



Air Quality



Overview

In 2020, the Government failed to adopt any significant documents related to air quality. The Air Protection Strategy, as a framework document, has still not been adopted, and the implementation of the NERP, as well as obligations to the Energy Community, are delayed or not fully implemented. Additionally, many local self-governments have fallen behind schedule in developing local air protection policies, or have no plans to develop such policies at all.

Reports by the Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA), as well as reports by other institutions responsible for air quality monitoring in local networks, lead to the conclusion that the official air quality assessment for most urban environments in Serbia is “excessively polluted”. A more detailed analysis also shows that air is officially clean *precisely* in those environments where air quality monitoring is incomplete (not all pollutants are tracked, most notably PM concentrations). On the other hand, the most recent Environmental Protection Agency report shows that there have been significant improvements to the existing air quality monitoring network, and that the data validity has improved significantly, from 48% to 85%. The network and the data it provides must be improved further, in particular by expanding the network to include stations in environments where there are currently no official measurements.

In addition to taking measurements, realistic and sufficient measures must be introduced to contribute to solving air quality problem. The Working Group for systemic solving of air pollution in Serbia, formed by the Government in early 2020, has stopped working. After adopting the Regulation on Subsidizing the Purchase of Electric and Hybrid Cars, the Working Group has not suggested any additional solutions to the existing problems. The Ministry of Environmental Protection has provided encouraging signs by earmarking RSD 100,000,000 in its 2021 budget for “Reducing air pollution in Serbia originating from individual sources – households and independent communities”. RSD 200,000,000 for replacing boiler rooms in public institutions, and RSD 100,000,000 for

afforestation, aiming to reduce air pollution. This is a first step in the right direction; however, the funds needed to solve air pollution problems far exceed those currently allocated. For this reason, it is important that subsidies that do not significantly contribute to air pollution reduction (such as, for example, subsidies for the purchase of electric and hybrid cars), are reallocated to finance solutions that will contribute to the improvement of air quality more efficiently.

Strategic and Legislative Framework

After adopting the National Emission Reduction Plan (NERP) (GRS, 2020), two years later than planned, the Government of the Republic of Serbia has made no significant strides toward improving the strategic and legislative public policy framework for air quality. The Republic of Serbia, as a signatory to the Treaty on Establishing the Energy Community, has been obliged to ensure compliance with the emission limit values set out by the Large Combustion Plant Directive (EC, 2001) since the 1st of January 2018. Serbia chose to adopt the NERP as a method of ensuring compliance with the Directive and fulfil its obligations, but adopted it two years behind schedule.

Before the NERP was adopted, the Energy Community Secretariat initiated proceedings against Serbia (EC, 2020) for the large delay in adopting the Plan. The fact that emissions from thermal energy facilities operated by EPS exceed the limit values specified in the NERP many times over was an additional reason for the Energy Community's reaction.

The Air Protection Strategy, which should form the basis of air quality plans, short-term action plans, and programmes to reduce emissions of pollutants into the air, and with which all of these documents must be aligned (GRS, 2013), has still not been adopted. The initial deadline for adopting the Strategy, two years from the adoption of the Law on Air Protection, has long since expired.

The Draft Law on Amendments to the Law on Air Protection, which is supposed to harmonize national legislation with EU directives, should have been submitted in December 2020. Among other things, the Law should harmonization national legislation with directives on ambient air quality, heavy metal presence in ambient air, and limiting air pollution, as well as regulations that should contribute to reducing damage to the ozone layer and reducing emissions

of harmful gasses into the air (GRS, 2020a). Amendments to the Law on Air Protection were not adopted in 2020.

The Plan on Implementing the Directive on Ambient Air Quality was supposed to have been prepared between 2018 and 2020, but is still not finished.

The Implementation of Regulations

The State of Air Quality

The Annual Air Quality Report in Serbia for 2019, compiled by the Environmental Protection Agency based on monitoring from the state network, rates the air as excessively polluted in the following cities and agglomerations: Belgrade, Niš, Smederevo, Kosjerić, Pančevo, Novi Sad, Užice, Valjevo, Kraljevo, Subotica, Požarevac, Zaječar, Beočin, and Bor. This means that approximately 3 million citizens were officially breathing excessively polluted air in 2019.

In most cities and agglomerations, the air was rated as excessively polluted due to the high concentrations of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} suspended particles. The yearly limit value for PM₁₀ suspended particle concentration was exceeded in Novi Sad, Užice, Požarevac and Zaječar. The yearly limit value for PM_{2.5} suspended particle concentration was exceeded in Beočin. In Belgrade, Niš, Smederevo, Kosjerić, Valjevo, Kraljevo, and Subotica, both the yearly limit values for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} suspended particle concentrations were exceeded. The highest average annual values for particulate matter pollution were registered in Valjevo (60 µg/m³ for PM₁₀ and 42 µg/m³ for PM_{2.5}). The highest number of days on which PM₁₀ daily limit values were exceeded was registered at the New Belgrade station, amounting to 169 days. In the Bor agglomeration, the air was rated as excessively polluted due to exceedance of the limit values for SO₂ concentration. During 2019, concentrations of SO₂ hazardous to human health were registered 13 times in Bor. Very high heavy metal concentrations were also detected in the city. Among others, concentrations of Arsenic, Nickel, and Cadmium many times greater than the limit values were recorded in the air. At one of the stations in Bor, the Arsenic concentration was often close to 100 times greater than allowed.

Compared to the previous year, some cities, such as Niš, Novi Sad, and Zaječar have moved from the list of cities with clean air, to the list of excessively polluted cities. On the other hand, in Kragujevac and Sremska Mitrovica, the air was rated as clean (Category I), which is an improvement compared to 2018, when it was excessively polluted. However, this is not a realistic assessment. Namely, the air in Sremska Mitrovica was rated as clean or only slightly polluted due to the absence of suspended particle measurements in January and February, which produced an inaccurate impression of air quality in the city. In the case of Kragujevac, the rating is questionable because there were 51 recorded days on which suspended PM_{10} particles exceeded the daily limit value. Pursuant to current regulations (NARS, 2013a), the daily limit value for these particles must not be exceeded for more than 35 days within a calendar year.

Preliminary, unverified data collected from monthly reports on the state of air quality for 2020, published by SEPA, shows that the air was excessively polluted in 2020 in numerous cities throughout Serbia. A large number of daily PM_{10} limit value exceedances were recorded at 14 stations that are part of the state network. The most days with excessive pollution were recorded in Kosjerić – 143 (SEPA, 2020a). According to this data, a trend toward increasing air pollution was noticeable as the indoor heating season began. It is for this reason that the number of days with recorded excessive air pollution was significantly higher in October, November and December 2020 compared to the summer months, when air pollution was far lower.

Air Quality Monitoring

In addition to data from the Environmental Protection Agency, air quality assessments also include data from the following institutions: the City Institute for Public Health Belgrade (from stations that are part of the state network), the Provincial Secretariat for Urban Planning, Construction and Environmental Protection of Vojvodina, the City of Pančevo, and data from local institutes for public health in the cities of Sremska Mitrovica, Kraljevo, Užice, Požarevac, Subotica, and Sombor.(SEPA, 2020b).

The availability of data has been significantly improved compared to the previous year. In the Serbian Environmental Protection Agency's annual report for 2018, only 48% of the data from measuring stations was available, which increased considerably in 2019 to 85%, which means that majority of the monitoring stations meet the air quality data standards (GRS, 2013).

It is evident that there are a considerable number of measuring stations throughout Serbia where suspended particle monitoring has not been functioning continuously, which significantly affects air quality ratings. Of the 53 measuring stations featured in the Agency's annual reports, 19 stations do not monitor PM_{10} concentrations, and as many as 35 do not monitor $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations. Most stations where the air is rated as clean (Category I) do not actually monitor PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations: In fact, PM_{10} concentrations are not monitored at 12 of the 18 stations where the air was rated as clean (Category I), and $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations are not monitored at 17 of these 18 stations (SEPA, 2020b).

A collated overview of air quality monitoring within the local network produced by the Dr Milan Jovanović Batut Institute of Public Health of Serbia provides additional information on air quality in Serbia.

In its report, entitled Urban Air Pollution in the Republic of Serbia Monitored within the Public Health Institution Network in 2019 (IPHS, 2020), the Dr Milan Jovanović Batut Institute provides an overview of data from healthcare institutions that are part of the public health network, and which have monitored air quality in populated areas, as well as data from the city administrations of local self-governments that ordered the monitoring. According to this report, of the 26 locations where PM_{10} monitoring was conducted, average yearly values exceeding the prescribed limit were recorded at 11 locations. $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations exceeded the yearly concentration limit values at all but 2 of the 9 locations at which it is monitored. Sulphur-dioxide concentrations were monitored at 87 monitoring stations. An analysis of changes in sulphur-dioxide air pollution reveals that in most cities and communities, the concentrations of this pollutant in 2019 were approximately the same as those in 2018. Among the most important findings of the Institute's report are the facts that the trend of insufficient monitoring of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ air pollution has continued, that

there is a trend of failing to sign contracts for monitoring air quality at the local self-government level in a timely manner, which inhibits or precludes necessary data analysis, and that many monitoring stations have failed to continuously track specific types of pollution, especially PM pollution.

Monitoring stations operated by cities are assigned to city institutes for public health or other accredited laboratories through a tendering process. In 2020 three entities applied to the air quality monitoring tender for the City of Valjevo; the tendering process resulted in the City Institute for Public Health losing the contract for monitoring air quality in the city, which it had held for 18 years. Instead of the City Institute for Public Health, monitoring will be conducted by the Vatrogas Institute from Novi Sad (VP, 2020).

Institutional Oversight

In September 2020, the Ombudsman stated that the oversight procedure they had initiated earlier that year with regard to certain local self-governments concluded “the Cities of Niš and Kragujevac, and the Municipality of Kosjerić, have made errors to the detriment of citizens’ rights to a healthy environment by not fulfilling their legal obligation to adopt Air Quality Plans and Short-term Action plans in a timely manner”. Based on the results of the oversight, the Ombudsman provided recommendations for these local self-governments (OB, 2020). After the Ombudsman initiated an oversight procedure with regard to the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Ministry released a statement stating that it had reminded local self-governments several times of their legal obligation to adopt Short – and Long-Term Air Quality Plans. Additionally, the Ministry requested reports on progress made in fulfilling these obligations from local self-governments, with 29 of the 145 self-governments who received requests replying that they would monitor air quality in 2020, 16 promising to plan measures and activities related to air pollution, and 21 local self-governments saying they are not conducting air quality monitoring and are not planning to adopt the relevant plans.

The development of air quality policies at a local level are lagging behind. The most recent data from the Ministry of Environmental Protection related to Air

Quality Plans and Short-Term Action plans by local self-governments shows that Air Quality Plans were approved for 6 local self-governments: Novi Sad, Bor, Užice, Pančevo, Belgrade, and Smederevo. Only the City of Užice has also received approval for its Short-Term Action plan. The local self-governments of Subotica, Niš, Sremska Mitrovica, Kikinda, Valjevo, Kraljevo and Kragujevac are currently preparing Air Quality Plans. Additionally, Novi Bečej, Beočin, Kladovo, Kruševac, Bor, Kraljevo, Sombor and Kragujevac are currently preparing Short-Term Action Plans. The competent authorities from the Municipality of Ivanjica requested an opinion from the Ministry on whether there is a need to prepare an Air Quality Plan and a Short-Term Action Plan. 29 local self-governments stated to the Ministry that they have no obligation to create and adopt Air Quality Plans or Short-term Action Plans; 36 local self-governments informed the Ministry that they would make decisions on the adoption of these documents based on the results of air quality monitoring; and 61 local self-governments did not reply to the Ministry regarding the adoption of these documents (CINS, 2020b). Pursuant to the Law on Air Protection, all local self-governments with Category III air quality (i.e., where air pollution exceeds the effects of measures already undertaken, where there capacities of the environment are at risk, or where there is constant air pollution in a specific area) are obliged to adopt Air Quality Plans. However, in situations where there is a danger that pollutant levels in the air may exceed one or more concentrations hazardous to human health, Short-Term Action Plans are also adopted (NARS, 2013b).

Many local self-governments have been late in adopting Air Quality Plans. Smederevo is an illustrative example of bad practice. The local authorities prepared and gained approval for an Air Quality Plan from the Ministry, but then waited two years to adopt it (CINS, 2020a). After several warnings from the Ministry, the Plan was officially adopted in March 2020. An additional challenge has been identified in local self-governments where current planning documents for air pollution reduction are in effect but have not produced results. One example of this is the City of Belgrade, which had an Air Quality Plan for the period between 2016 and 2020. However, throughout the entire period during which this document was in effect, air in Belgrade was rated to be excessively polluted..

During 2020 the City of Belgrade took steps toward drafting a new Air Quality Plan. The public was not involved in this process. Civil society organizations (BOS and RERI) therefore organized public consultations for the interested public, at which citizens and experts discussed the process and collaborated to prepare comments for the Draft Air Quality Plan. The Draft was submitted for public debate on January 15th 2021, with a 15-day deadline for submitting comments.

Financing

In early 2020, the decision was made to earmark funds for subsidizing the purchase of hybrid and electric cars in the amount of RSD 120,000,000 (GRS, 2020b). The Ministry of Environmental Protection's response to a request for access to information of public importance, made by the Belgrade Open School, states that the Ministry has received 242 requests for subsidies for this type of car between March 12th 2020 and November 27th 2020. Of these, 108 requests were approved; RSD 21,458,272.47 was spent of the earmarked RSD 120,000,000. This measure is inadequate and will not make a significant impact on reducing air pollution in Serbia, as, on one hand, most citizens of Serbia cannot afford to buy hybrid and electric cars, and on the other hand, the amount of air pollution produced by traffic is not high enough that transitioning to electric cars would significantly improve the situation (even if all cars were replaced by hybrids or electric vehicles, the improvement in air quality would not be significant).

For this reason, several civil society organizations have started an initiative and a petition to reallocate these funds to measures to increase the energy efficiency of homes. Though the Ministry and the Government of Serbia has not responded to the petition, the Law on the Budget of the Republic of Serbia for 2021 (GRS, 2020) shows that the Ministry of Environmental Protection has allocated funds for air pollution reduction through several project activities and budget lines. As part of the budget line entitled "Reducing air pollution in Serbia from individual sources – homes and independent communities", funding in the amount of RSD 100,000,000 was earmarked. Additionally, the Ministry of Environmental Protection's budget also allocates RSD 100,000,000 through the budget line "Afforestation with the Aim of Protecting and Preserving Landscape Diversity", and an additional RSD 200,000,000 for the modernization of boiler rooms in public facilities.

Additionally, the Minister for Mining and Energy, Zorana Mihajlović, has announced that €1.5 billion will be allocated for energy efficiency and pollution

reduction projects over the coming year, particularly focusing on reducing CO₂ emissions (NM, 2020). The Minister also announced that, by adopting the Draft Law on Energy Efficiency and the Rational Use of Energy (GRS, 2021), a legislative framework will be put in place to subsidize action to increase the energy efficiency of Serbian citizens' homes.

In order to continue to improve air quality, it is necessary to continue to strengthen the implementation of air quality monitoring, continue to develop the network of monitoring stations, adopt clear obligations for polluters, and build strong institutions to monitor the fulfilment of these obligations. Expanding and maintaining the network mostly depends on the budget at the disposal of the Agency for Environmental Protection. The Budget of the Republic of Serbia for 2021 allocates RSD 129,901,000 to the Agency for Environmental Protection for monitoring air, water, and sediment quality (NARS, 2021). This is an increase compared to 2020, when RSD 119,573,000 was allocated for the same purpose (NARS, 2020). A trend of increasing investment can be identified, but with no precise indication as to the amount earmarked for monitoring air quality in 2020 and 2021.

According to estimates by the Fiscal Council, Electric Power Facility of Serbia (EPS), as the biggest polluter in Serbia, is obliged to invest approximately €650million in air protection projects by 2027 (FC, 2018). Most of these funds are supposed to be invested in projects to reduce air pollution from thermal power plants, with the current financial damage to the region produced by these thermal power plants estimated to be up to €1.8 billion per year (HEAL, 2016).

Recommendations



Strategic and Legislative Framework

1. Enable the participation of the interested public in the process of developing the Air Quality Strategy.
2. Start the process of establishing binding standards for low-power combustion appliances used in households (stoves and solid fuel stoves) in accordance with the Eco-design Directive (2009/125/EC). Given the widespread use of inefficient stoves and solid fuel ovens in households, consider the accelerated transposition of this Directive.



The Implementation of Regulations

3. Ensure that competent institutions enforce regulations related to legal deadlines for the creation of public policies concerning air quality, regulations related to air quality monitoring, the exchange of air quality information, and obligations under international agreements.
4. Monthly information about detected exceedances of hourly and daily limit values (LV) must include information about which monitoring stations were/were not operating during that month.
5. Stakeholders responsible for air quality monitoring should ensure that the measuring system is well-maintained and that data is made available. Financing for the smooth operation of air quality monitoring networks should also be secured, especially for urban agglomerations such as Belgrade.

6. Local governments/cities should improve the quality and visibility of air quality data, as well as ensure easy public access to air quality data provided by the local monitoring networks.



Financing

7. Secure financing for the unobstructed work of inspectorates for environmental protection.

References

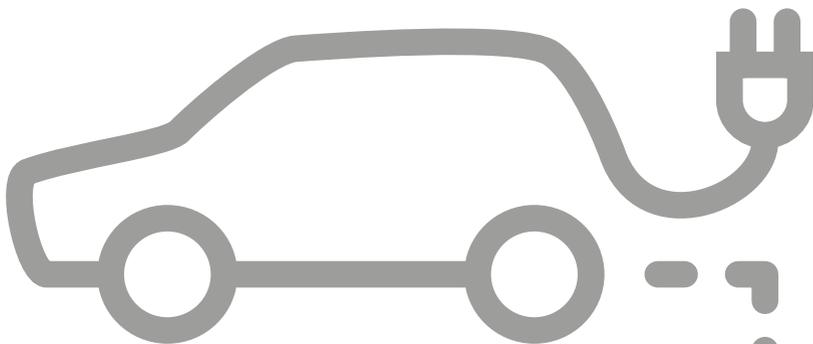
- SEPA, 2012. Serbian Environmental Protection Agency: Yearly Report on the State of Air Quality in the Republic of Serbia for 2011. Available at: http://www.sepa.gov.rs/download/izvestaj_vazduh_2011.pdf [Accessed on 7. May 2021]
- SEPA, 2019. Serbian Environmental Protection Agency: Yearly Report on the State of Air Quality in the Republic of Serbia for 2018. Available at: https://www.sepa.gov.rs/download/izv/Vazduh2018_final.pdf [Accessed on 7. May 2021]
- SEPA, 2020a. Serbian Environmental Protection Agency: Monthly Air Quality Reports. Available at: <http://www.sepa.gov.rs/index.php?menu=2019&id=208&akcija=showAll> [Accessed on 15. March 2021]
- SEPA, 2020b. Serbian Environmental Protection Agency: Yearly Report on the State of Air Quality in the Republic of Serbia 2019. Available at: http://www.sepa.gov.rs/download/izv/Vazduh_2019.pdf [Accessed on 7. May 2021]
- CINS, 2020a. Center for Investigative Journalism Serbia: While Citizens are Breathing Polluted Air, Solutions for Pollution Fail to produce the Results. Available at: <https://www.cins.rs/en/while-citizens-breathe-bad-air-solutions-for-pollution-fail-to-produce-results/> [Accessed on 7. May 2021]
- CINS, 2020b. Center for Investigative Journalism Serbia: Data Provided by the Ministry of Environmental Protection.
- EC, 2001. Energy Community: 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.
- EZ, 2020. Energy Community: Proceedings Initiated against Serbia: <https://energy-community.org/legal/cases/2020/case0120RS.html> [Accessed on 15. March 2021]
- FC, 2018. Fiscal Council: Investment in Environmental Protection: A Social and Fiscal Priority. Available at: <http://www.fiskalniasvet.rs/doc/eng/FC%20-%20Investments%20in%20environmental%20protection.pdf> [Accessed on 7. May 2021]
- HEAL, 2016. Health and Environment Alliance: Health Impacts of Coal Fired Power Stations in the Western Balkans. Available at: https://env-health.org/IMG/pdf/technical_report_balkans_coal_en_lr.pdf [Accessed on 7. May 2021]
- IPHS, 2020. Dr Milan Jovanović Batut Institute for Public Health of Serbia: Urban Air Pollution in the Republic of Serbia Monitored within the Public Health Institution Network in 2019. Available at: <http://www.batut.org.rs/download/izvestaji/higijena/GodisnjilizvestajVazduh%202019.pdf> [Accessed on 7. May 2021]
- MEP, 2020. Ministry of Environmental Protection: Response to Belgrade Open School's Request for Access to Information of Public Importance.
- NM, 2020. Novi Magazin: Mihajlović: More than 1.5 billion Euros for Energy Efficiency Investments in 2021. Available at: <https://novimagazin.rs/vesti/235492-mihajlovic-u-2021-vise-od-15-milijardi-evra-ulaganja-u-energetsku-efikasnost> [Accessed on 29. April 2021]
- NARS, 2013a. Government of the Republic of Serbia: Law on Air Protection (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 36/2009 and 10/2013), Article 27. Available at: https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon_o_zastiti_vazduha.html [Accessed on 7. May 2021]
- NARS, 2013b. Government of the Republic of Serbia: Law on Air Protection (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 36/2009 and 10/2013), Article 33. Available at: https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon_o_zastiti_vazduha.html [Accessed on 7. May 2021]

- NARS, 2020. Government of the Republic of Serbia: Law on the Budget of the Republic of Serbia for 2020. Available at: <http://www.parlament.gov.rs/upload/archive/files/cir/pdf/zakoni/2019/BUDZET%202020.pdf> [Accessed on 7. May 2021]
- NARS, 2021. Government of the Republic of Serbia: Law on the Budget of the Republic of Serbia for 2021. Available at: <https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon-o-budzetu-republike-srbije-za-2021-godinu.html> [Accessed on 7. May 2021]
- VP, 2020. Valjevska posla: Air Quality Monitoring in Valjevo Given Over to the Vatrogas Institut from Novi Sad. Available at: <https://www.valjevskaposla.info/monitoring-kvaliteta-vazduha-u-valjevu-odlazi-u-ruke-novosadskog-instituta-vatrogas/> [Accessed on 29. April 2021]
- GRS, 2013. Government of the Republic of Serbia: Regulation on Monitoring Conditions and Requirements for Air Quality (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 11/2010, 75/2010 and 63/2013). Available at: <https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/uredba-uslovima-monitoring-zahtevima-kvaliteta-vazduha.html> [Accessed on 7. May 2021]
- GRS, 2015. Government of the Republic of Serbia: Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the Period by 2025 with Projections by. Available at: <http://meemp-serbia.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Legislative-Energy-Sector-Development-Strategy-of-the-Republic-of-Serbia-for-the-period-by-2025-with-projections-by-2030.pdf> [Accessed on 7. May 2021]
- GRS, 2020. Government of the Republic of Serbia: National Plan for the Reduction of the Main Pollutant Emissions from Old Large Combustion Plants. Available at: <https://www.ekologija.gov.rs/lat/saopstenja/sektor-za-upravljanje-zivotnom-sredinom/nacionalni-plan-za-smanjenje-emisija-glavnih-zagadjujucih-materija-koje-poticu-iz-starih-velikih-postrojenja-za-sagorevanje> [Accessed on 29. April 2021]
- GRS, 2020a. Government of the Republic of Serbia: Government Work Plan for 2020. Available at: http://www.gs.gov.rs/doc/PLAN_RADA_VLADE_2020.pdf [Accessed on 7. May 2021]
- GRS, 2020b. Government of the Republic of Serbia: Regulation on the Conditions and Implementation of Subsidies for the Purchase of New Vehicles Exclusively Powered by Electricity, as well as Vehicles Powered by Electricity in Addition to Internal Combustion Engines (Hybrid Power) (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 27/2020). Available at: <https://www.pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs/SlGlasnikPortal/eli/rep/sgrs/vlada/uredba/2020/156/6/reg> [Accessed on 7. May 2021]
- GRS, 2021. Government of the Republic of Serbia: Draft Law on Energy Efficiency and the Rational Use of Energy. Available at: https://www.mre.gov.rs/sites/default/files/2021/05/law_on_energy_efficiency_and_rational_use_of_energy_3.pdf [Accessed on 7. May 2021]
- OB, 2020. Ombudsman: Niš, Kragujevac and Kosjerić are Inefficient at Managing Air Quality, 15. 9. 2020. Available at: <https://www.ombudsman.rs/index.php/2012-02-07-14-03-33/6848-nish-r-guv-c-i-s-ric-n-fi-sni-u-upr-vlj-nju-v-li-v-zduh> [Accessed on 15. March 2021]



AIR QUALITY

FUNDS PARKED IN THE WRONG PLACE



In 2020, the Government set aside
RSD 120,000,000
for subsidies for the purchase of
hybrid and electric cars.

Only
RSD 21,458,272
was spent

