



An EU funded project

Future steps in the planning process

Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection Role as an Environmental Authority in the SEA Process in the Republic of Serbia

3rd Workshop

Development of the Integrated Hazardous Waste Management Plan

29th March 2017

Outline of Presentation

- ❑ Legal framework for SEA - EU and Republic of Serbia
- ❑ The challenges – The Way Forward
- ❑ Serbian Integrated Hazardous Waste Management Plan -

Expectation

Legal framework for a strategical environmental assessment

Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

Guidance of European Commission on Integrating Change and Biodiversity into Strategic Environmental Assessment

UN ECE Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment in a transboundary context

Commission's Guidance on the implementation of Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

UN ECE Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters (Aarhus Convention)

Law on environmental protection (Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia no.135/04, 36/09, 36/09-other law and 72/09 – other law)

Law on waste management (Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia, no.36/2009,88/2010 and 14/2016)

Law on strategic environmental impact assessment (Official Gazette of Republic of Serbia, no.135/2004)

Legal assessment and gap analysis report Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2001/42/EC (Project funded by the European Union, 2015)

Request of the strategical environmental impact asesement for plan or programme at EU LEVEL



Serbian Integrated Hazardous Waste Management Plan Request of the strategical environmental impact asesessment



- Comply fully with the requirements of the SEA Directive 42/2001/CE / National Law on Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (Official Gazette of RS No.135/2004) following the next stages

Preparation



Strategic assessment report



Decision making procedure including consultation

- **Promote and engaging all stakeholders during SEA procedure and sharing informations between planning authorities (different sectors – urban/spatial planning, environment, energy, social, education, finance etc.) / organisations concerned**

(Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs, Ministry of Public Administration and Local Self - Government, Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Mining and Energy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Environment Protection Agency, National Fund, Insitutions at the level of Vojvodina Province, academic instituions etc.)



- **Assign responsibility according to the national law for applying the SEA procedure** (*competent planning authority, competent environmental protection authority, strategic assessment report developer, multi-disciplinary team etc.*)
- **Ensure those involved in implementing / preparing the Serbian Integrated Hazardous Waste Management Plan are actively involved in the SEA Process**



Serbian Integrated Hazardous Waste Management Plan

Draft 20 January 2017



- **Expand on existing experience in EIA and Planning**
(*Law on Environmental Impact Assessment Official Gazette of RS, No.135/2004, 36/2009*)

Strategic Planning - take into account that the projects level impacts will be addressed under environmental impact assessment (EIA)

- projects of rehabilitation and re-cultivation of unregulated landfills, which shall be approved by the Ministry, i.e. the autonomous province, according to article 20 of the LWM
 - the project Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of PCBs, etc..
- **Identification of what aspects of the environment are likely to be significantly impacted upon (water, air, soil, climate, soil, biodiversity, human health etc.)**



Established SEA objectives which be defined on the basis of requests and objectives related to environmental protection *in other plans/programmes, environmental protection objectives set at the national/international level, data collected on the status of the environment* etc. (art.14, Law on strategic environmental impact assessment)

The SEA OBJECTIVES for the Plan must be related to environmental objectives (water, air, soil, human health, climate, transport, material assets, human health, biodiversity etc.)

Objectives example


- to protect **water quality** (rivers, lakes etc.) from hazardous waste
- to protect **air quality** from hazardous waste and/or reduce air pollution and limit the levels that not damage the natural environment or human health

The SEA OBJECTIVES must be drafted for helping to achieved also the environmental targets

Targets example

- **Reduced exceedences of emission limits to water and air** from licensed hazardous waste facilities
- **Contribute to generation of energy**
- **Reduce the generation of unreported hazardous waste**
- Increase **the treatment of contaminated soil**
- Develop any **new facilities on previously used land** or brownfiled site
- **Reduce major incidents of unauthorised disposal of hazardous waste**
- **Reduce complaints relating to hazardous waste facilities**

- **Investigation of all reasonable options for achieving the objectives** (prevention, collection, treatment and recovery, disposal, historic hazardous waste disposal sites, contaminated soil management)
- **Establish Environmental Monitoring Programmes of the plan and the frequency of monitoring process** - Monitoring will focus on aspects of the environment that are likely to be significantly impacted by the Plan

Target	Environmental objective	Indicator	Data availability & Source	Frequency of Monitoring
Mitigate the emission in water and air from licensed hazardous waste facilities	<p>Water (to protect water quality (rivers, lakes etc.) from hazardous waste)</p> <p>Air (to protect air quality from hazardous waste and/or reduce air pollution and limit the levels..)</p>	Number of hazardous waste facilities in breach of emission limits to surface water, ground water and air		Every...years

- **Selection of suitable and appropriate indicator during the strategic environmental assessment** (based on the defined objectives mention below) which enable **positive** and **negative** impacts on the environment to be measure. *Monitoring is based on these indicators*

- **Involve the Decision - Makers and the Public in SEA procedure**

The competent planning authority shall inform the public about the method and deadlines for insight into the content of the strategic assessment report and submission of options/about the time and public debate (art.19, Law on strategic environmental impact assessment)

A short description about the each stage of SEA process shall be published on the web site of the decision makers to help the authorities/ organisation involved to have access at the same set of data/information and also help the public to be in touch with last news regarding the stage in the SEA process/authorities decision



The challenges – The Way Forward

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What the Competent environmental protection authority **Needs To Do!**

Promote SEA as a significant tool in protecting the environment

Provide timely input (ex. **submit options to the competent planning authority**, according to the art.11, paragraph 1 Law on strategic environmental impact assessment) at **relevant key stages** in the SEA process to ensure that **fulfils its responsibilities as an environmental authority**

Evaluate the strategic assessment report submitted by competent planning authority and approval/refuse

Provide relevant monitoring datasets to plan makers at key Stages in the SEA process

Provide monitoring programme of the status of the Environment during the implementation of the Plan (art.17, Law on strategic environmental impact assessment)

Ensure that Plan take into account and deliver a high level of protection of the environment

Measure	Priority	Sub-Measure	Lead Responsibility	Cooperation with	When
1. Participation of the private sector	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide competitive tenders for provision of services Decide on public incentive measures for ppp in NRM Develop public-private partnerships Determine public incentive measures for new recycling 	Ministry of Environment	Experience of professions etc.	2017
2. Implementation of the extended producer responsibility	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the design of new products Establish instruments of responsible factoring of products Determine payment of fees on products for waste management after use 	Ministry of Environment	Industry professions & associations & Operators	2017
3. Develop different forms of private sector participation	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop instruments of motivation for private sector participation Decide on separate form of private sector participation in every single case 	Private sector, Waste facility operators	Ministry of Environment & regional authorities & professions & associations	2017
4. Establishment of an infrastructure for hazardous waste by private investment activities	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop instruments of motivation for the private sector in NRM Decide on necessary facilities in legally binding plans Determine financial incentives Initial support for pilot projects Finance incentives to adopt new appropriate 	Private sector, Waste facility operators	Ministry of Environment & Province of Vorarlberg, local authorities	2017

Serbian Integrated Hazardous Waste Management Plan - Expectation

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Strategic objectives regarding hazardous industrial and commercial waste management

- **Harmonization of national regulations in the field of waste management with EU legislation; strengthening administrative capacities; adopting an IHWMP.**
- **Establishment of Hazardous Waste Management responsibilities within the regions.**
- **Establishment of an integrated management system for hazardous waste in Serbia.**
- **Creation of a management system for special waste streams with hazardous components like used batteries and accumulators, waste oil, end-of-life-vehicles (ELV), waste from electric and electronic devices (WEEE) etc..**
- **Establishment of a waste management system for medical and pharmaceutical waste.**

- Development of a system for reduction of industrial hazardous waste implementing **help desks** and **instruments to advise** about cost reduction, material saving and recycling opportunities in industrial processes.
- **Promotion of material re-use of hazardous waste** and of **use as an alternative source of energy** in conformity with the waste hierarchy principle.
- **Allocation of hazardous waste landfilling capacities**; rehabilitation of existing dumps with hazardous waste that presents the highest risk for the environment, elimination of "black spots" that have been historically contaminated by hazardous waste.
- **Set up a hazardous waste management system** for different hazardous waste streams in order to facilitate investment decisions.

(Strategic objectives as laid down in the Serbian Waste Management Strategy, Serbian Integrated Hazardous Waste Management Plan, 2017)



„According to SEPA, the total generation of industrial and commercial waste in Serbia in 2014 was 5.9 Mio tonnes, of which 210,000 tonnes was classified as hazardous waste,,

„ In the Republic of Serbia, in total 250 permits for the collection of hazardous waste have been issued by 20.9.2016. Furthermore, 140 permits have been issued for the storage of hazardous waste,,

The implementation of the Serbian Integrated Hazardous Waste Management Plan is expected to bring environmental improvements, since it revolves around the reduction in generation of hazardous waste and improvements in the management of hazardous waste that is generated.

Thank you!

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