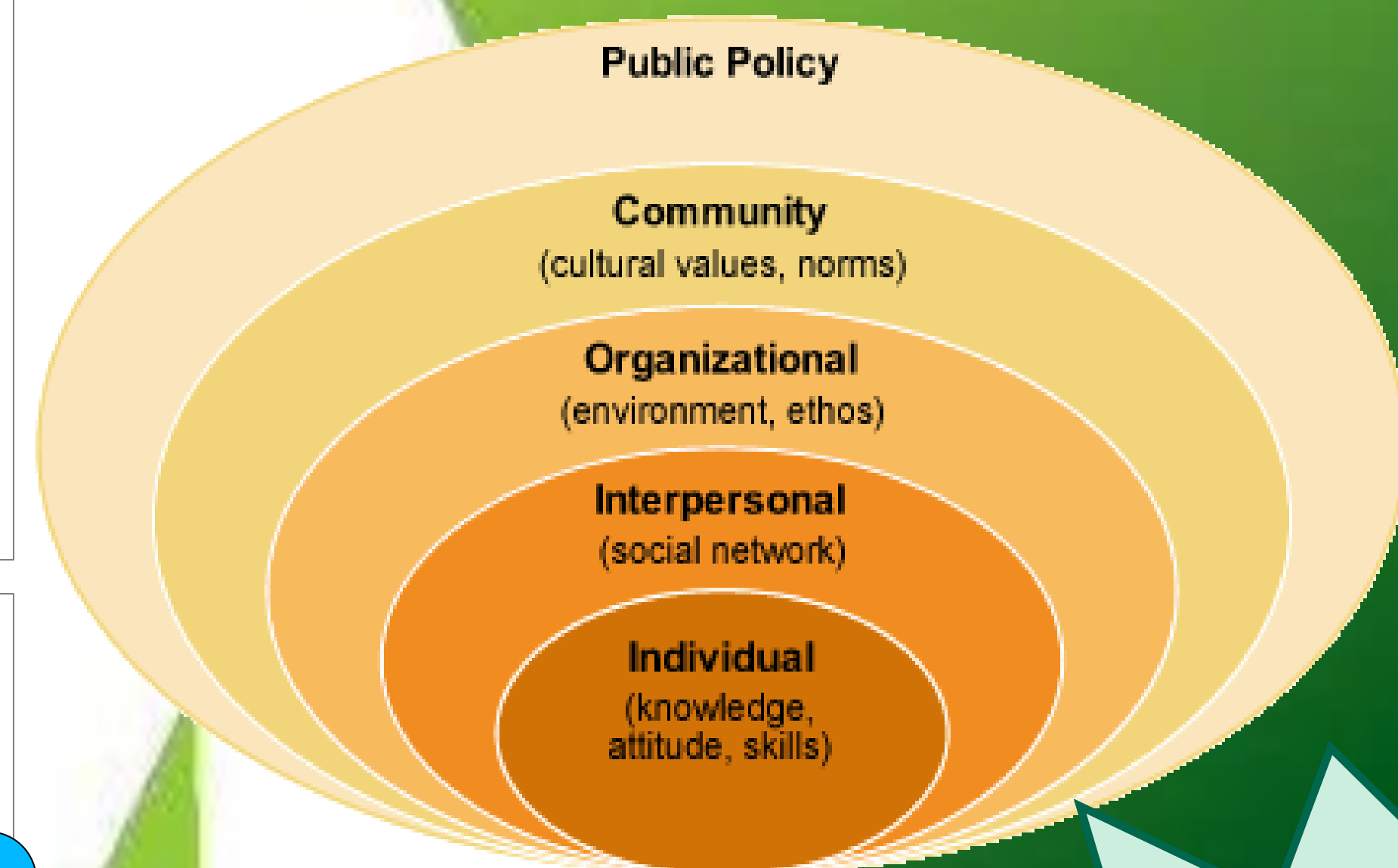
Green policy should take into account new environmental approaches in local self-governments in the Republic of Serbia. This can be achieved by developing non-standard models of functioning that will essentially have a multidisciplinary approach. Green policy should respect legislation, which is increasingly compatible with EU regulations.

The authors of the study point to the existence of a number of environmental factors, but also to the existence of economic factors that need to be taken into account in order to benefit from the implementation of green policy through new approaches, as indicated by the authors of this study in one important segment, or by presenting modeling problems compost in local government units in the Republic of Serbia.

## CIRCLES OF SUSTAINABILITY

### Material and Methods

managed by public utilities at the expense of local government units. When designing the study, the authors used the results of existing as well as stationary composts in major cities in the Republic of Serbia. Green policy should also consider possible models that would reduce the cost of managing plant waste



## Results and Discussion

### SWOT analysis

#### Power

Existence of biomass producing areas within populated areas, The tradition that public utilities remove unnecessary plant mass,

#### Weaknesses

Lack of information, insufficient interest of local self-governments,

#### Opportunities

Permanent increase in demand for compost, Expansion of the area maintained by local self-government units, Development of compost based on new products,

#### Threats

Price rises at foreign companies manufacturing equipment, Suppression of domestic enterprises by foreign companies that have introduced similar innovations and wish to sell their knowledge in the form of licensing of production rights, Negative impact of certain legal provisions in the field of ecology.



Comparison between the standard models of disposal of plant waste at the landfill of local governments entails certain costs. A new approach in line with green policy should find new ways of saving and benefiting all participants. In this regard, the authors have designed a new model whereby plant residues are deposited in multiple locations within a populated area to save on transportation, loading, transshipment, etc.



## Conclusion

The green economy and a new approach to understanding the environment, through an analysis of two possible approaches, in the management of plant waste in parks and settlements in the Republic of Serbia were done by the authors, and the results are presented in this study. The results obtained indicate that there are real environmental and economic benefits in favor of the new model i.e. approach: There are legal procedures in place that do not limit the application of any of these models;

The implementation of the new model consumes less taxpayer resources on waste disposal; Both models are cost to the enterprise, with the other model in which the compost is produced, when sold on the market, is economically extremely favorable to the public utility company and therefore to the local government that established the public utility;

Amounts of plant waste in one city are tens of thousands times higher than in the figures given in the tables of this study, which supports the expediency of the research.