



**AGENCIJA ZA RAZVOJ
OPŠTINE KNJAŽEVAC**

Solid Waste Management in Republic of Serbia

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National Waste Management Strategy

- Adopted in 2003
- A basic document providing conditions for the rational and sustainable waste management
- Main goals: orientation of waste management for the next period, short-term and long-term period, in compliance with EU directives
- Main principles: sustainable development, regional approach to waste management, precaution, “the polluter pays”, implementation of the best practical environmental options (BPEO), producer’s responsibility

Waste Management Options according to the Strategy

- Waste reduction at source
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Composting
- Anaerobic Digestion
- Waste Incineration
- Other methods for treatment of waste
- Waste disposal



Waste Management Legal Framework

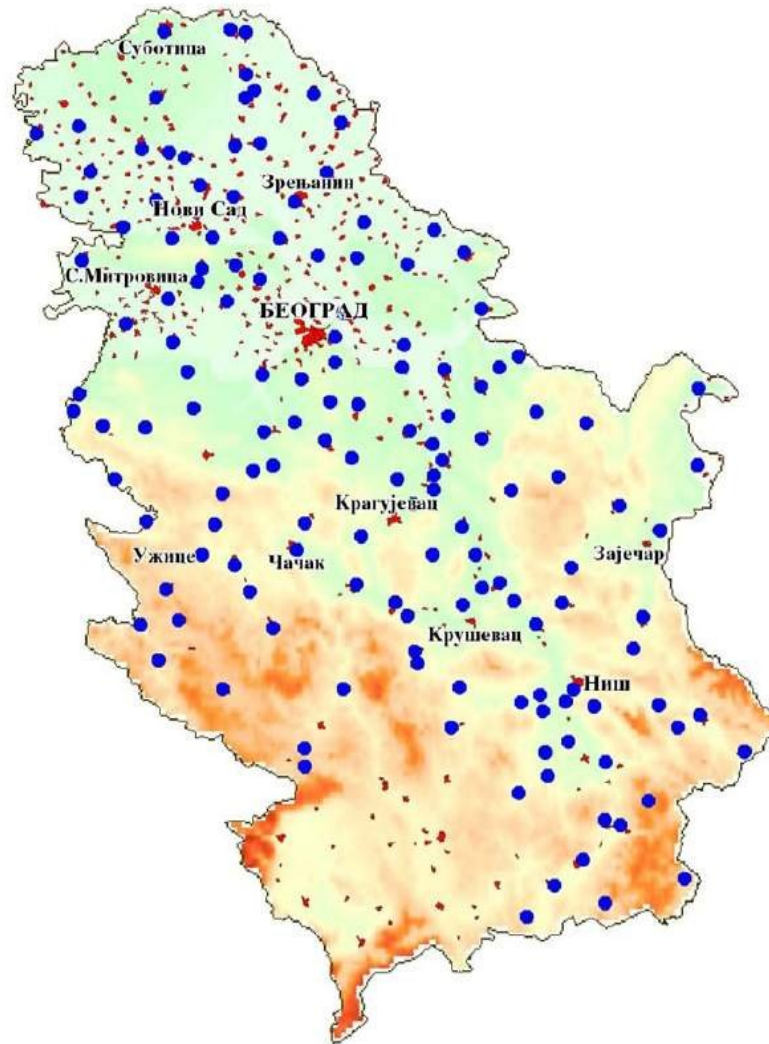
- Law on Waste Management in compliance with the EU Directives (2009)
- Law on packaging and packaging waste (2009)



Current situation in municipal waste management

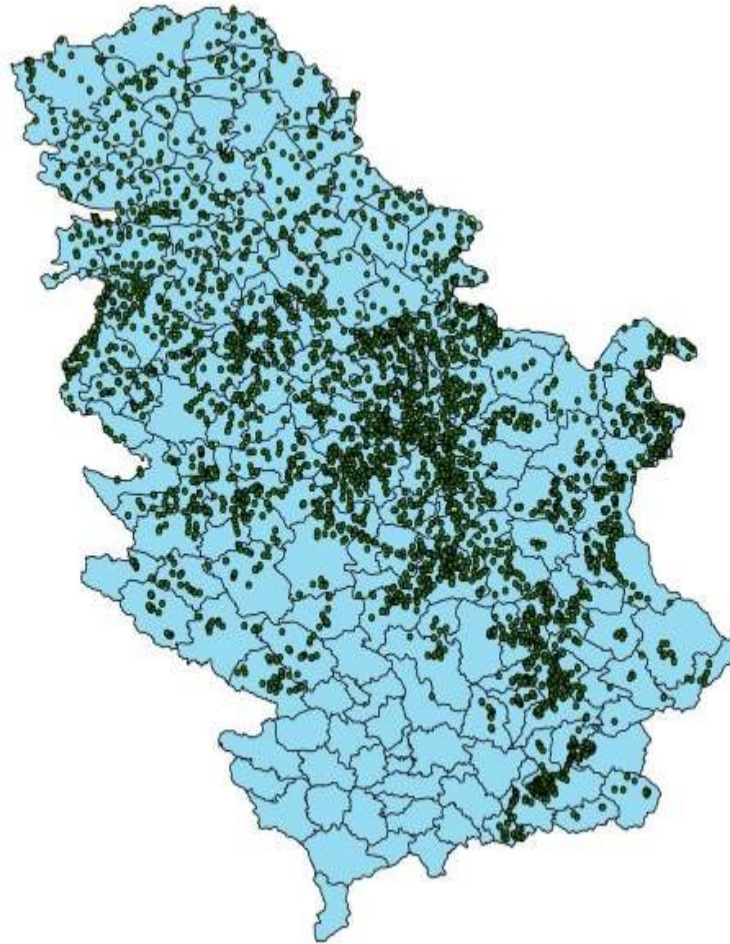
- Waste generation in Serbia is (SEPA – report for 2006): 1.37 kg/per capita/day (500 kg/year)
- 50.5 % of municipal waste is collected; Rural areas are not covered by organized waste collection
- Public Utility Companies – responsible for waste collection and transport
- Waste disposal without any pre-treatment
- There are about 160 official landfills (dumpsites)
- Dumpsites are often subject to uncontrolled burning
- Insufficient number of containers
- Organized recycling system is in the early beginning
- Low level of public awareness about waste management

Current situation in municipal waste management



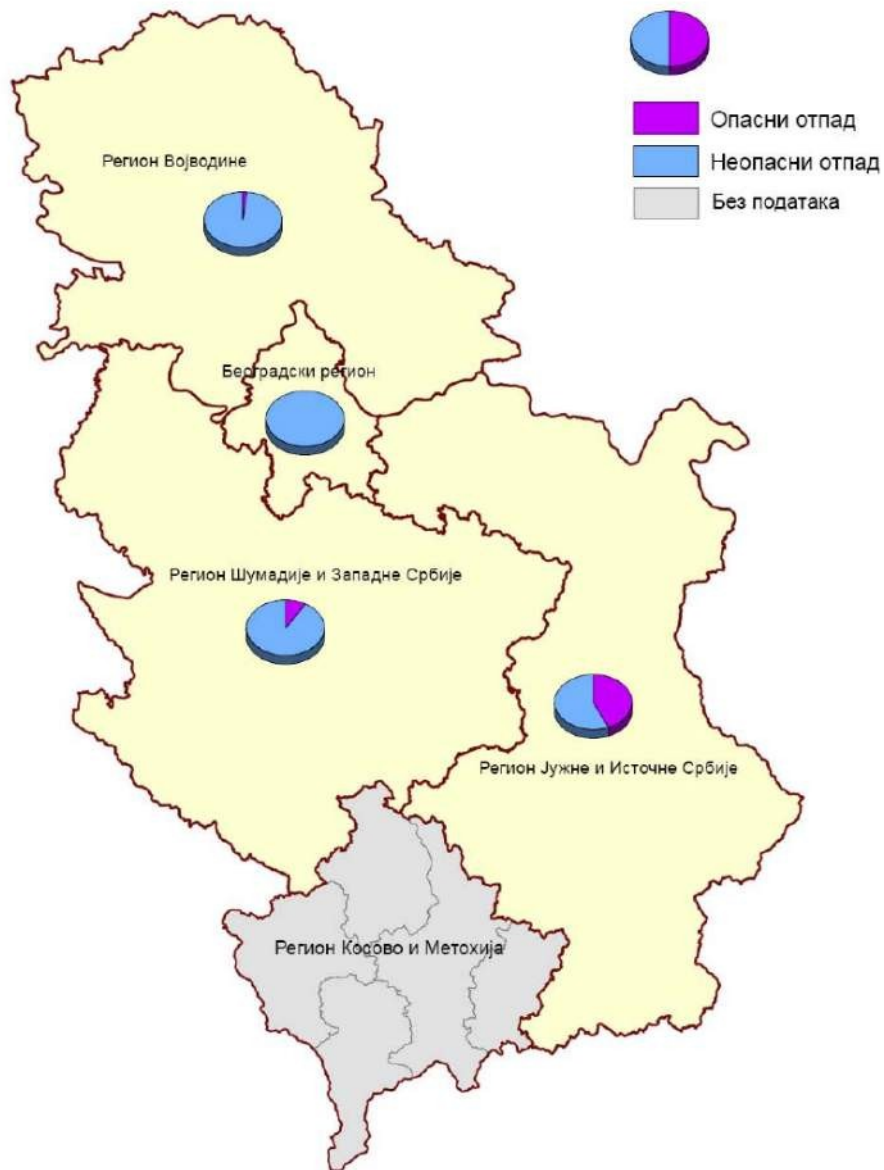
Location of all „legal“ landfills in Serbia

Current situation in municipal waste management



Location of all landfills in Serbia

Current situation in municipal waste management



Structure of hazardous and non-hazardous waste per regions

Required Capacities for Municipal Waste Management

According to the Strategy:

- 29 regional sanitary landfills
- 44 transfer stations
- 17 recycling centres
- 7 composting facilities
- 4 incinerators



Up to date

Construction of 7 regional sanitary landfills:

- Kikinda (Ada, Žitište, Nova Crnja, Novi Bečej, Bečej)
- Sremska Mitrovica (Šabac)
- Užice (Bajina Bašta, Požega, Arilje, Čajetina, Kosjerić, Lučani, Ivanjica, Čačak)
- Pirot (Dimitrovgrad, Bela Palanka, Babušnica)
- Leskovac (Lebane, Medvedja, Bojnik, Crna Trava, Vlasotince)
- Jagodina (Smederevska Palanka, Rekovac, Velika Plana, Čuprija)
- Lapovo (Batočina, Despotovac, Rača)

Regional landfill „Halovo“

- In October 2006, the location for the landfill is identified
- Agreement is signed by municipalities Zaječar, Boljevac, Knjaževac, Sokobanja, Negotin, Bor and Kladovo (260.409 inhabitants)
- Detailed regulation plan of „Halovo“ landfill is adopted in May 2012.

Future activities:

- Purchase of land (solving the property issues)
- Preparation of main design for construction
- Preparation of tendering documents
- Tendering procedure



Reasons why the implementation of Strategy is so slow:

- Lack of political will to implement Strategy and the Law
- Lack of financial resources
- Expensive process of waste treatment having in mind disperzed settlements and relatively low quantity of waste per capita
- „Social“ approach (full implementation will make services for citizens much more expensive)



Urgent actions

Further harmonization of legislation with the EU Directives

- Implementation of the Environmental and Sustainable development policies
- Construction of regional sanitary landfills

Hazardous waste treatment

- Hazardous waste redirection from the landfills
- Address of hot spot locations contaminated with hazardous waste
- Treatment and disposal facility for hazardous waste



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