APPENDIX - 4

National Legislation and International Standards

Table 1. Serbia Legislation Table

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	**Section**	**Description**	
Law on Planning and Construction Published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 72/09, 81/09 (amendment), 64/10 (US), 24/11, 121/12, 42/13 (US), 50/13 (US), 98/13 (US), 132/14, 145/14, 83/18, 31/19 and 37/19 (other law))	Article 4	Improvement of energy efficiency is the reduction of consumption of all types of energy, energy savings and the provision of sustainable construction by applying technical measures, standards, and conditions for planning, designing, construction and use of buildings and spaces.	Natural Resources and Energy
	Article 21	SEA (Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment) Study is an integral part of developed Spatial Plan for special purpose areas.	Environment
	Article 113 Article 114 Article 117	Pre-Feasibility Study and Feasibility Study contain environmental justification of the investment, while General Design contain information related to environmental impact assessment.	Environment
	Article 126	Preparation of the technical documentation. (The technical documentation for the construction of a facility is controlled by the Ministry or a private company, so authorized-professional persons should be employed.)	Licensing
	Article 2 Article 3 Article 145	Protecting, saving and repairing cultural properties and cultural heritage.	Cultural Heritage
	Article 8	The strategic assessment procedure shall be composed of preparation stage, the strategic assessment report and decision-making procedure.	Environment
Law on Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment. Published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia. 135/2004 and 88/2010	Article 9 Article 10 Article 11	Preparation stage means that the competent planning authority, in accordance with the previously obtained opinion of the competent environmental protection authority and other authorities and organizations concerned, shall make the decision on the strategic assessment elaboration.	Environment
	Article 12 Article 13 Article 14 Article 15 Article16 Article 17	The strategic assessment report is the document that describes, evaluates and assesses the potential significant impact on the environment, which could result from implementation of, plans and programmes. It shall also define measures for reduction of adverse effects on the environment.	Environment
	Article 18 Article 19 Article 20 Article 21	Decision making procedure includes participation of authorities and organizations as well as public participation. Authorities and organizations should submit their opinions; also, public should be included to the strategic assessment report to express public opinions.	Environment

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	**Section**	**Description**	
	Article 22 Article 23 Article 24	After that, the report on participation of authorities, organizations and the public should be compiled. Then, the strategic assessment report should be submitted to the competent environmental protection authority so as to evaluate and then, if the application for the strategic assessment report takes approval, grant will be supplied. The Ministry responsible for environmental protection shall conduct the exchange of information on trans boundary impact of plans and programmes on the environment. The strategic assessment report and results of participation of the authorities and organizations and public concerns and other states in cases of trans boundary impact shall make integral parts of the documentation of plans and programmes.	
	Article 9	At the course of environmental protection, several principles are defined. These are integration principle, preventive and precautionary principle, principle of natural value preservation, sustainable development principle, principle of polluters' and legal successors' liability, polluter pays principle, user pays principle, principle of subsidiary liability, principle of applying incentive measures, principle of public information and participation and principle of protection of right to healthy environment and access to justice.	Environment
The Law on Environmental Protection. Published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia. 135/04, 36/09, 36/09 (other law), 72/09 (other law), 43/11 (US), 14/16, 76/18 and 95/18 (other law)	Article 10	In order to protect the natural values and environment, special laws and other regulations are governed such as protection of air, water, soil, forests, geological resources, waste management and so on.	Environment
	Article 11 Article 12 Article 13 Article 14 Article 15 Article 16 Article 17 Article 18	Natural values, which are natural resources, protected natural goods and public natural goods, management shall be carried out by planning sustainable utilization and preservation of their quality and versatility, in accordance with the conditions and measures of environmental protection set out in this law and in special laws. As a strategic document, The national strategy is conducted to protect environment, natural resources, cultural heritage and ecology. Moreover, it mentions rehabilitation and remediation of the degraded environment.	Environment/ Natural Resources/ Cultural Heritage/ Ecology
	Article 19	Development and spatial plans shall determine construction zones at certain locations depending on environmental capacity and the degree of load, as well as on the objectives of the construction within certain parts of those locations. In certain zones where protected distance or area has been established, it shall be allowed to carry out the activities in a way determined by special regulations in accordance with the nature of the load to the environment.	Land

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	**Section**	**Description**	
	Article 20	Public green areas are inhabited places and they should be maintained in a sense of preservation and development of natural and man-made values. If a public green is destroyed, it must be compensated under relevant conditions.	Land/Public
	Article 22	Protection of land area and its sustainable use shall be achieved through the measures of systematic monitoring of land quality, monitoring of indicators for the assessment of risk of land degradation, as well as through the implementation of remediation programmes for removing consequences of land contamination and degradation, regardless if they occur naturally or are caused by human activities.	Land/Soil
	Article 23	Water may be used and loaded, and wastewaters discharged in water by applying adequate treatment, in a way and up to the level which shall not represent threat towards natural resources or quality and quantity of water renewal and which shall not reduce the possibility of their multi-purpose usage. Protection and use of water shall be realized within the integral water management through implementation of measures for preservation of surface and groundwaters and their reserves, quality and quantity, as well as through protection of river beds, waterfronts and courses in accordance with special law. Measures of water protection shall ensure prevention or restriction of introduction of hazardous, waste and other harmful substances into the water, monitoring and research of quality of surface and ground water, as well as quality of wastewaters and their treatment.	Water/ Pollution
	Article 24	Air protection shall be ensured through undertaking measures of systematic air quality monitoring, reducing pollution of air with pollutants below the prescribed limit values and by undertaking technical-technological and other necessary measures for emission reduction, by monitoring polluted air impact on the human health and environment. Measures of air protection shall ensure overall atmosphere preservation with all of its processes and climatic characteristics.	Air
	Article 25	For the purpose of protection and enhancement of forest ecosystems, forests shall be administered in a manner that shall ensure rational forest management, genetic fund preservation, and improvement of the structure and realization of forests priority functions.	Forests/ Ecology
	Article 26 Article 27 Article 28	Biosphere preservation shall comprise protection of organisms, their communities and habitats including preservation of natural processes and balance within the ecosystem, ensuring their sustainability. Biodiversity and biological resources shall be protected and	Ecology

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	Section	Description	
		used in a way that shall enable their survival, diversity, renewal and improvement in case of disturbance. In order to protect biodiversity and biological resources, the Ministry, other competent organizations shall control import and growth of plant and animal species of foreign origin. The trans boundary movement and trade in specimens of wild flora and fauna and their developed forms and parts may be performed provided that import and/or export is not prohibited and/or that the quantity and number of specimens of wild flora and fauna subject to the trans boundary movement and trade do not endanger the survival of the species, and other conditions imposed by law.	
	Article 29	Management of hazardous materials should be carried out under the conditions and in the manner that ensures reduction of risk from their properties dangerous to the environment and human health in the process of production, storage, utilization and disposal.	Hazardous Materials
	Article 30	Waste management should be implemented according to the prescribed conditions and measures of waste treatment within the system of collecting, transportation, storage, preparation for reuse and recovery, treatment and disposal of waste, including supervision of these activities and care for the installations for waste management after their closure.	Waste
	Article 31	Usage of noise sources shall be allowed according to the prescribed conditions with the application of prescribed measures of protection by which noise emissions, i.e. the use of installations, devices, machines, means of transportation and apparatus causing noise are reduced. Protection against vibrations shall be enforced by undertaking measures by which threat to the environment from effects of mechanical, periodical and individual vibrations caused by human activity is prevented and eliminated.	Noise/ Vibration
	Article 33	During planning and construction, preventive measures should be taken like spatial planning. Furthermore, it is for ensuring preservation of built-up areas and establishing measures of environmental protection.	Environment
	Article 34	Spatial and urban plans shall ensure measures and conditions of environmental protection, and in particular; determining areas of endangered parts of the environment like polluted areas, natural areas; also, determining measures of integrated protection and planning of landscape, aimed at regulating long-term conception.	Land
	Article 35	Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) implies that strategies, plans, programmes and master plans in the field of spatial and urban planning or land utilization, agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, energy, industry, traffic, waste management, water	Impact Assessment

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	Section	Description	
		management, telecommunications, tourism, infrastructure systems, protection of natural and culture goods, plant and animal life and their habitats etc.	
	Article 36	The environmental impact assessment of the project should be carried out for the projects that are planned and implemented in an area, including changes in technology, reconstruction, expanding of capacities or termination of operations, which may result in significant environmental pollution or which constitute risk to human health in the fields of industry, mining, energy, traffic, tourism, agriculture, forestry, water management, waste management and utility activities.	Impact Assessment
	Article 37	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control indicates that for the operation of new and existent installations and activities that may have negative impact on human health and environment or material goods, an integrated license shall be required, which ensures the prevention and control of the environmental pollution. Types of activities and installations, conditions and procedures of issuing an integrated license, supervision and other issues relevant for integrated prevention and control of environmental pollution shall be governed by special law.	Pollution
	Article 38	The operator of the Seveso installation/establishment where activities are performed, in which one or more hazardous materials is present or may be present in the prescribed quantities, shall undertake all the necessary measures for preventing chemical accident and limiting impact of such accident on the life and health of humans and on the environment for the purpose of creating conditions for risk management, in accordance with this Law.	Chemical Accident Protection
	Article 39	In the Republic of Serbia, the requirements should be determined with respect to the environmental quality, i.e. limit values of the level of pollutants, noise, radiation and energy and limit values of their emissions into air, water and soil, including emission from mobile sources of pollution.	Limit Values
	Article 40 Article 41	Requirements related to environmental quality and requirements related to emissions. In order to prevent emission of pollutants or energy, concentrations or levels shouldn't exceed the prescribed limit values.	Environment Genera/ Limit Values
	Article 42	If any exceeding of limitations of pollution criteria, the public should be warned by the Ministry.	Warnings of the Public
	Article 43	The Government should define criteria for determining the state of endangered environment and for determining priorities for rehabilitation and remediation. The Ministry	Endangered Environment

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	Section	Description	
		determines the state of endangered environment and priorities for rehabilitation and remediation for areas of local significance on the territory of autonomous province.	
	Article 44	In the manner of Environmental Protection Management System, Serbian standards for the management and certification of the environmental management system should apply in the Republic of Serbia. Legal persons, organizations and other legal entities may certify their environmental management system in accordance with standard SRPS ISO 14001.	Environmental General
	Article 53	Ecological label should be established for products intended for general consumption, except foodstuffs, agricultural and other products obtained in accordance with regulations governing organic production, production of beverages, production of pharmaceutical products and medical equipment. Ecological label should also be established for products and services that are less polluting to the environment.	Ecology
	Article 54 Article 55	Ecological label is valid for 3 years. The right to use ecological label shall be withdrawn if the product or service ceases to fulfill one of the conditions for granting the label. Awards for contribution to the environmental protection might be preventing pollution and contribution in the area of nature protection.	Awarding and Withdrawal of Ecological Label
	Article 57	The main aim is that prohibiting of the importation of hazardous waste. License for import, export or transit of waste should be issued by the Ministry in accordance with law and other regulations.	Importation, Exportation and Transit of Waste/ License
	Article 58	In case of any chemical accident might occur, very detailed report should be prepared in advanced about what will be done; for example, limiting impact of such accident on life and health of humans and the environment, specified in such documents.	Chemical Accident
	Article 61 Article 62	Public should be warned about any chemical accident. Report on Safety and Seveso installations/establishments whose activities may cause chemical accident with trans boundary effects.	Health and Safety
	Article 63 Article 66	For the purpose of preventing further spreading of pollution caused by an accident, legal and natural person shall immediately undertake rehabilitation measures according to protection plans at its own cost. If the polluter-responsible is determined, sanction is applied.	Environment/ Rehabilitation
	Article 64	In the course of National Programme, it should provide integrated environmental protection like general environmental protection, implementations and long-term and short–term measures for prevention, mitigation and control of pollution.	Environment

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	Section	Description	
	Article 67	Action and rehabilitation plans shall contain in particular: status, measures, impact assessment on human health in case of the endangered environment, proponents, manner, dynamics and funds for the implementation of plans.	Environment
	Article 72	The operator of the installation/establishment, which represents source of emissions and environmental pollution, shall, in accordance with law, through the responsible authority, authorized organization or independently, if it meets the conditions prescribed by law, perform monitoring. The polluter shall prepare a plan for monitoring performance, keep good records on monitoring and submit reports, in accordance with this Law.	Pollution
	Article 73 Article 74	For the purpose of efficient identification, classification, processing, monitoring and record keeping of natural values and environmental management in the Republic of Serbia, an information system for environmental protection shall be established.	Data
	Article 75	National and local registers of sources of environmental pollution shall be maintained in accordance with this Law for the purpose of monitoring the qualitative and quantitative changes in the environment and undertaking measures for the protection of the environment. National register of sources of environmental pollution shall be maintained by the Environmental Protection Agency.	Pollution
	Article 76	The Government shall annually submit to the National Assembly a report on the state of the environment in the Republic of Serbia. The Environmental Protection Agency shall draft the report referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article on the basis of collected and available data and information no later than 31 May of the current year.	Environmental Report
	Article 80	After public authorities took necessary measures, they should share this information on electronic databases, which everyone can easily access.	Distribution of Environmental Information
	Article 81 Article 82	The public has the right to participate in the process of decision making on Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment of plans and programmes and other assessment or programmes. However, for sake of national security, the Government can limit public participation in decision-making.	Participation of the Public in Decision-Making
	Article 83	To finance environmental protection, the Republic of Serbia should provide for financing implementation of the environmental protection objectives. Environmental protection funds may also be provided from donations, loans, international aid resources, foreign investment resources intended for environmental protection, resources from instruments, programmes and funds of the EU, UN and international organizations.	Financing

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	**Section**	**Description**	
	Article 85	The polluter should be obliged to pay a charge for environmental pollution. The criteria of the charge is determined according to type, quantity or characteristics of emissions from individual source/ produced or disposed waste and content of substances which are harmful to the environment in a raw material, semi-finished product and product.	Environmental Pollution Charge
	Article 86	The Payer shall be entitled to refund of the already paid charge for environmental pollution, i.e. to relief or reduction of the payable charge if it uses the funds for the implementation of measures for adjusting to the prescribed limit values or implements other measures contributing to reduction of environmental pollution below the prescribed level. The Government should determine criteria and conditions for refund, relief or reduction of payable charge	Refund, Relief or Reduction of the Charge for Environmental Pollution
	Article 89 Article 90	Financing environmental protection is implemented by applying the principles 'user pays', 'polluter pays' and 'liability'. The Green Fund of the Republic of Serbia shall be established as budgetary fund designed to track the allocation of assets earmarked for financing the preparation, implementation and development of programmes, projects and other activities related to the protection, sustainable use and improvement of environment.	Funds for Financing Environmental Protection
	Article 101	Taxation, customs and other relief or exemption from the payment may be determined, under the conditions and in a manner specified in special law, for legal and natural persons applying technologies, producing and placing on the market products that have more favorable effect than similar ones, i.e. using renewable energy sources (sun, wind, biogas, etc.), equipment and devices directly protecting the environment.	Economic Incentive Measures
	Article 102 Article 103	Legal and natural persons should be obliged to ensure environmental protection in the course of performing their activity particularly applying and implementing regulations on environmental protection, sustainable use of natural resources and energy and checking activities posing risk to human health and environment etc. The polluter causing environmental pollution shall be responsible for the occurred damage under the principle of objective responsibility. Legal and natural persons that through illegal or irregular acting have enabled or allowed environmental pollution shall also be responsible for environmental pollution.	Pollution and Liability
	Article 104 Article 105 Article 106	When polluter causes pollution, the polluter immediately has to take necessary measures in the Accident Protection Plan and Rehabilitation Plan to reduce further risks and hazards. If the damage cannot be rehabilitated by appropriate measures, the polluter has to pay punishment or payment.	Obligation and Liability

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	**Section**	**Description**	
		The polluter whose installation or activity represents high degree of threat to human health and the environment must be insured against liability in the case of damage made to third parties due to an accident.	
	Article 107	Any person that has suffered damage shall have the right to reimbursement.	Reimbursement of Damage
	Article 109	The Ministry shall supervise work of the Environmental Protection Agency, authorities responsible for environmental protection in the autonomous province and responsible authorities of the local self-government unit, as well as authorized legal persons, in the performance of delegated tasks.	Supervision
	Article 1 Article 2 Article 3 Article 4	These articles refer to List 1 and List 2. List 1 mentions Projects Requiring a Mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment, while List 2 mentions Projects that May Require an Environmental Impact Assessment. List II Projects that May Require an Environmental Impact Assessment should contain, in addition to the name of the project, the criteria for deciding on the need to draft an environmental impact assessment. The List 1 states that Main highways and roads with four or more lanes, or the reconstruction and/or expansion of an existing road with two lanes or fewer, with the aim of producing a road with four or more lanes, in case such a new road or a reconstructed and/or expanded section has a continuous length of over 10 km or more, including ancillary facilities, other than the supporting content of the main road. According to List 2, roads are the projects which may Require an Environmental Impact Assessment. Moreover, regional roads including ancillary facilities, except for supporting contents of the road, too.	Environment
	Article 1	This Law governs protection and conservation of nature and biological, geological and landscape diversity as part of the environment.	Environment
The List of Projects for which the EIA may be Required, Official Gazette of RS, No.114/ 2008	Article 2	The aim is protection, conservation and improvement of biological, geological and landscape diversity. Besides, to harmonize between human activities, economic and social development plans with sustainable use of renewable and non-renewable natural resources is aimed.	Environment
Law on Nature Protection Published in the Official Gazette of RS, No. 36/2009, 88/2010 and 91/2010 – Corr.,14/2016 and 95/18 (Other Law)	Article 3	This Law protects human life, health or property under any threat.	Health & Safety
	Article 4	Expressions such as activity in the nature, biological diversity, a gene pool, registered natural good, ecological corridor, ecosystems are identified.	Environment/ Definitions
	Article 5	It mentions nature protection principles. For example, everyone should be aware of his/her duty and responsibilities to protect the nature. Moreover, it states applications of national laws.	Nature Protection Principles

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	Section	Description	
	Article 7	Nature protection is carried by establishing and evaluating the state, phenomena and processes in the nature and the landscape; also implementing the measures for protection of nature and landscapes etc.	Nature Protection Measures
	Article 8	Planning, regulation and use of space, natural resources, protected areas and ecological network shall be implemented on the basis of spatial and urban development plans planning and design documentation, bases and programmes for the management and use of natural resources and goods in mining, energy, transport, water management, agriculture, forestry, hunting, fisheries, tourism and other activities affecting the nature, in compliance with measures and conditions of nature protection.	Environment
	Article 9	In the development of plans, bases, programmes, projects, works and activities referred to in Article 8 of this Law, nature protection conditions, issued by the competent institute for nature conservation, shall be obtained.	Conditions for Nature Protection
	Article 12	In order to reduce harmful consequences to nature, compensatory measures should be implemented in compliance with the decision issued by the Ministry at the Institute's proposal.	Nature
	Article 14	The protection of biological diversity shall be accomplished by carrying out measures for protection and improvement of species, their populations, natural habitats and ecosystems.	Biological Diversity
	Article 15 Article 16 Article 17	In order to conserve small biotopes and habitats, measures shall be undertaken which will include creation of protected areas, maintenance and management of habitats within protected areas, recovery of destroyed biotopes and creation of new biotopes. A habitat map is used thanks to basis of GIS. Conservation of habitat types is succeeded through implementation of measures and activities.	Ecology
	Article 18 Article 19	Conservation of biological diversity of forest ecosystems should be carried out with purpose of strengthening the generally beneficial functions of forests, in accordance with the law. Biological and biotechnical agents can be used in protected areas with purpose of conserving biological diversity.	Ecology
	Article 26	According to their natural and created characteristics, landscapes shall be divided into landscape types which express the diversity of natural and cultural heritage.	Environment

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	**Section**	**Description**	
	Article 27	List of protected natural goods are given: protected landscapes, protected species and mobile protected natural documents.	Environment
	Article 28 Article 29 Article 30 Article 31 Article 32 Article 33 Article 34 Article 35 Article 36 Article 37 Article 38 Article 39 Article 40	Protected areas should be migratory species and places which have landscape diversity. Strict natural reserves are the area in which unchanged natural characteristics with representative natural ecosystems. Protected habitats include one or more types of natural habitats that are significant for the conservation of one or more populations of wild species and their communities. There are three protection regimes, which is 1st degree, 2nd degree and 3rd degree, for protection regimes. 1st degree is strict protection and usage of natural sources are prohibited. 2nd degree protection is active protection and can include management interventions in order to restore, revitalize and generally improve the protected area. 3rd degree protection regime – proactive protection, shall be implemented in the protected area or part thereof with partially changed and/or changed ecosystems, landscape and geo heritage objects of scientific and practical importance. Ecological areas should be determined and protected.	Environment/ Ecology
	Article 43	The proponent of the decision on proclamation of the protected area should inform the public about the proposal for decision. Public insight should be shared and public debates are should be organized.	Public
	Article 57	In protected areas, works and activities are prohibited, but the Government may allow works and activities in some cases like for energy and environmental protection in compliance law.	Environment
	Article 68	If a protected area is on the way of a road, in order to provide assistance and to collect the charges of a motor vehicle, the entrance station may be set up on the public road. The entrance station may have facilities, assets, equipment and personnel for maintenance of the public road and traffic safety.	Management
	Article 80	Public roads and other traffic routes, telecommunication and electric systems, waterworks and other buildings whose construction cuts off usual corridors for daily and seasonal migration of wild animals, causes habitat fragmentation or in some other way disturbs their normal life cycle, shall be constructed so as to reduce negative impacts with the application of special construction and technical solutions on the buildings and around them, during the periods of both construction and exploitation.	Measures for Protection of Migratory Species
	Article 1 Annex 1 Annex 2	This Regulation regulates the ecological network as well as a detailed method of management and funding of the ecological network with a view to conservation of biological and landscape diversity. Annex 1 represents ecologically important areas in the	Ecology

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	**Section**	**Description**	
		republic of Serbia, whereas Annex 2 represents internationally important ecological corridors in the Republic of Serbia.	
	Article 1 Article 2 Article 3 Article 4 Article 5 Article 6 Article 7 Article 8	This regulation defines the criteria for the separation of habitat types, habitat types, sensitive, endangered, rare and priority for protection habitat types, as well as the protection measures for the conservation of habitat types. The criteria for extracting habitat types are defined as danger of habitats disappearing from the natural areas of the Republic of Serbia due to the effects of anthropogenic and / or natural factors, rare habitat distribution in the Republic of Serbia due to anthropogenic or natural regressions, etc. Conservation measures apply to natural or semi-natural habitats.	Ecology
The Decree on Ecological Network, Official Gazette of RS, No. 102/2010	Article 1 Article 3 Article 4	This law aims to protect the natural plants and animals (i.e species). Protecting species can be imported or exported, provided that relevant licenses and certificates are gotten.	Environment / Licensing
Regulation on the Criteria for Separation of Habitat Types, about Habitat Types, Sensitive, Vulnerable, Rare, and for the Protection of Priority Habitat Types and Protection Measures for Their Preservation Published in the Official Gazette of RS, no: 35/2010	Article 1	This regulation sets limit values for pollutants in surface and ground water and sediment, as well as the time limits for reaching them.	Environment
Regulation on Cross-Border Trade and Trade in Protected Species Published in the Official Gazette Dated 99/2009 and 6/2014	Article 2	There are definitions of some terms in the regulations like hydrological year means a period of a complete hydrological cycle of 12 months or target value is the limit value for the concentration of pollutant in the sediment below which the negative environmental impacts are negligible and it represents a long-term goal of sediment quality.	Definition
Regulation on Limit Values for Pollutants in Surface and Ground Waters and Sediments and Deadlines for Their Achievement Published in the Official Gazette Dated 50/2012	Article 4	The limit values for pollutants in surface water are given in Annex 1. - Surface water, which is printed with this Regulation and forms an integral part of it.	Surface Water
	Article 5 Annex 1 Table 1	This law sets the limit values of pollutants which are indicators of general parameters, oxygen regime, nutrient substances, salinity, metals, organic substances and microbiological parameters in surface waters, for individual classes of surface waters determined by the regulation determining ecological and chemical status parameters for surface waters. Table 1 represents the limit values of pollutants in surface waters.	

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	**Section**	**Description**	
Published in the Official Gazette Dated 14.03.2005 and Numbered 25755.	Article 6 Annex 2 Article 8	The limit values for pollutants in groundwater, on the basis of the chemical status of groundwater bodies which is evaluated in accordance with the regulation determining the parameters of chemical and quantitative status for groundwater, are given in Annex 2. The introduction of pollutants into groundwater is forbidden if such activity can lead to a deterioration of the state or deterioration of the existing chemical status of groundwater, which is estimated on the basis of data obtained through monitoring, in accordance with regulations governing the field of water and environmental protection.	Ground water/ Pollution
	Article 9 Article 10 Annex 3 Table 1	Limit values for pollutants for assessing the status and trend of sediment qualities are given in Annex 3, Chapter I. - Limit values for assessing sediment quality, Table 1. The aim is to protect human and animal health, environment and water from pollution.	Sediment/ Pollution
	Article 11	If monitoring establishes an exceedance of the maximum permissible concentration or remediation value for one or more pollutants in a volume of 25 m^3 of sediment at a given site, or when it is suspected that the value of the pollutant concentration between the target and maximum permissible values causes harmful ecotoxic effects on the residential biota , the competent authority initiates research monitoring to determine the existence of harmful ecotoxic effects on the resident biota and performs one of real risk.	Pollution
	Article 13	The deadlines for reaching the limit values for pollutants prescribed by this Regulation for surface waters and sediment that are not affected by transboundary pollution, for a higher class than the present quality level, except for reaching limit values of Class I, shall be determined in accordance with the dynamics established water management plans and the latest deadline for reaching them is December 31, 2032. Deadlines for reaching limit values for pollutants for surface and ground water and sediment affected by transboundary pollution and groundwater not affected by transboundary pollution shall be determined in accordance with the dynamics established by the water management plans.	Water/ Pollution
	Article 1 Article 2	This law regulates about waste and relevant about waste such as waste management, waste planning and entities. This law aims to protect environment and human health; also, includes rehabilitation for unregulated waste disposal site.	Environment
	Article 3	The purpose is to minimize the risk by reducing pollution of water, air and soil, dangers to plants and animals, risk of accidents, explosions or fire, negative effects to landscape and natural resources of special value, level of noise and odours.	Waste Management

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	**Section**	**Description**	
Waste Management is the Law on Waste Management 36/09, 88/10, 14/16 and 95/18-other law	Article 5	The definitions used through the regulation are explained, such as waste disposal, decontamination and waste disposal site.	Definitions
	Article 6	It defines principles. Waste shall be treated or disposed of as near as possible to its place of origin, and/or in the region in which it was generated, in order to avoid unwanted environmental impacts of its transportation. For the selection of the location of treatment plant to treat waste depends on type and volume of waste and manner of transportation and economic conditions etc. The waste management hierarchy is in order of prevention, preparing for re-use, recycling, other recovery operations (recovery for energy production, etc.) and disposal. According to polluter pays principle, a polluter accepts all costs of the consequences of their activities.	Principles
	Article 8	A waste catalogue which is given is a comprehensive list of non-hazardous and hazardous waste classified by its origin and composition.	Classification of Waste
	Article 35	It explains the regulations concerning the transport of hazardous cargo that shall apply to the transport of hazardous waste and/or mode of transportation, conditions that refer to hazardous waste packaging, and to the vehicle and employees involved in handling and transport of hazardous waste.	Waste Transportation
	Article 3	Precautionary principle aims that every activity must be conducted in a way that no significant pollution is caused. Prevention or reduction of emissions from source of pollution leading to air and water is the goal. Waste management represents the order of priority in management practice by reducing the use of resources and reducing quantities and / or hazards the characteristic of the waste generated.	Environment/ Pollution/ Waste Management
	Article 4 Article 10	Types of activities and facilities for which integrated issues are classified according to the level of pollution and the risk that these activities may have effect for the health of the environment and the environment, including other technically related activities that can produce emissions and environmental pollution.	License
Law on Integrated Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution	Article 17	If the pollution originates from a licensed plant or subject to the issue of the permit, the operator shall at its own expense repair the consequences pollution as soon as possible, taking into account both technical and economic opportunities. If the operator fails to remediate, the competent authority will remedy the pollution at the expense of the operator.	Operator's obligations

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	**Section**	**Description**	
("RS Official Gazette", Nos. 135/04 and 25/15);	Article 9a	Water land is managed by a public water management company established to conduct water activities in a specific territory.	Water
	Article 10	Water land is intended for the maintenance and improvement of the water regime in accordance with this Law and the acts adopted pursuant to this Law.	Purpose of water land
Law on Waters (Official Gazette of RS, No. 30/10, 93/12 and 101/16 and 95/18 and 95/18, etc.)	Article 10g	The lease term for the leased land cannot be longer than 15 years, except for the construction of facilities in which case the term cannot be longer than 50 years.	Lease
	Article 18	Water facilities for water use are facilities that are for the supply of drinking water and sanitary and hygienic needs, water intakes, drinking water treatment plants, main pipelines and reservoirs with their associated equipment, for irrigation, for the production of hydroelectric energy, for fish farming etc.	Water
	Article 19	Water facilities for collecting, draining and treating waste water and water protection are: main collectors, waste water treatment plants, waste sludge treatment plants, wastewater treatment plants for solid waste landfills, discharges from plants to the receiver (recipient) and others associated devices as well as dams with reservoirs to improve water quality.	Wastewater
	Article 24 Article 33	Integrated water management, within the meaning of this Law, is a set of measures and activities aimed at maintaining and improving the water regime, providing the required quantities of water of the required quality for various purposes, protecting the water from pollution and protecting against the harmful effects of water.	Water Management
	Article 37	It is obligatory to prepare a strategic environmental impact assessment for the strategy, for the water management plan and for the special water management plan, in accordance with the regulations governing the environmental protection.	Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment
	Article 40	This law aims to protect water, to prevent the introduction of all hazardous substances into groundwater, the measures necessary to limit the input of other pollutants into the groundwater so that the inputs do not cause deterioration of quality or significant and constant upward trends of concentrations of pollutants in groundwater, unless otherwise regulated by a special regulation.	Water Pollution
	Article 43 Article 44 Article 45	The purpose is protecting aquatic and coastal ecosystems and mitigating impacts of floods, droughts and declining effects of climate change.	Water Protection
	Article 47 Article 48 Article 49	Flood risk maps should be drawn and used to predict possible danger zone to protect human life and environment. The Flood Risk Management Plan provides for risk	Flood

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	**Section**	**Description**	
	Article 50 Article 51	management by reducing the potential adverse effects of floods on human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. For the purpose of flood protection, planning, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, maintenance and management of water protection structures for flood protection and water facilities for drainage, watercourse regulation, protection and improvement of natural retention areas and implementation of other preventive works and measures, defense against floods and flood relief works, as follows: emergency intervention works on water facilities and the water basin during and immediately after the implementation of flood defenses.	
	Article 66	Water regulation, within the meaning of this Law, is a set of measures and works on the conservation and regulation of water quantities which: 1) Provides quantitative, spatial and temporal distribution of drinking water for the population, industry and other users; 2) Ensures good status of aquatic and coastal ecosystems; 3) Increases the amount of water in watercourses in the low-water period; 4) Provides conditions for special water use.	Water Regulation
	Article 67 Article 70 Article 71 Article 72	General use of water means the use of water without prior treatment, and without the use of special devices like pumps or construction of water bodies for drinking, firefighting etc. Upon the expiration of the right to the exclusive use of water, it shall be obliged to remove this facility at its own expense within one year. If the right holder fails to remove the facility within the period referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, its removal shall be performed by the public water management company, at the expense of the person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. If the facility referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article used for protection of water against harmful effects, protection of water quality or for conservation of ecosystems, it shall become public property. The use of water includes the use of surface and groundwater for the supply of drinking water, for sanitary and hygiene purposes, for industrial and other purposes, and for irrigation purpose etc. Qualified groundwater for drinking and public source is used for supplying water to the population for sanitary and hygiene needs, for the needs of industry requiring high quality water.	Water Use

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	**Section**	**Description**	
	Article 73	The areas where the water bodies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are located must be protected from intentional or accidental pollution and other influences that may adversely affect the abundance of the spring and the health of the water.	Water Protection
	Article 74 Article 75	A public company or other legal entity carrying out water supply operations should take measures to ensure the quality of drinking water. Drinking water must meet health requirements. Bathing water must meet the requirements for safety and quality.	Health and Water Quality
	Article 77	For the purpose of sanitary protection zones, the areas used as sources for drinking water supply are designated by three sanitary protection zones, namely: a wider protection zone, a narrower protection zone and an immediate protection zone.	Sanitary Protection
	Article 92 Article 93 Article 94	Water protection is a set of measures to protect to surface and ground water quality and promote the protection in order to preserve the life and health of people and to reduce pollution by preventing further deterioration of water status etc. Moreover, the physicochemical parameters and limit values of pollutant emissions are determined. Water protection is implemented in accordance with the water protection plan against pollution.	Water protection
	Article 96a	Area sensitive to nitrate from agricultural sources is vulnerable area. To reduce pollution of water by nitrate from agricultural sources or prevent further pollution, Ministry is responsible for environment propose establishing criteria for determining vulnerable areas, identifying vulnerable areas etc.	Land
	Article 97	In order to protect water quality, it is prohibited to introduce wastewater containing hazardous and any polluting substances, disposal of sludge whether treated or untreated into the surface water.	Water Quality
	Article 98 Article 99	A legal entity, entrepreneur, or natural person who discharges or disposes of substances that can contaminate water , other than a natural person who uses drinking water for his or her own and sanitary purposes, is obliged before discharging into the public sewer system or recipient, completely dispose of wastewater in accordance with this Law. In order to ensure, a people referred to in paragraph 1, should provide funds and set deadlines for construction and operation of wastewater treatment plant. The sludge produced during wastewater treatment is treated used or disposed in a way that it doesn't endanger in environment and human health in accordance with this law.	Wastewater

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	Section	Description	
		If wastewaters containing hazardous substances are generated in a particular plant or part of a plant, the person referred to in paragraph 1 should measure the quantities and examine the quality of the wastewater before connecting it to other wastewater streams.	
	Article 100	For collecting and treating wastewater is obliged to check correctness of facilities.	Control
	Article 101	In case of immediate danger of pollution, the legal entity, entrepreneur and natural person referred to in Article 98 must take measures to prevent, reduce and remediate water pollution. If mentioned persons, don't take measures, the measures must be taken by the public water management company.	Imminent water pollution prevention
	Article 103	The owner, i.e. user of oil pipelines and devices for receiving, is obliged to maintain them in such a way like collecting, and treating wastewater in order to prevent the leakage and leakage of oil into the water, in accordance with a special law.	Pollution Prevention
	Article 104	If pollution is detected in the water, it should be immediately reported to relevant authorities.	Report Pollution
	Article 105	Wastewater quality testing can be carried out by a legal entity authorized by the Ministry to perform these operations.	Wastewater Quality
	Article 106	In case of accidental water pollution, the administrative institution responsible for conducting state monitoring of water quality is obliged to inform the Ministry, the ministry competent for environmental affairs, the ministry competent for the environment, the ministry responsible for internal affairs, without delay.	Accident monitoring
	Article 107 Article 108	In order to ensure a harmonized and comprehensive overview of the status of surface and groundwater, the Republic of Serbia shall establish monitoring of the status of waters in the river basin district and ensure its implementation for surface waters - volume, water levels and flows, as well as parameters of ecological and chemical status and ecological potential; for groundwater – levels, control of chemical and quantitative status. Moreover, annual monitoring program includes number and position of measuring profiles on surface waters; number and position of piezometers and other facilities for measuring the quantity and level of groundwater etc.	Monitoring
	Article 110	Protected areas in the river basin district are zones for sanitary protection of springs, areas intended for the abstraction of water for human consumption etc.	Protection
	Article 111	In order to protect and improve the quality of surface waters, a classification of surface water bodies is made, depending on their ecological and chemical status.	Classification

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	Section	Description	
		In order to protect and improve the quality of groundwater, a classification of groundwater bodies is carried out, depending on their quantitative and chemical status.	
	Article 113	In order to ensure a unified water regime and to achieve water management and water acts are issued in accordance with the Strategy, water management plan and related technical documentation. Water acts are water conditions, water approval and water permit.	Water act
	Article 115	Water conditions are issued in the process of preparation of technical documentation for the construction of new structures or reconstruction of existing structures (except for state roads I and II, culverts and bridges on them, categories of railway lines, culverts and bridges on them) and for the upgrading of existing structures and performing other works that may permanently, occasionally or temporarily affect changes in the water regime, or endanger environmental objectives, as well as the preparation of planning documents for landscaping, management of fisheries and protected areas and forest management. Water conditions determine the technical and other requirements that must be fulfilled in the construction, upgrading and reconstruction of facilities, the preparation of planning documents and the execution of other works referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, in order to comply with the provisions of this law and regulations adopted pursuant to it.	Issuance of water conditions
	Article 117	Water conditions are issued for the construction of new structures, reconstruction of existing structures (except for the reconstruction of the state road of the first and second order, culverts and bridges on them, categories of railway lines, culverts and bridges on them), upgrading of existing structures, execution of other works, construction planning documents for state road I and II, categories of railways, culverts and bridges on them, metro, airport etc.	Issuance of water conditions
	Article 118	Water conditions for facilities and works should be issued by the Ministry.	Authorization
	Article 121	Water approval should be stopped being valid if, within two years from the date of receiving the water permit, construction, reconstruction or upgrading of the facility, execution of works, or preparation of planning documents does not start, and in the case of mining facilities, unless a request for a construction permit is submitted.	Termination of Water Permission
	Article 122	The water permit determines the manner, conditions and extent of water use, the manner, conditions and extent of wastewater discharge, storage and discharge of hazardous and other substances that may pollute the water, as well as the conditions for other works affecting the water regime.	Water Permit

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	**Section**	**Description**	
		A water permit for the use of groundwater cannot be issued without a decision of the ministry responsible for geological research on the established and classified reserves of groundwater. The water permit is issued by the authority or public water utility responsible for issuing water conditions.	
	Article 123	Issuing of a water permit without water conditions and water approval states that a water permit cannot be issued without obtaining water conditions and a water permit issued.	Issuing of a water permit
	Article 124	Water permit is not issued for discharge wastewater from households and legal entities that use the water used for drinking and sanitary purposes into the public sewer system, maintenance of the fairway etc.	Exemptions from the obligation to issue a water permit
	Article 126	The decision on determining the termination of the validity of a water permit should be issued by the authority and public water management company that is responsible for the water permit.	Termination of Water Permit
	Article 134	The owner or user of the real estate located in the sanitary protection zone is obliged to adjust the way of using the real estate to the conditions established for the use and maintenance of the sanitary protection zones.	Obligations
	Article 139	If a publicly owned water body is damaged by the actions of a legal or natural person, the cost of repairing the damage caused to the water body shall be paid by that person.	Compensation for damage
	Article 144	In order to provide conditions for various types of water use (irrigation, ponds, etc.) or to protect against the harmful effects of water, interested persons in a part of a water area, or in a reclamation area or a part thereof, may establish an association of water users, in accordance with a separate law.	Water
	Article 148 Article 149	According to water information system, it helps us to classify waters, monitor and improve the water regime, plan the development of water systems and manage water in the Republic of Serbia. The Water Information System is established and managed by the Ministry.	Water Information
Standards for Surface Water Quality, Groundwater and Sediment are Regulated by the Decree on Limit Values of Polluting Substances Discharged into Surface	Article 1 Article 2 Article 3	This regulation sets limit values for pollutants in surface and groundwaters and sediments, as well as the time for reaching them. (Some necessary terms and explanations of those terms are given in the article). However, this regulation is not applied in the event of accidents or exceptional circumstances of a natural cause that cannot realistically be predicted, avoided or mitigated; if assessed by the competent authorities and decided that the introduction of	Environmental

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	**Section**	**Description**	
Water, Groundwater and Sediment and Deadlines for Compliance 50/2012		pollutants into groundwater is not technically possible to prevent or limit without using. Also, if measures would increase the risk to human and animal health or the quality of the environment as a whole, or if the implementation of which requires investment that far exceeds the benefits derived from the implementation of those measures.	
	Article 4 Article 5	The limit values of pollutants in surface waters and limit values of priority hazardous substances for the determination of the surface water class are given in the Annex I.	Surface Water/Pollution
	Article 6 Article 7	Quality standards for groundwater are listed in Annex II, Chapter I and limit values of pollutants in groundwater are listed in Table 1 which is in Annex II, Chapter I. Groundwater users are required to perform baseline (zero) measurements for pollutants, ions or indicators of natural origin and/or their presence in groundwater may be due to human activity. Groundwater users are obliged to submit the report on the measurements made during baseline measurements of this Article to the ministries competent for environment and water management, not later than 30 days from the date of measurements made. For some groundwater bodies prescribed groundwater quality standards may fail. For such cases competent authority must prescribe stringent limit values according to the situation.	Groundwater Pollution
	Article 8	Introduction of chemicals to the groundwater that cause deterioration of the existent chemical status, which is estimated on the basis of data obtained through monitoring is forbidden in accordance with regulations governing the field of water and environmental protection. The pollutants that are prohibited from being discharged to groundwater are given in List I and List II in Annex II. However, there is an exception can be done if preliminary examination determines that groundwater is permanently unusable and that presence of chemicals does not disrupt exploitation of land resources and does not disrupt ecosystem and aquatic life present.	Groundwater Pollution
	Article 9 Article 10	Annex III gives information about the limit values for pollutants in sediments. Those limits are; • Limit values for pollutants for assessing the status and trend of sediment quality, i.e. target value, maximum allowable. concentration and remediation value • Sediment removal and dislocation from watercourses, i.e target and remediation value.	Water Pollution
	Article 11	If it is suspected that the value of pollutant concentration between the target and maximum permissible values causes harmful ecotoxic effects on the existent ecosystem,	Water pollution

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	**Section**	**Description**	
		then authority should conduct research to determine existence of harmful ecotoxic effects.	
	Article 12	Sediment that is flown with the watercourse should be assessed for its quality by the limit values given in Article 10.	Water pollution
	Article 13 Article 14	The deadline for reaching the limit values of the pollutants, except for pollutants of class I, is December 31, 2032.	Water pollution
Limit Values of Parameters Related to General Water Conditions, Oxygen Regime, Nutrients, Salinity, Metals, Organic Matter, and Microbiology are Defined by the Regulation on Parameters of the Ecological and Chemical Status of Surface Water and Parameters of the Chemical and Quantitative Status of Groundwater. 74/2011	Article 1 Article 2	This decree prescribes ecological and chemical parameters for rivers and lakes; ecological potential parameters for artificial water bodies and substantially altered water bodies; parameters for chemical and quantitative status of groundwater on the basis of which the status of surface and groundwater bodies are performed. Some terms to understand this policy are given in the article 2.	Environmental General/Definitions
	Article 3	Status of ecology is determined on the basis of biological, chemical and physico-chemical, hydro morphological parameters.	Environment
	Article 4	Classification of the ecological status and potential of surface water must be done using values in Annex 1. Classifications are done differently for different types of water.	Classification
	Article 5	The assessment of ecological status and ecological potential should be carried out for all surface water bodies. All of the regulations and limits necessary for assessment are given in this article.	Assessment
	Article 6	The assessment of the ecological status and ecological potential of surface water bodies in the ecological status or ecological potential classes shall be carried out in accordance with the law governing waters.	Assessment
	Article 7	Chemical status of surface waters should be determined according to the priority level of the hazardous substance and limit values of other pollutants.	Groundwater
	Article 8	The chemical status of the water body must evaluated according to results of long-time monitoring. Limit values and other criteria are given in this article.	Groundwater
	Article 9	The chemical and quantitative status are also determined for groundwater bodies.	Groundwater
	Article 10 Article 11	Chemical status parameters cover all pollutants that can jeopardize the achievement of environmental goals for groundwater. Groundwater chemical status is determined based on monitoring results.	Groundwater

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	**Section**	**Description**	
	Article 12 Article 13	Explanations of in what cases groundwater body is considered to have decent chemical status are given in this article. In some additional cases groundwater body is considered to have decent chemical status but has exceedance in some limit values.	Groundwater
	Article 14	Criteria that shows that groundwater has a poor chemical status are explained .i.e. groundwater level; quantities of water abstracted; resource abundance; quantity of water for artificial feeding etc.	Pollution
	Article 15	Parameters that may jeopardize the achievement of the environmental objectives are labeled as significant and steady upward trends in pollutant concentration.	Pollution
	Article 16	Initial concentration for stopping and reversing the steady and significant upward trends of pollutants is 75% of the concentration limit for that parameter. Some of the exceptions are explained in the article.	Pollution
	Article 17	Parameters that determine the quantitative status of a groundwater body are listed.	Groundwater
	Article 18	List of parameters for the assessment of the quantitative status of groundwater bodies is given.	Groundwater
	Article 19	Groundwater body has good quantitative status if medium-term groundwater abstraction does not exceed the available groundwater resource. The trend of decreasing groundwater level should not been registered more than 70% of the surface of the water body etc.	Groundwater
	Article 20	If groundwater bodies do not fulfill all the conditions for good quantitative status referred to in Article 19, these are considered as poor quantitative status in this ordinance.	Environment
	Article 21	The assessment of the total status of groundwater bodies is made on the basis of established chemical status and quantitative status, taking the worse of these two status.	Environment
	Article 1 Article 2	The regulation prescribes special technical and technological solutions that enable unobstructed and secure transition of wild animals, protection measures and the manner of maintaining technical and technological solutions. Some of those solutions can be ecological bridges, purpose-built passages and crossings, tunnels, leaky pipes etc.	Environment
Rules on Special Technical and Technological Solutions that	Article 3	Ecological transitions are determined on the basis of the analysis of the ecological status and threat to the area, the composition of natural vegetation and movement of wild animals, especially in the reproductive period.	Forest/Animals

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	**Section**	**Description**	
Enable Unobstructed and Secure Communication of Wild Animals, Official Gazette of RS, No. 72/2010	Article 4	Types of ecological bridge are transitions for amphibians and reptiles, passes for small wildlife, transitions for large wild animals.	Forest/Animals
	Article 5 Article 6 Article 7	Amphibian and reptile transition lines are tunnels with routers moving toward the opening at both ends. Movement guides are placed on the edge of the tunnels vertically with a minimum height of 50 cm. Crossings for small wild animals may done exclusively underground routes of a shape adapted to the type of animal. Crossings for large wild animals can be above ground and underground, depending on the altitude predisposition of the roads. Dimensions for all types of crossings are given in respective articles.	Forest/Animals
	Article 8	Ecological bridges allow for the crossing of wild animals and their primary function is to preserve the integrity of ecologically important areas that are intersected.	Forest/Animals
	Article 9	Ecological transitions should be maintained and ensured their permanent use, protection of migratory species.	Ecology
	Article 1	The Law declares that wild species of plants, animals and fungi should be protected for the conservation of biological diversity, natural gene pool, or species of particular importance for the ecology, ecosystem, bio-geographical, scientific, health, economic and other aspects for the Republic of Serbia. Measures for the protection of protected species and their habitats are under monitoring.	Species
	Annex I Annex II Article 2	Strictly protected wild species are listed in Annex I and Annex II. Also, the protection of strictly projected wild species are ensured throughout the whole territory of The Republic of Serbia. The protected wild species, which are under the control of use and trade in accordance with a special regulation are listed in Annex I and Annex II.	Species
	Article 3	Strictly protected plants, animals and fungi are wild species that are disappeared from the territory of the Republic of Serbia, returned through reintroduction programs. Internationally significant and wild species are protected for preservation of biological diversity of the Republic of Serbia.	Species
	Article 4	The protection of strictly protected wild species should be enforced by prohibiting the use, destruction and undertaking of all activities that could endanger them and their habitats, as well as by taking measures and population activity management, prescribed by special regulation.	Species
Regulation on the Proclamation and Protection of Strictly Protected Wild	Article 5	Protected wild plant, animal and fungal species that are not currently endangered with extinction or critical endanger, internationally significant and protected wild species can be easily replaced with strictly protected species.	Species

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	**Section**	**Description**	
Species of Plants, Animals and Fungi No. 5/2010, 47/2011, 32/2016 and 98/2016	Article 6	Protection of wild species should be enforced by restriction of use, prohibition of destruction and undertaking other activities harmful for the species and their habitats; and by taking measures and population management, prescribed by this Rulebook and special law	Species
	Article 7	The protection and conservation of strictly protected and protected wild species is carried out by taking measures and activities on population management, i.e. habitat protection, biotechnical measures, rehabilitation and revitalization of damaged habitats etc.	Species
	Article 1	According to the regulation on watercourses, rivers and lakes in the Republic of Serbia must be classified according to the classes and subclasses of waters given in the articles.(Lists of classes I-XII)	Water
	Article 2	Artificial lakes not listed in Article 1, paragraph 2 of this article should be classified in the category of lakes.	Water
Decree on the Categorization of Watercourses Decree on Water Classification, Official Gazette of RS, No. 5/68	Article 3	The sources of all watercourses are classified in category I.	Water
	Article 4	The decree of purification of polluted waters as well as the regime of their discharge must ensure the maintenance of the categories of watercourses identified in the regulation. In case water user breaks the regulation that person should be imposed protective measures in accordance to Basic Law on Waters.	Water
Law on Waters, Official Gazette of RS, No. 30/10, 93/12, 101/16, 95/18-other law Law on Waters, Official Gazette of RS, No. 30/10, 93/12, 101/16, 95/18-other law	Article 150	Activities financed under this law: 1. Activities of watercourse regulation and protection against harmful effects of water 2. Water management and usage 3. Water protection activities against pollution 4. Activities related to drainage and irrigation systems, namely: maintenance and management of water bodies and publicly owned drainage and irrigation systems etc. 5. Activities related to regional and multifunctional hydrosystems, namely: construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, maintenance and management of publicly owned regional and multifunctional hydrosystems 6. Other activities of general interest.	Environmental General
	Article 196 Article 197	Inspection of the quality of wastewater discharged into the receiving body is carried out by the ministry responsible for environmental protection through an environmental inspector. A person is qualified to be an inspector if the person received higher education in inspection requiring areas.	Quality inspection

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	Section	Description	
	Article 201	Rights and duties of environmental inspectors: Environmental inspector has the right and the duty to check whether the discharged effluents after treatment meet the requirements regarding the limit values or not and to test whether the obligation related with wastewater is carried out in accordance with Article 99 of this Law.	Quality inspection
	Article 202	Water inspector is authorized to prohibit or suspend works that are performed contrary to the related water permit, to prohibit or restrict the use of water, discharge of water, extraction of river deposits, or usage of facilities and installations. If the use of water, discharge of water, extraction of river deposits, or use of facilities and installations is done contrary to the provisions of this law; inspector is authorized to order the removal of trees and shrubs that grow or are planted without water approval; to order the elimination of the causes of pollution on the water body; to order the temporary cessation of work and performance of activities to legal entities. If inspector determines that the use or discharge of water is not carried out in accordance with the issued water acts; inspector is authorized to order the planting of trees and shrubs in the cases stipulated by this Law.	Quality inspection
	Article 203	Sanitary inspector is authorized to prohibit the supply of drinking water, to prohibit the use of water and prohibit the use of the facility. If the authorized health institution detects that water is not safe for use and activities in the sanitary protection zone and in a way that causes or may cause pollution of the water, inspector can inform the authority about illegally constructed facilities and order the acquisition of a decision on the designation of zones for sanitary protection.	Quality inspection
	Article 204	Environmental inspector is authorized to prohibit the discharge of wastewater in cases of exceeding the discharge limit, to order the person who discharges the wastewater to set up devices for measuring and continuously measure the quantity of wastewater, to order testing of water quality if there is a suspicion that the emission limit values have been exceeded and etc.	Quality inspection
	Article 205	Water inspector may verbally order emergency measures to be taken if necessary to prevent imminent danger to the life and health of humans, wildlife and serious material damage, especially in cases of: 1. Immediate dangers of dam destruction; 2. Immediate danger of flooding.	Quality inspection

National Law			VEC
Name/Date/Number	**Section**	**Description**	
	Article 206	Environmental inspector may verbally order emergency measures to be taken if necessary to prevent imminent danger to the life and health of humans, flora and fauna and the occurrence of material damage, especially in cases of the risk of water pollution.	Quality inspection
	Article 207	If inspectors of water, environment and sanitation find that the regulation has not been applied or it has been improperly applied, within a period of 15 days from the day of the performed inspection, inspectors can make a decision on elimination of the identified irregularity and set a deadline to remedy it.	Quality inspection
	Article 208	If necessary, the water inspector or environmental inspector may arrange sampling from water and wastewater for analysis and verification of the degree of water pollution.	Quality inspection
	Article 209	Unauthorized charging and use of water reservoir: Whoever, without a water permit, recharges the reservoir or uses the water from the reservoir and thereby causes danger to life or health of people or property, should be punished with a term of imprisonment of six months to five years.	Quality inspection
	Article 210	Whoever exploits a riverbed from a watercourse damaging the riverbed, shores and regulation facilities must be punished for the criminal offense by imprisonment for a term between six months and five years or by a fine.	Quality inspection
	Article 211	A legal person should be fined between 500,000 and 3,000,000 dinars for an economic offense if the person uses drinking water contrary to the provision of Article 72; use of drinking water for which the authorized health institution has determined as not healthy. If the legal person uses the facility, performs an activity in a way that causes or may cause water pollution; performs works without water approval or contrary to the issued water approval.	Misdemeanors
	Article 212	A legal entity should be fined between 200,000 and 1,000,000 dinars in case of: • Failure to protect equipment from deliberate or accidental pollution or to manage influences that may adversely affect the abundance of the spring and the water quality, • Failure to measure quantities and examine the quality of wastewater before and after treatment and failure to ensure the regular functioning of wastewater treatment plants. Failure to provide the water inspector, the sanitary inspector and the environmental inspector to carry out the control or provide him to necessary data etc.	Misdemeanors

Table 1. Project Specific Standards

<table>
<tr><th>ID</th><th>Issue</th><th>Relevant Legislation</th><th>Limit Value / Liabilities</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Domestic wastewater</td><td>Regulation on limit values for pollutants in surface and groundwater and sediment and deadlines for reaching them (OG dated May 18, 2012 and numbered 50)</td><td>- Wastewater discharged from package wastewater treatment plant in camp sites/compressor station will comply with the criteria given in the following table.
Limit values of pollutants in surface waters
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">The parameter</th><th rowspan="2">Unit of measure</th><th colspan="5">Thresholds</th></tr>
<tr><th>Class I</th><th>Class II</th><th>Class III</th><th>Class IV</th><th>Class V [6]</th></tr>
<tr><td>General</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>pH[12]</td><td></td><td>6.5 to 8.5</td><td>6.5 to 8.5</td><td>6.5 to 8.5</td><td>6.5 to 8.5</td><td><6.5 ili <8.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Suspended matter [9] [12]</td><td>mg / l</td><td>25</td><td>25</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oxygen regime</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Dissolved oxygen</td><td>[mg O2 / l]</td><td>(province PN)</td><td>- [8]</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td><4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oxygen saturation</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>- epilimnion (stratified water)</td><td></td><td>90-110</td><td>70-90</td><td>50-70</td><td>30-50</td><td><30</td></tr>
<tr><td>- hypolimnion (stratified water)</td><td></td><td>70-90</td><td>70-50</td><td>30-50</td><td>10-30</td><td><10</td></tr>
<tr><td>- non-stratified water</td><td></td><td>70-90</td><td>50-70</td><td>30-50</td><td>10-30</td><td><10</td></tr>
<tr><td>BPK5</td><td>[mg O2 / l]</td><td>(province PN)</td><td>- [8]</td><td>7</td><td>25</td><td>>25</td></tr>
<tr><td>HPK (bihromatna method)</td><td>[mg O2 / l]</td><td>10 (province PN)</td><td>15</td><td>30</td><td>125</td><td>>125</td></tr>
<tr><td>HPK (permanganatna method)</td><td>[mg O2 / l]</td><td>5 (province PN)</td><td>10</td><td>20</td><td>50</td><td>>50</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Organic Carbon (TOS)</td><td>[mg / l]</td><td>(province PN)</td><td>- [8]</td><td>15</td><td>50</td><td>>50</td></tr>
<tr><td>nutrients</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Total nitrogen</td><td>[mg N / l]</td><td>1 (province PN)</td><td>2nd</td><td>8</td><td>15</td><td>>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nitrates</td><td>[mg N / l]</td><td>(province PN)</td><td>-</td><td>6</td><td>15</td><td>>15</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nitrite</td><td>[mg N / l]</td><td>0,01 (province PN)</td><td>12:03</td><td>0.12</td><td>0.3</td><td>>0,3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ammonium ion</td><td>[mg N / l]</td><td>(province PN)</td><td>- [8]</td><td>0.6</td><td>1.5</td><td>>1,5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-ionized ammonia [9]</td><td>[mg/l NH3]</td><td>0.005</td><td>0,025</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Phosphorus [7]</td><td>[mg P/l]</td><td>(province PN)</td><td>- [8]</td><td>0.4</td><td>one</td><td>>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ortofosfati</td><td>[mg P/l]</td><td>(province PN)</td><td>- [8]</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.5</td><td>>0,5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Salinitet</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Chlorides</td><td>[mg / l]</td><td>50 (province PN)</td><td>- [8]</td><td>150</td><td>250</td><td>>250</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

ID	Issue	Relevant Legislation	Limit Value / Liabilities						
			Total Chlorine Residue [9]	[mg/l HOCl]	0.005	0.005	-	-	-
			sulphates	[mg / l]	50 (province PN)	one hundred	200	300	>300
			Total mineralization	[mg / l]	<1000 (province PN)	one thousand	1300	1500	>1500
			Elektroprovodljivost na 20 ° C	[mS/cm]	<1000 (province PN)	one thousand	1500	3000	>3000
			metals						
			Arsen	[µg/l]	<5 (province PN)	10	50	one hundred	>100
			Bor	[µg/l]	300 (province PN)	one thousand	one thousand	2500	>2500
			Bakar	[µg/l]	5 (T=10) 22 (T=50) 40 (T=100) 112 (T=300)	5 (T=10) 22 (T=50) 40 (T=100) 112 (T=300)	500	one thousand	>1000
			Zinc	[µg/l]	30 (T=10) 200 (T=50) 300 (T=100) 500 (T=500)	300 (T=10) 700 (T=50) 1000 (T=100) 2000 (T=500)	2000	5000	>5000
			Chrome (total)	[µg/l]	25 (province PN)	50	one hundred	250	>250
			Iron (total)	[µg/l]	200	500	one thousand	2000	>2000
			Manganese (total)	[µg/l]	50	one hundred	300	one thousand	>1000
			Organic substances						
			Phenolic Compounds (as C2H5OH)	[µg/l]	<1	one	20	50	>50
			Petroleum hydrocarbons [9]		[10]	[10]	-	-	-
			Surfactants (such as lauryl sulfate)	[µg/l]	one hundred	200	300	500	>500
			AOH (Organic Halogen Adsorption)	[µg/l]	10	50	one hundred	250	>250
			Microbiological parameters						
			Fekalni coliform	cfu/100ml	one hundred	one thousand	10000	100000	>100000
			Ukupni coliform	cfu/100ml	500 [11]	10000	100000	1000000	>1000000
			Crevne enterokoke	cfu/100ml	200	400	4000	40000	>40000
			Number of aerobic heterotrophs (Kohl method)	cfu/100ml	500	10000	100000	750000	>750000

ID	Issue	Relevant Legislation	Limit Value / Liabilities

Limit Values of Pollutants for Excellent Ecological Status or Class I of Surface Water

Types of surface water	pH	Dissolved oxygen (mg / l)	BPK5 (mg/l)	Total Organic Carbon (mg / l)	Ammonium ion (NH_4-N) (mg / l)	Nitratie (NO_3-N) (mg / l)	Ortofosfat (PO_4^{3-}) (mg/l)	Total phosphorus (P) (mg / l)	Clorine (Cl.) (mg/l)
Large lowland rivers, fine sediment dominance (Type 1)	6.5 to 8.5	8.5 (2)	2.0	2.0	0.10	1.0	0.02	0.05	50
Large rivers, middle sediment dominance, except for rivers of the Pannonian Plain (Type 2)	6.5 to 8.5	8.5	1.8	2.0	0.05	1.5	0.02	0.05	50
Small and medium watercourses, altitude up to 500 m, large surface dominance (Type 3)	6.5 to 8.5	8.5	1.5	2.0	0.05	1.5	0.02	0.05	50
Small and medium-sized watercourses, altitude over 500m, large surface dominance (Type 4)	6.5 to 8.5	8.5	1.8	2.0	0.10	1.5	0.02	0.05	50
Watersheds of the Pannonian Plain, except for watercourses classified in type 1 (Type 5)	6.5 to 8.5	8.0	2.5	3.0	0.20	1.5	0.10	0.15	50
Small watercourses outside the Pannonian Plain not covered by types 3 and 4, as well as watercourses not covered by the Ordinance on the determination of surface and groundwater bodies ("RS Official Gazette", No. 96/10) (Type 6)	6.5 to 8.5	8.5	1.5	2.0	0.05	1.0	0.02	0.05	50
Lakes up to 200 m altitude, all shallow lakes (up to 10 m deep), all wetland ecosystems	6.5 to 8.5	8.52	2.0	2.0	0.10	1.0	0.02	0.05	50

ID	Issue	Relevant Legislation	Limit Value / Liabilities

Lakes above 200 m above sea level, medium depth (10-30 m deep) and deep (depth> 30m)	6.5 to 8.5	8.52	1.5	2.0	0.05	1.5	0.02	0:05	50

Limit Values of Pollutants for Good Ecological Status or Class II of Surface Waters

Types of surface water	pH	Dissolved oxygen (mg / l)	BPK5 (mg/l)	Total Organic Carbon (mg / l)	Ammonium ion (NH_4-N) (mg / l)	Nitrati (NO_3-N) (mg / l)	Ortofosfati (PO_4^{3-}) (mg/l)	Total phosphorus (P) (mg / l)	Clorine (Cl.) (mg/l)
Large lowland rivers, fine sediment dominance (Type 1)	6.5 to 8.5	7.0	5.0	5.0	0.30	3.0	0.10	0.20	one hundred
Large rivers, middle sediment dominance, except for rivers of the Pannonian Plain (Type 2)	6.5 to 8.5	7.0	4.5	5.0	0.10	3.0	0.10	0.20	one hundred
Small and medium watercourses, altitude up to 500 m, large surface dominance (Type 3)	6.5 to 8.5	7.0	5.0	6.0	0.10	3.0	0.10	0.20	one hundred
Small and medium-sized watercourses, altitude over 500 m, large surface dominance (Type 4)	6.5 to 8.5	7.0	4.0	5.0	0.30	3.0	0.05	0.10	one hundred
Watersheds of the Pannonian Plain, except for watercourses classified in type 1 (Type 5)	6.5 to 8.5	6.0	5.0	6.0	0.40	3.0	0.20	0.30	one hundred

ID	Issue	Relevant Legislation	Limit Value / Liabilities								
			Small watercourses outside the Pannonian Plain not covered by types 3 and 4, as well as watercourses not covered by the Ordinance on the determination of surface and groundwater bodies ("RS Official Gazette", No. 96/10) (Type 6)	6.5 to 8.5	7.0	4.0	5.0	0.10	3.0	0.10	0.15	one hundred
			Lakes up to 200 m altitude, all shallow lakes (up to 10 m deep), all wetland ecosystems	6.5 to 8.5	7.0	5.0	6.0	0.30	3.0	0.10	0.20	one hundred
			Lakes above 200 m above sea level, medium depth (10-30 m deep) and deep (depth> 30m)	6.5 to 8.5	7.0	5.0	6.0	0.10	3.0	0.10	0.20	one hundred
			Accumulations formed on type 1 water bodies	6.5 to 8.5	7.0	5.0	6.0	0.30	3.0	0.10	0.20	one hundred
			Accumulations formed on type 2 water bodies	6.5 to 8.5	7.0	4.5	5.0	0.10	3.0	0.10	0.20	one hundred
			Reservoirs formed on TYPE 3 and TYPE 4 water bodies	6.5 to 8.5	8.5 1	1.5	2.0	0.05	1.5	0.02	0.05	one hundred
			Reservoirs formed on TYPE 5 and TYPE 6 water bodies	6.5 to 8.5	5.0	4.0	5.0	0.40	4.0	0.10	0.15	one hundred
			Artificial water bodies	6.5 to 8.5	5.0	6.0	7.0	0.20	3.0	0.20	0.30	one hundred
			Types of Surface Water									

<table>
<tr><th>ID</th><th>Issue</th><th>Relevant Legislation</th><th>Limit Value / Liabilities</th></tr>
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<tr><th></th><th>Type 1</th><th>Type 2</th><th>Type 3</th><th>Type 4</th><th>Type 5</th><th>Type 6</th><th>Lakes up to 200 m above sea-level</th><th>Lakes above 200 m above sea-level</th><th>Accumulations on water type 1</th><th>Accumulations on water type 2</th><th>Reservoirs formed on type-3 & type-4 water</th><th>Reservoirs formed on type-5 & type-6 water</th><th>Artificial water bodies</th></tr>
<tr><td>*BOD (mg/L)</td><td>2</td><td>1.8</td><td>1.5</td><td>1.8</td><td>2.5</td><td>1.5</td><td>2</td><td>1.5</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>**BOD5 (mg/L)</td><td>5</td><td>4.5</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>4.5</td><td>1.5</td><td>4</td><td>6</td></tr>
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<tr><td>2</td><td>Municipal Solid Waste</td><td>Regulation on the landfill of waste (OG dated December 5, 2010 and no 92)</td><td>- If test is not performed for municipal waste which is accepted to landfill, it means that compliance check isn’t carried out. Waste disposed of at different landfill classes shall meet the limit values of the parameters according to the lists of parameters for waste testing for disposal established by a special regulation governing the categories, testing and classification of waste.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Excavated Material, Construction Waste and Demolition Waste</td><td>Strategy of waste management for period of years 2010-2019. (OG dated May 2, 2010 and no 29)</td><td>- Construction waste includes waste arising from the construction of structures, reconstruction, maintenance or demolition of existing buildings, as well as waste from excavated material that cannot be used without prior treatment. On average it contains: excavation soil 75%, demolition and construction waste (ceramic, concrete, iron, steel, plastics, etc.) 15-25%, as well as asphalt and concrete waste 5-10%.
- According to the Waste Catalog, construction waste is classified in the group with waste index number 17 00 00. The locations of landfills for the disposal of inert waste (such as construction and demolition waste) must be determined.
- The operator of the waste treatment and disposal facility is obliged to: perform the activity in accordance with the permit, draw up a working plan of the treatment plant or disposal and ensure its implementation, publish a list of waste for which it is authorized, operate the waste treatment equipment and facility, provide waste and protects it from waste and leakage, keeps records of waste that it treats or disposes of, charges for treatment or disposal of waste, designates a qualified responsible person, ensures the reclamation of the landfill after its closure and combining fresh surface control of the landfill for at least 30 years.
- Landfill projects must comply with the EU Landfill Directive.
- The locations of landfills for the disposal of inert waste (such as construction and demolition waste) must be determined.
- Waste management shall be carried out in such a way as to ensure the least risk to the life and health of humans and the environment, control and reduction measures including noise levels.</td></tr>
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ID	Issue	Relevant Legislation	Limit Value / Liabilities
			- A work plan should be prepared and adopted for waste management plant. The work plan includes noise control and monitoring in terms of management and monitoring of conditions in the plant or landfill.
5	Air Quality	**Law on Air Protection** (Official Gazette of the RS Nos 36/09 and 10/13)	- The zones and agglomerations are determined on the basis of the air quality assessment, depending on the upper and lower bounds established evaluation. In order to control, maintain and / or improve air quality, the Government shall designate zones and agglomerations within the territory of the Republic of Serbia. - There are three categories according to pollution level: First category is clean or slightly polluted air where the limit values for any pollutant are not exceeded matter; second category is moderately polluted air where the limit values for one or more pollutants are exceeded matter, but the tolerance values of any pollutant are not exceeded; third category is excessively polluted air where tolerance values for one or more pollutants are exceeded matter. - Government issues list of zones and agglomerations in which limit values of PM 10 fraction of suspended particulate matter in the air exceed due to dust accumulation caused by sand and salt sanding in winter. In zones and agglomerations in which the limit values for PM 10 fractions of suspended particulates in air are exceeded due to dust accumulation caused by sand and salt spreading in winter, such exceedances will not be considered as overdrafts within the meaning of this law. - Measures to prevent and reduce air pollution and improve air quality include gradually reducing the use of ozone depleting substances. - Mobile pollution sources may be used and placed on the market if the pollutants in the exhaust gases from those sources do not exceed the emission limit values set out in the technical regulations, in accordance with the law. - The Government prescribes limit values for the emission of pollutants from a combustion plant, taking into account the type, capacity, age, planned service life of the plant and the fuel used in it, as well as methods, method of measuring pollutant emissions, criteria for selection of measurement sites, method of verification. the accuracy of the measurements (control measurements and calibration), the method of processing the measurement results, the manner and deadlines for data submission and the procedure for determining the total annual emission from the combustion plant.
6	Hazardous Waste	**Rule Book on The Method of Storage, Packaging and Labeling of Hazardous Waste** (RS Official Gazette No. 92 of December 5, 2010.**)**	- Hazardous waste must be stored in tanks, containers and other storage facilities in the storage area. Also, it can be stored in abandoned mines considering the special regulations. The storing facility should ensure impermeability with adequate protection against atmospheric influences. - Hazardous waste of insufficiently tested properties shall be temporarily stored in a secure manner, separately from other classified hazardous waste, at a properly marked place within the warehouse, pending the receipt of a laboratory waste test report. - The packaging should be done so that the volume and weight of the waste packaging are limited to a minimum adequate quantity and providing the safety acceptor of the hazardous waste. - Packaged hazardous waste should be clearly marked.
7	Waste oil	**Waste Management** (Act: 36 / 2009-115, 88 /	- Owners of waste oils other than waste oil producers are obliged to hand over the waste oil to the person who collects and treats it. The person who collects, stores and treats waste oils must have a permit, keep and keep records

ID	Issue	Relevant Legislation	Limit Value / Liabilities
		2010-170, 14 / 2016-17, 95 / 2018-267 (other law))	of waste oils and of the amount collected, permit, keep and keep records of waste oils and of the amount collected, stored or treated, as well as the final disposal of residues after treatment, and provide the Agency with such information.
8	Waste vegetable oil	**Law on Waste Management:** 36/09, 88/10, 14/16 and 95/18- other law) and **Regulation on conditions, methods and procedures for waste oil management**: 71/10	- Law: Article 48: Owners and/or other holders of waste edible oils are obligated to collect separately waste edible oil, produced by food preparation, from other waste and transfer to the company with permit for collection i.e. treatment of waste oils. - Regulation: This Regulation prescribes conditions, manner and procedure of waste oil management which are not usable for their purpose. All waste oils are described through this Regulation, including lubricants, mineral, synthetic and edible oils. (Except waste oils with halogens, PCB, PCT and pentachlorophenol.)
9	Protection of Cultural and Natural Asset	**Law on Cultural Property:** 71/94, 52/11 (other law) and 99/11 (other law)	- This Law regulates the system of protection and use of cultural property and establishes conditions for performing of cultural property protection activity.
10	Waste Batteries and Accumulators	**Waste Management** Act: 36 / 2009-115, 88 / 2010-170, 14 / 2016-17, 95 / 2018-267 (other law)	- The Law on Waste Management prescribes the requirements in Article 47. - Traffic of batteries and accumulators containing more than 0.0005% by weight of mercury is prohibited, unless otherwise stated by this law. - The owner or other holder of spent batteries and accumulators, other than households, must hand them over for treatment to a licensed person. - The person or a company that collects, stores and treats used batteries and accumulators must have a permit to maintain them. Also, they should keep records of used batteries and accumulators and the amount that has been stored and treated should be provided to the Agency.
11	Medical Waste	**Waste Management** Act: 36 / 2009-115, 88 / 2010-170, 14 / 2016-17, 95 / 2018-267	The waste producer is obliged to; - draw up a waste management plan referred to in Article 15 of this Law and organize its implementation if it produces more than 100 tonnes of non-hazardous waste or more than 200 kilograms of hazardous waste per year; - Medical waste producer must ensure the reduction of waste in quantity, or hazardous characteristics of the medical waste at the site where waste is produced. Also, ensure the reuse of waste. - Producer of the waste has to sort hazardous and non-hazardous wastes and dispose them in appropriate packaging which is adapted to its characteristics, quantity, and method of temporary disposal, transposition and treatment. - Hazardous medical waste should be collected , transported ,packaged and marked in accordance to The Law on waste management and must be transported in special vehicles for transporting medical waste.

ID	Issue	Relevant Legislation	Limit Value / Liabilities
12	Soil Pollution	**Law on soil protection:** 112/2015 **Regulation on systematic monitoring of soil condition and quality:** 73/2019 **Regulation on limit values for pollutant, harmful and dangerous substances in soil:** 30/18 and 64/19	- This Law regulates soil protection, systematic monitoring of condition and quality, rehabilitation measures, remediation, recultivation, inspection and other issues of importance for protection and conservation of soil as a natural resource of national interest. - This Regulation defines Soil Monitoring Program, methodology for systematic monitoring of soil quality and condition, criteria for determining the number and layout of measurement sites, list of parameters for the particular soil type, list of methods and standards used for soil sampling, samples analysis and processing, extent and frequency of measurements, indicators for assessing the risk of soil degradation, deadlines and method of delivery data. This regulation prescribes limit values for pollutants, harmful and dangerous substances in soil and groundwater.
13	Groundwater Extraction	**Law on waters:** 30/10, 93/12, 101/16, 95/18, 95/18 **Regulation on determining in which cases water permit is required,** 30/17	- This Law regulates the legal status of waters, integrated water management, management of water bodies and water land, sources and method of financing water activities, supervision over the implementation of this Law as well other issues relevant to water management. This Regulation prescribes the cases where water permit is required.
14	Worn-out tires	**Waste Management** Act: 36 / 2009-115, 88 / 2010-170, 14 / 2016-17, 95 / 2018-267	- The person who collects, transports, treats or disposes worn-out tires must have a permit to conduct those actions, and also keep records of the quantities of used tired collected, treated to submit this information to the Agency.
15	Packaging waste	**Law on packaging and packaging waste:** 36/09 and 95/18	- This Law regulates environmental conditions that packaging must meet for putting into sale, packaging management and waste packaging, reporting on packaging and waste packaging, economic instrument as well as other issues of importance for the management of packaging and packaging waste.
16	Employees' Rights and Occupational Health and Safety	**Labor Law** (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 24/05, 61/05, 54/09, 32/13, 75/14, 13/17 (us), 113/17, 95/18)	- Article 191: If the court, during the proceedings, establishes that the termination of employment was without legal basis, it will decide (at the request of the employee) that the employee may return to work, and that the employee must be compensated for damages caused as well as that the employer must pay contributions for social insurance for the period in which the employee has not worked. The compensation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be in the amount of lost revenues, including deduction of the corresponding taxes and contributions in accordance with the law. - If the court, during the proceedings, establishes that the termination of employment was without legal basis, and the employee is not willing to return to work, the court will, at the request of the employee, oblige the employer to pay a compensation for damages in the amount of a maximum of 18 monthly salaries, depending on the time spent in employment, years of age and number of dependent family members (Article 191, paragraph 5). If the court during the proceedings establishes that the employer terminated the employment contract without any legal basis, but in the

ID	Issue	Relevant Legislation	Limit Value / Liabilities
			course of the proceedings the employer can prove that circumstances exist which reasonably indicate that the continuation of the employment relationship is not possible (taking into account all circumstances and interests of both parties), the court will reject the employee's request to return to work and determine a compensation of double the amount determined in paragraph 5 of Article 191 (Article 191, paragraph 6). However, if, during the proceedings, the court determines there was legal basis for termination of employment relationship but the employer acted contrary to the provisions of the law governing proceedings for termination of employment relationship, the court shall reject the request of the employee to return to work and order him\her to pay the compensation for damages in the amount of six monthly wages (Art. 191, paragraph 7). Calculation (average of mean and maximum values): average of irregular procedure (6 months), indemnity in lieu of reinstatement (9 and 18 months) and indemnity in the case of impossible reinstatement (18 and 36 months): 15.5 months
17	Land Use	**Forest Law** (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 30/20, 93/12, 89/15 and 95/18 (other law)	- Article 52: Pasturaging, grazing or acorn feeding in forest can be performed only if permitted by the forest owner or user, who can deliver a permit only if pasturaging, grazing, or acorn feeding is enacted by forest management plans and if the forest is not in the stage of regeneration. Pasturage shall be permitted on forest land prior to its afforestation. Livestock holders can use a forest for pasturage, browsing or acorn feeding, only if the livestock is supervised by livestock herders. The conditions under which grazing or pasturing cattle or acorn feeding (period of pasturage, browsing or acorn feeding, livestock species, number of heads, rate of compensation, the cattle tracks, etc.) shall be determined by the forest user, i.e. owner.
		Law on Forest (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 30/20, 93/12, 89/15 and 95/18 (other law)	- Article 65: The optimal accessibility of forests in a forest area shall be determined by the forest Development Plan. Forest road planning and construction is determined in detail by the program of forest road construction and maintenance, which is a component part of the Development Plan, as well as by the Plans and Programs. The coordination of road planning, construction and maintenance and cofinancing the road construction and maintenance in the function of private forest management, as well as the professional supervision shall be performed by a professional employed by a legal person under Article 70 paragraph 1 of this Law, with the participation of the representatives of the local self-government and forest owners.
18	Health and Safety	**The Law on Safety at Work** (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 101/05, 91/15, 113/17 (other law)	- Article 11: The Employer is obliged to provide preventive measures before the start of employee's work, during work, as well as for any change of technological process by choosing working and production methods with the highest health and safety measures, based on the application of HS regulations, the Law on labor, technical regulations and standards, regulations in the field of health care, working hygiene, health, retirement, disability insurance, etc. - Article 13: The Employer is obligated to have Risk Assessment for all working places in working environment and to determine the manner and measures for their elimination. - Article 15: The Employer is obligated to: designate HS Officer by the written act, to ensure workplaces with implemented health and safety measures, inform employees about new technologies and working tools, train employees for occupational health and safety, provide personal protective equipment, ensure maintaining of working equipment and personal protective equipment, engage a licensed legal entity for preventive and periodical checking of working equipment and periodical testing of working environment, provide medical examinations, provide first aid

ID	Issue	Relevant Legislation	Limit Value / Liabilities
			and train adequate number of people, stop any type of work which could threat the life or health of employees, provide fire protection, rescue and evacuation.
19	Health and Safety	**Law on Planning And Construction** (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 72/09, 81/09 (amendment), 64/10 (US), 24/11, 121/12, 42/13 (US), 50/13 (US), 98/13 (US), 132/14, 145/14, 83/18, 31/19 and 37/19 (other law))	- Article 3: Principles given in the annex shall be followed for construction of buildings in earthquake regions. - Article 132: The professional inspection is concerned with the concept of the facility, particularly from the aspect of: adequacy of the location in view of the type and use of the facility; the conditions for construction of the facility in view of the application of measures for the protection of the environment; the seismic, geological and technical, traffic and other conditions; the provision of energy conditions in comparison with the type of planned energy sources; the technical and technological properties of the facility; the technical, technological and organizational solutions for construction of the facility; up-datedness of the technical solutions and compatibility with the development programs in this field, as well as other prescribed conditions for the construction of the facility.
		Law on Fire Prevention (Official Gazette of *the Republic of Serbia*, No. 111/09, 20/15, 87/18 (other law), 87/18, 87/18 (other law))	- Article 24: The Company or other legal or natural person who is the owner or user of the object or land with the high risk of fire, is classified within the first category of the fire risk, and it is obligated to organize an implementation of fire preventive protective measurements, to provide technically equipped and trained fire unit with adequate number of firefighters and to provide adequate equipment and devices for fire extinguishing.
		Law on Occupational Safety and Health (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 101/05, 91/15, 113/17 (other law)8))	- Article 24a: Employer may require employees to use hazardous chemicals and other substances for which the obligation to draw up and submit a safety data sheet is prescribed, only if he has made the safety data sheet accessible to employees in accordance with the regulations on chemicals, and if he has applied all measures that arise from the contents of the safety data sheet. The employer shall have the safety data sheet in Serbian language, provide translation of the safety data sheet into the language comprehensible to the employee, and enable the employee to access the data contained in the safety data sheet.
		Law on Waste Management (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 36/09, 88/10, 14/16 and 95/18 (other law))	- Article 52: PCB-containing waste shall be collected separately. The following shall be prohibited: 1) Re-charging of transformers with PCB; 2) Re-use of PCB waste; 3) Obtaining PCB from the recycling of PCB waste; 4) Temporary storing of PCB, PCB waste or PCB-containing equipment for more than 24 months before the provision of their disposal or decontamination; 5) Incineration of PCB or PCB waste on ships; 6) Use of PCB-containing equipment if it is not in a proper operating condition or if it leaks.

ID	Issue	Relevant Legislation	Limit Value / Liabilities
20	Management of Chemicals	**Law on Chemicals** (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 36/2009, 88/2010, 92/2011, 93/2012 and 25/2015)	- Article 32: The manufacturer, importer, distributor and downstream user is required to store hazardous chemicals in such a way as not to endanger life and human health and the environment. The person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall collect, store and safely dispose of residual hazardous chemicals and empty packaging in the in accordance with the regulations governing waste management.
21	Protection of surface water and wetlands	**Water Law** (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 30/2010, 93/12, 101/16, 95/18, 95/18 (other law))	- Article 97: For the protection of water quality, it is prohibited to: 1) introduction into the surface and groundwater of wastewater containing hazardous and pollutants above the prescribed emission limit values that they may cause to the worsening of the current state; 2) discharge of wastewater into stagnant water, if that water is in contact with groundwater, which may endanger good ecological or chemical status stagnant water; 3) discharges from vessels or from the coast of pollutants directly or indirectly reach the waters and originate from any device from the ship or device transfer to or from the ship; 4) discharge of excessively thermally polluted water; 5) use of fertilizers or plant protection products in the coastal zone up to 5 m; 6) discharge into the public sewage of waste waters containing hazardous substances:- above the prescribed values,- which may adversely affect the possibility of sewage treatment,- which may damage the sewage system and the water treatment plant,- which may adversely affect the health of persons maintaining the sewage system; 7) use of abandoned wells as septic tanks; 8) to leave natural and artificial watercourses and lakes in the watercourse, on the other land, water-polluting materials; 9) washing of vehicles, machines, equipment and devices in surface water and in water land.
		Law on Mining and Geological Explorations (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, *No. 88/11101/15 and 95/18 (other law))*	Article 31: Geological explorations of mineral resources for obtaining the natural construction materials shall be carried out on the basis of Decision on the approval for exploration issued by the Ministry, or competent authority of the Autonomous Province if the exploration is carried out on the territory of the Autonomous Province, issued at the request of the entrepreneur
22	Using mine resources	**Guidance Note 6 of IFC on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources**	IFC describes critical habitats according to the following criteria (see Table below), and require clients not to implement any activity in such areas unless all of the below conditions are met: - No other viable alternatives within the region exist for development of the project on modified or natural habitats that are not critical; - The project does not lead to measurable adverse impacts on those biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated, and on the ecological processes supporting those biodiversity values;

ID	Issue	Relevant Legislation	Limit Value / Liabilities	
		(Published on June 27, 2019)	- The project does not lead to a net reduction in the global and/or national/regional population of any Critically Endangered or Endangered species over a reasonable period of time; and A robust, appropriately designed, and long-term biodiversity monitoring and evaluation program is integrated into the client's management program.	
23	Biodiversity Conservation	**Guidance Note 6 of IFC on Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources** (Published on June 27, 2019)	**Criteria**	
			1.Critically Endangered (CR)/ Endangered (EN) Species	(a) Areas that support globally important concentrations of an IUCN Red-listed EN or CR species (≥ 0.5% of the global population AND ≥ 5 reproductive unitsGN16 of a CR or EN species). (b) Areas that support globally important concentrations of an IUCN Red-listed Vulnerable (VU) species, the loss of which would result in the change of the IUCN Red List status to EN or CR and meet the thresholds in GN72(a). (c) As appropriate, areas containing important concentrations of a nationally or regionally listed EN or CR species.
			2. Endemic/ Restricted Range Species	a) Areas that regularly hold ≥10% of the global population size AND ≥10 reproductive units of a species.
			3. Migratory/ Congregatory Species	(a) Areas known to sustain, on a cyclical or otherwise regular basis, ≥ 1 percent of the global population of a migratory or congregatory species at any point of the species' lifecycle. (b) Areas that predictably support ≥10 percent of the global population of a species during periods of environmental stress.
			4. Highly Threatened and/or Unique Ecosystems	a) Areas representing ≥5% of the global extent of an ecosystem type meeting the criteria for IUCN status of CR or EN. b) Other areas not yet assessed by IUCN but determined to be of high priority for conservation by regional or national systematic conservation planning.
			5. Key Evolutionary Processes	Areas with such spatial features that is associated with genetically unique populations or subpopulations of plant and animal species.