

**Ministry of Agriculture
and Environmental protection Republic of Serbia**

**Present Situation in Serbia, and how cooperation with
MS experts contributes to achievement of the EU
standards in waste management**

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LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- 150 environmental regulation
- Law on Waste Management, LPPW, WMS
- 52 By-laws
- Additional transposition of a limited number of provisions is required.

Instituitial arrangements

- ministry in charge of the environment and other competent ministries;
- competent body of the autonomous province;
- competent body of the local self-government unit;
- Environmental Protection Agency;
- professional waste testing organizations.


Project funded by EU, II phase, 2007-2013

„Technical Assistance for Healthcare Waste Management“

- **National Plan for Healthcare Waste Management, By-law, guides, handouts, and atc.**

EU twinning, 2010-2013

”Stratening intitutional capacity for managinig of hazardius waste ”

- **National Plan for Waste oil Management;**
 - **National Plan for Waste containing asbestos;**
 - **National Plan for Waste from batteries and accumulators;**
 - **National Plan for WEEE;**
 - **By-laws, guides, handouts, and atc.**
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ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 11

LAW ON WASTE MANAGEMENT

("OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF RS ", NO . 36/2009 AND 88/ 2010)

Specific national plans

for the management of different waste streams.

o National Plan, contain specifically:

- 1) expected types, quantities and origin of waste that will be used, treated or disposed of in the Republic of Serbia;**
- 2) expected types, quantities and origin of waste that will be exported to another country to be treated or disposed of;**
- 3) goals that should be achieved in terms of prevention and reduction of waste generation, reduction of waste generation of which cannot be avoided, re-use or disposal of such waste with deadlines for the achievement of such goals;**
- 4) priorities, measures or programmes for waste management with estimated costs and sources of funding, as well as deadlines for the accomplishment thereof;**
- 5) other goals and measures important for waste management.**

o The National Plan, shall be adopted by the Government for a 5-year-period.

o The National Plan shall be prepared by the **Ministry in co-operation with the competent authority of the Autonomous Province.**



**Improvement of hazardous waste management in RS
by IPA 2013 National Programme part A (Decentralized management)**

Twinning

AEPA & MEP G & MAEP RS

Project purpose: Development and improvement of hazardous waste management system in the Republic of Serbia, by drafting:

- **at least 3 Specific Waste Stream Plans,**
 - **Integrated Hazardous Waste Management Plan,**
 - **updated legal framework for hazardous waste management in order to harmonize it with EU regulation,**
 - **Guideline for hazardous waste management.**
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- **The total budget for this Twinning is EUR 1,000,000 (IPA Community Contribution 95%, National Co-financing 5%).**
 - **Duration of the execution period of the project: 24 months**
 - **Start of project activities: 1th Maj 2015**



STRENGTHENING ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITIES

- **Staff receive(d) training & technical assistance to enhance their capability to effectively transpose & implement the Directive.**
- **Current project support includes:**
 - **Assistance for preparation for EU accession negotiation (ENVAP 2/SIDA 2016)**
 - **Assistance in transposition of Ch 27 & enhancing capacities for approximation (PLAC)**
 - **Administrative capacity strengthening at central and local level for development & implementation of hazardous waste (IPA 2013 Twinning 2017).**
 - **Support the Department for Project Management in planning & implementing environmental infrastructure projects (EISP/SIDA 2016)**
- **On going PROJECT -Managing of PCB and PCB waste**
- **Project: „ Enabling Activities to review and update the National Implementation Plan under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Serbia (POPs)” (GEF ID 5001)**



IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

STRATEGIES AND PLANS FOR FULL IMPLEMENTATION

- **National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS) for 2010 – 2019**
 - providing the strategic framework and planning tools for municipal solid waste management.
 - Establishment Regional Waste Management Systems
- **Draft amendments to NWMS completed in 2014 (EISP project)/planned adoption 2015**
 - Providing a timeline & define the main instruments/measures to secure alignment with and implementation of the EU waste legislation.
- **Draft DSIP developed in 2014 (EISP project)/ completion and adoption 2016 (IPA 2013)**
 - includes assessment of required infrastructure, costs of implementation, financing possibilities

WASTE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- General objective

To develop a sustainable waste management system in order to reduce environmental pollution and spatial degradation.

- Strategic objectives **for hazardous waste**

Harmonization of national regulations in the field of waste management with EU legislation;

It is necessary to prepare **revision of the Law on Waste Management** and all by-laws; **to strengthen administrative capacities**, especially the institutions and organizations in charge of planning, **permitting, controlling and monitoring; to adopt a National plans for specific hazardous waste streams**

WASTE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- **Establishment of management system for hazardous waste in Serbia;**
 - It is necessary to introduce separate collection and treatment of hazardous waste from households and from industry; to strengthen professional and institutional capacities for hazardous waste management; To build central regional storages for hazardous waste in 5 regions of Serbia and to start construction of a strategic plant for physical-chemical treatment of waste; in the longterm period to ensure capacities for incineration of organic industrial and medical waste;

WASTE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- Creation of a system for **special waste streams management** (waste tires, **used batteries and accumulators, waste oils, waste vehicles, waste from electric and electronic devices**) in order to meet 4 kg per capita separately collected waste from electric and electronic equipment from households by 2019 and minimum 45 % of batteries and accumulator by 2016;
- It is necessary to build recycling yards (paper, glass, plastic, cans, **electronic waste, batteries and accumulators, waste oil etc.**) and to introduce stimulating instruments that will encourage re- use and recycling of waste material, and stimulate needed infrastructure;

WASTE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- **Establishment of waste management system for medical and pharmaceutical waste;**

It is necessary to draft a national program for medical waste management; to draft waste management plans in all health care institutions and veterinary organisations, to provide needed infrastructure for medical waste treatment;

- **Rehabilitation of existing dumps that present the highest risk for the environment, as well as "black spots" that have been historically contaminated by hazardous waste;**

SUMMARY OF TOTAL INVESTMENT COSTS FOR A PERIOD 2010TH – 2019.

IN MILLIONS OF EUR

Year	2010 - 2014.	2015 - 2019.	2010 - 2019.
Municipal waste - total investment costs			
including:	380	426	806
Expanding the coverage of collecting	43	53	96
Directive on Landfill	273	223	496
Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste	57	142	199
Directive on Batteries and Accumulators and Waste Batteries and Accumulators	-	-	-
WEEE Directive	8	8	15
Construction waste and demolition waste	28	32	59
Hazardous industrial waste	14	24	38
Medical waste	2	1	3
Directive on the disposal of waste oils	4	-	4
Directive on end-of life vehicles	11	20	30
Waste tires	5	-	5
Sludge from the device for purifying waste water utility	-	-	-
Waste of animal origin	4	8	13
Total investment costs	447	511	958



SOURCES OF FUNDING

- **Potential domestic sources of funding:**
 - Serbian specific fund grants;
 - Serbian specific fund loans;
 - Financial means of municipalities and Public utilities;
 - Loans from local commercial banks;
 - Investment in PPP models
 - State budget
- **Potential international sources of funding:**
 - IPA funds;
 - Bilateral donations and loans;
 - Loans from international finance institutions i.e. the World Bank, EBRD, EIB;
 - Partnership between the public and private sector (PPP);
 - Private investors;



ADDITIONAL SUPPORT TO WASTE PLANNING PROCESS

- **EISP - Sida funded**
 - **Environmental Financing Principles**
 - **Environmental Financing**
 - **Draft DSIP for Landfill Directive**

- **IPA 2013 project - EAS implementation**
 - **Administrative Capacities Development Plan**
 - **DSIPs for waste related Directives**
 - **Multiannual Investment Financing Plan**

ACTION FOR FULL IMPLEMENTATION

- until 2017 is foreseen (IPA 2014):
 - Development of National Waste Management Plan;
 - Development of Waste Prevention Program;
 - Development of set of economic instruments to support source separation and recycling;
- Awareness campaign
- Develop priority pipeline of waste management infrastructure in accordance with the DSIP and the Methodology for selection and prioritization of infrastructure projects
- Environmental Multiannual Financing Investment Plan, will be developed in 2016 (IPA 2013)
- Develop financing model and provide national sources to be complemented with other (EU, IFIs) to support investments

URGENT PROJECT

MAEP /Sector for supervision and control /Sector for planning and Managing identified and planned financial support for suggest priority location contaminated with hazardous waste **(location with historical waste)** in following operators :

1. "ECO-GAS MGS" Ltd. Location ul. Hajduk Veljko bb Sabac **(historical waste)**
2. "2. Holding Companies" Prva Iskra " Ad Baric, Barička River bb Baric, Belgrade **(historical waste)**
3. cc 80 companies in phase of restructuring
4. Incidents at the flotation tailing CLOSED antimony mine, „Stolice", near Krupanj

<http://www.sepa.gov.rs/download/akcidenti/vode/stoliceKrupanj2014.pdf>

Agency for Environmental Protection RS

www.sepa.gov.rs

Environmental Reports

Data for hazardous waste and hazardous specific waste streams

- According to the Waste Management Strategy (2010-2019), it is estimated that 460,000 tonnes of hazardous industrial and medical waste is generated in Serbia each year; this includes:
 - waste motor oils: 106,000 t/year;
 - mixed organics/water emulsions: 257,000 t/year; and
 - other hazardous waste (medical waste, organic and inorganic hazardous waste from industry, PCB waste etc.): 97,000 t/year.
- In Vojvodina Province there is a problem with waste from oil rigs which belong to historical waste, which is estimated to be about 600,000 m³ in 2009, and it is still formed.

CONCLUSION

- Hazardous waste at the above locations is over, and in particular for several decades.
- During floods there was a possibility that hazardous waste comes in contact with water and endanger the environment and public health.
- Infrastructure for treatment and final disposal of hazardous waste
- Part of the specified hazardous waste is the property of the Republic of Serbia.
- We need to find funding, possibly through a donation, and hazardous waste permanently disposed of as largely only possible export to the treatment plant at a designated EU.

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