



# WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste has a huge impact on the environment and human health, causing pollution, greenhouse gas emissions and losses of materials




EU waste management policies aim to reduce the environmental and health impacts of waste and improve Europe's resource efficiency. The European Union's approach to waste management is based on the "waste hierarchy". In 2018 revision of 5 main waste management directives was adopted (so called Circular Economy package). The new legislation requires Member States to take specific measures to prioritize prevention, re-use and recycling above landfilling and incineration, thus making the circular economy a reality. EU recycling targets require achieving 50% of recycling of municipal waste by 2020 and gradually achieving 65% of material recovery target by 2035, by the same year reduce waste landfilled to 10% or less, recycle 70% of construction and demolition waste by 2020.

### WASTE MANAGEMENT HIERARCHY



## Did you know?

Serbia in 2017 generated about 2.15 million tons of municipal waste.

<b>SERBIA</b>		<b>EU</b>
300 KG per capita		480 KG per capita
4% recycled		47% recycled
Most of waste is being landfilled		24% of waste is being landfilled

There are about 3500 of non-compliant landfills and dumpsites leaking pollution into the soil, air and water whereas modern sanitary landfills keep the materials contained. About 21% of waste is landfilled into sanitary landfills.

### Completing strategic framework for waste sector

Waste generation in Serbia has tendency to grow what also means growing need for proper waste management. In order to plan required actions for waste treatment according to waste management hierarchy fully complying with EU requirements in Serbia, following planning documents are under development:

National Waste Management Strategy and Waste Management Action Plan

Waste Prevention Programme

5 Directive Specific Implementation Plans including, Waste Framework, Packaging Waste, Electric and Electronic Waste, Waste Batteries and Accumulators and Landfill Directives.

These strategic documents will define Serbia's future waste management approach and will be completed in 2019.





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## Towards recycling society

In order to achieve 50% recycling target in Serbia, waste sector DSIP foresees stepwise approach establishing required infrastructure until 2035, emphasizing source separation, separate collection, secondary separation, establishing amenity sites and composting sites, etc.<sup>1</sup>

TABLE INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNED FOR MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT			
	High density urban Region – Belgrade	Regions with large conurbations – Novi Sad, Niš, Kragujevac	Other Regions
<b>1st Phase</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 100% collection coverage</li> <li>● Waste collection and transport</li> <li>● Source separation with separate collection of recyclables</li> <li>● Secondary separation of recyclables – sorting plant</li> <li>● Household waste reception / amenity sites (bulky waste, WEEE, hazardous)</li> <li>● Fully engineered sanitary landfill with compaction</li> <li>● Composting of green waste (parks and streets etc.)</li> <li>● Closure of existing landfills (cease of operations, gate and fence)</li> </ul>		
<b>2nd Phase</b>	Waste to Energy Home composting	Bio-waste collection and treatment and MBT, Home composting	Bio-waste collection and treatment and simple BTs in four regions, Home composting
<b>3rd Phase</b>	Recultivation of all old landfills and dumpsites selecting appropriate option		

Serbia is in the process of introducing regional waste management systems with 8 operational so far. By 2031 all waste will go into sanitary landfills or be treated in line with the hierarchy, non-compliant landfills will be closed and re-cultivated by 2035. These regional systems shall allow achieving modern waste management saving resources and protecting environment and human health, significantly reducing landfilling and increasing waste reuse and recycling at the same time creating green job opportunities.

### Negotiations regarding waste sector

It is assessed, that about 1,344 million euro will need to be invested in Serbia for proper waste management. Most of financial resources are expected from private funds, EU support and national funds. Nevertheless, this is significant amount of financial resources and time is needed to accumulate them and invest into establishment of waste management infrastructure. Therefore negotiations in waste sector will need to balance goal to establish environmentally sound waste management system as soon as possible with realistically available resources avoiding excess burden on inhabitants of the country. Such assessment is done in 5 DSIPs, which will be submitted together with the Negotiating Position for Chapter 27.

Implementation of EU environmental standards is essential to an improved quality of life for Serbian Citizens. Local self-governments, civil society organisations and citizens can make a big, positive impact improving waste management, in particular, in areas like recycling and biodegradable waste management.

<sup>1</sup>Actions and target dates reflect plans as described in the draft strategic document. This still may change during process of approval or as a result of negotiations.

