

## 6. Industrial Pollution

### OVERVIEW

In Serbia, untreated industrial and municipal wastewater, agricultural drainage water, as well as pollution related to river shipping and thermal power plants (TPP's) are major sources of pollution.

Amount of hazardous waste being produced in Serbia, which coming from all plants including facilities that are required to obtain an integrated permit, is about 100,000 t / year<sup>10</sup>. In the Republic of Serbia there is no hazardous waste treatment facility.

So far in Serbia, out of 196 operators who are required to obtain integrated permit, only 17 have issued IPPC permit (7 from Vojvodina Province).

As regards industrial pollution, there is a significant problem with "historical" pollution in Serbia. Hazardous and industrial waste is located in companies that have gone out of business or are undergoing bankruptcy and do not possess the resources necessary to solve this problem. On the large number of locations lay completely unattended huge quantities of waste that are posing a threat to the environment.

In 2015 national budget funding had been approved for two major historical waste takeover projects – “Prva Iskra” Barič and ECO-GAS Šabac. Around 120 million RSD have already been put in operation in order to dispose of around 750t of hazardous waste in Barič. The amount of waste currently stored in Šabac is around 92 t and some 10 million RSD of public money are intended to be spent in the course of the project.

Rough estimates show that there are currently more than 5.000 tonnes of hazardous waste lying unattended around Serbia and it is located in the companies going through the restructuring process.

### RATIONALE

#### Developments

In the field of industrial pollution control and risk management, the main legislative arrangements are **Industrial Emissions Directive** (2010/75/EU) and **Seveso II Directive** (96/82/EC) on the Control of Major-Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances.

“Directive on Large Combustion Plants” (2001/81/EC) and “Directive on IPPC” (2008/1/EC) have been given a high priority, as for their implementation extra resources are needed. These two Directives have now are merged together in the “Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU)

Only **some parts** of the IED (2010/75/EU) **are transposed** in Serbia, through transposition of the IPPC Directive 1996/61/EC within IPPC Law and its by-laws.

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<sup>10</sup> <http://www.ekapija.com/website/sr/page/314087>

In the post screening document for Chapter 27, it is stated that full transposition of the 2010/75/EU (IED) in the Republic of Serbia for the IPPC part will be achieved **by 2018** through amendments of the IPPC Law.

In **March 2015**, Serbian Parliament have adopted the proposed amendments to the IPPC Law, relating to prolongation of the deadline for permits, which is now until **2020** for existing installations. Also, for the new installations, the amendments provided that installation or combustion plant may operate without a permit with additional maximum **240 days** after allowed trial operation, if previous examinations and tests during trial operations of are in line with prescribed emission limit values.

It is obvious that this is completely opposite than recommended findings of the Report on the Institutional Framework Assessment IPPC/IED from October 2013 stating that: „As the current practice of trial periods is to be restricted, relevant data and reports for the application should be based on calculations and results from other installations. It is important that these data and the calculations are checked by specialists. As well as in the Ministry of Mining and Energy as in the Provincial Secretariat for Urban Planning, Construction and Environmental Protection (PSUPCEP), specialists on noise, soil, waste etc. are available. Therefore their tasks should be extended on checking data and reports<sup>11</sup>. This is also possible breach with recent decision of the Ministerial Council of the Energy Community for implementation of the IED provisions in the case of new plants.

**Chapter III (LCP)** - Serbia has some legislative framework established for topic covered by the Chapter III of IED, as advanced transposition of previous directive LCP (2001/80/EC).

Serbian Regulation on **emission limit values** of pollutants into the air (“Official Gazette of RS”, No. 71/10 and 6/11-corr.) **partially** transposes provisions of LCP directive (2001/80/EC).

There is a two-step transposition plan for Chapter III of IED into national Legislation:

1. **in 2015** through **new Regulation** on emission limit values of pollutants into the air from combustion plants, and
2. **by July of 2017** through **amendments of the Regulation** on emission limit values of pollutants into the air from combustion plants.

IED provisions related on public access to information are planned for transposition for **2018**.

The “acquis communautaire on environment”, within the Energy Community Treaty, is including, among others:

(iii) Directive 2001/80/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2001 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from **large combustion plants**, and (v) Chapter III, Annex V, and Article 72(3)-(4) of Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on **industrial emissions** (IPPC).

Directive 2001/80/EC on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants is to be implemented **by 31 December 2017**, while in case of Chapter III, Annex V, and Article 72(3)-(4) of Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) timeframe is **from 1 January 2018 for new plants**. For **existing plants**, Serbia shall implement those provisions **by 1 January 2028** at the latest. Prior to that date, Serbia shall endeavour

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<sup>11</sup> [http://ippcserbia.org/dokumenta/127/IPPC%20Serbia\\_11012934.pdf](http://ippcserbia.org/dokumenta/127/IPPC%20Serbia_11012934.pdf)

to implement the provisions of Chapter III and Annex V within the shortest possible timeframe, in particular in the case of retrofitting existing plants.

Regarding the **LCP Directive**, Serbia is to set a national emission reduction plan (NERP) and also to list plants that plan to use the option of limited operation (opt-out mechanism) by the end of 2015.

### Challenges

There are numerous challenges in the area of industrial pollutions, but the biggest ones are definitely organized disposal of hazardous historical waste, as well implementation of legislation on prevention accident-caused pollutions of the environment.

Also, penal policy must be significantly improved, so that polluters are always held accountable of their actions, no matter what.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Enable an adequate timeframe and broad public participation in line with the Aarhus Convention (when all options are still open) in drafting and adoption of national emission reduction plan (NERP) for the energy sector network that includes thermal power plants.

**SEVESO (II and III), Asbestos, VOCs paints, Mercury, Eco-label, Floods, EMAS are not included in this review.**