



AMBASADORI ODORNOG  
RAZVOJA I ŽIVOTNE SREDINE  
ENVIRONMENTAL AMBASSADORS  
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



**Environmental Ambassadors  
for Sustainable Development**  
(Acronym: **EASD**)

[www.ambassadors-env.com](http://www.ambassadors-env.com)

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## **Country Specific Report - Serbia**

Written Contribution for the 2019 EC Annual Report

*Snapshots on Chapter 15 & 27, related to ENV.net 3 thematic activities for Country*



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## 1. Introduction

For Serbia, accession process started in 2003<sup>1</sup>. In April 2005 country receives a positive assessment in the Report on the readiness of (at that time) Serbia and Montenegro to negotiate a Stabilization and Association Agreement with the EU (Feasibility Study<sup>2</sup>) and in October 2005 negotiations were initialized between the European Union and Serbia and Montenegro on concluding the Stabilization and Association Agreement. In April 2008 the Stabilization and Association Agreement between the European Union and Serbia was signed (the EU adopted the decision not to implement the Interim Trade Agreement (TPA) signed along with the SAA). In December 2009 Serbia submitted its application for EU membership. In June 2010 the EU adopted the decision on initiating the ratification of the Stabilization and Association Agreement between the European Union and Serbia, followed in January 2011 with the European Parliament ratification of the Stabilization and Association Agreement between the EU and Serbia. *In March 2012 the European Council has granted Serbia membership candidate status*; in July 2013 the EU Council confirmed that the SAA ratification was finalized in the Member States<sup>3</sup>. *The Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) entered into force in September 2013*, thus granting the Republic of Serbia the status of an associated country to the European Union. In 2014 in Brussels held the First Intergovernmental Conference, which marked the formal start of Serbia's negotiations to join the EU.

Until now<sup>4</sup> opened for negotiation are chapters<sup>5</sup>: 5, 6, 7, 13, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 32, 33 and 35.

The structure of bodies for the coordination of the accession process<sup>6</sup>, shows that each Chapter have Chapter Negotiation Group (with prescribed role of Ministry of European Integration<sup>7</sup>), as well as bodies at horizontal-governmental level: Negotiation Team<sup>8</sup>, Coordination Body Council and Coordination Body<sup>9</sup>.

**This report**<sup>10</sup> focuses on ENV.net3 targeted activities in Serbia in 2018 (and do not cover other subchapters). **Methodology used** is as follows. For the starting point, we use EC Annual Report 2018<sup>11</sup>, and some relevant official documents, like Screening Reports<sup>12</sup>. For Chapter 27, we take in account NGOs activities<sup>13 14</sup> and Coalition 27 “shadow report”<sup>15</sup>. In reporting progress, we rely on: - monitoring of implementation of NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE ACQUIS-Third Revision, 2018<sup>16</sup> by information we could find (transparently shared with interested parties) at

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<sup>1</sup> June 2003 The Summit in Thessaloniki confirmed the European future of states in the Western Balkans according to individual progress of each of them separately. The “regatta” principle was also adopted.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/studija.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.mei.gov.rs/eng/serbia-and-eu/history/>

<sup>4</sup> October 2018

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.mei.gov.rs/eng/serbia-and-eu/history/>

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/nacionalna\\_dokumenta/pregovori\\_sa\\_eu/structure\\_bodies\\_coordination\\_accession\\_process.pdf](http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/nacionalna_dokumenta/pregovori_sa_eu/structure_bodies_coordination_accession_process.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.mei.gov.rs/eng/serbia-and-eu/who-is-who/>

<sup>8</sup> [http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/nacionalna\\_dokumenta/pregovori\\_sa\\_eu/negotiating\\_team\\_september\\_17.pdf](http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/nacionalna_dokumenta/pregovori_sa_eu/negotiating_team_september_17.pdf) ;

[http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/pristupni\\_pregovori/members\\_negotiating\\_team\\_may17.pdf](http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/pristupni_pregovori/members_negotiating_team_may17.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.mei.gov.rs/eng/serbia-and-eu/who-is-who/coordination-body-for-eu-accession-process>

<sup>10</sup> Prepared by Environmental Ambassadors for Sustainable Development Team of Experts

<sup>11</sup> EC Serbia 2018 Report, available at

<https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/20180417-serbia-report.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> Chapter 15 Screening Report, available at

[http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/eu\\_dokumenta/Skrining/screening\\_report\\_ch\\_15.pdf](http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/eu_dokumenta/Skrining/screening_report_ch_15.pdf)

Chapter 27 Screening Report, available at [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/screening\\_report\\_serbia\\_-\\_chapter\\_27\\_-\\_environment.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/screening_report_serbia_-_chapter_27_-_environment.pdf) , and

[http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/skrining/screening\\_report\\_chapter\\_27.pdf](http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/skrining/screening_report_chapter_27.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> <http://eukonvent.org/> <http://eukonvent.org/category/vesti/> <http://eukonvent.org/category/saopstenja/>

<sup>14</sup> ENV net 3 network established under ENV.net 1 and ENV.net 2 projects

<sup>15</sup> Available at

<sup>16</sup> NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE ACQUIS-Third Revision , Available at

[http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/nacionalna\\_dokumenta/npaa/third\\_revision\\_npaa\\_18.pdf](http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/nacionalna_dokumenta/npaa/third_revision_npaa_18.pdf)

competent authorities web sites<sup>17</sup> (this is in practice limiting to Laws and not to Rules, procedures and Sub-laws) , as well as - research and activities achieved within ENV.net3 regional project. It is suggestion that this report is complementary with other available relevant reports; not having scope and intension to cover all issues and all possible angles of approaches.

## 2. Obligations of Membership

### 2.1. Energy (Under Chapter 15)

For Chapter 15 (Energy), after explanatory and bilateral screening in 2014, screening report<sup>18</sup> conditioned opening was determined with the opening benchmarks for this chapter. The implementation programme for the energy strategy for 2017-2023 is in place.

#### 2.1.1. Renewable Energy

Although legal measures have been adopted to create a framework for attracting investments to the sector (such as feed-in tariffs), other elements are still missing. In year 2018, it is strong opposition against small hydro in protected areas by NGOs, scientific community, as well as by some of competent authorities from environmental sector (rivers in Stara Planina).

In May 2018, EASD supported WWF Adria to send the letter<sup>19</sup> to EC related small hydro, with “readiness to support the European Commission with our expertise, knowledge and network in undertaking such a task. Only by working together, across all sectors of society, we can make a shift in energy planning that will cater to environmental and socio-economic needs while also meeting energy demands”. In the letter, it is the note that “location for small hydropower plants is neither determined through system scale approach on river basin or national level, nor through the process of energy strategy development, also meaning that no strategic environmental assessment is ever done for this sector.”

Additionally to note that EASD ( Environmental Ambassadors for Sustainable Development), as the main organizer of The 14th Regional Conference – EnE18 “Environment to Europe”, held on June 5th 2018 in Belgrade<sup>20</sup>, organized Panel on Nature Protection – Nature Responsive Development, with respective Panelists. The panelists were in agreement that it is possible to develop responsibility towards nature, but it is essential clearly defined systematic approach at the level of Serbia, which would involve inter-sectoral integration of nature protection and natural resources in all sectoral policies and coordinated involvement of representatives of governmental and non-governmental institutions, and representatives of scientific and educational institutions .

#### 2.1.2. Energy Efficiency

Serbia has not achieved full alignment with the Energy Efficiency acquis<sup>21</sup> and it was “limited progress to promoting investments in energy efficiency”<sup>22</sup>.

Serbia is a Party of Treaty Establishing Energy Community (RS Official Gazette 62/2006); among other, the Treaty aims “...promotion of energy efficiency ... in the region”).

ENV.net3 research, conducted in 2018. by EASD<sup>23</sup> and implemented by Media archive “Ebart” shows that in written media in Serbia the term “energy efficiency” appear in below presented numbers:

<sup>17</sup> Ministry for Environment <http://www.ekologija.gov.rs/> , Chapter 27 Negotiation Group <http://www.pregovarackagrupa27.gov.rs/> and Serbia and Climate Change <http://www.klimatskepromene.rs/english/homepage-climate-changes/> ; all pages visited at the time of this Report preparation in October 2018

<sup>18</sup> [http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/eu\\_dokumenta/Skrining/screening\\_report\\_ch\\_15.pdf](http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/eu_dokumenta/Skrining/screening_report_ch_15.pdf)

<sup>19</sup> Based on

<https://www.google.rs/search?q=2+Regional+Strategy+for+sustainable+hydropower+in+the+Western+Balkans.+Final+report%2C+draft+V3%2C+November+2017.&oq=2+Regional+Strategy+for+sustainable+hydropower+in+the+Western+Balkans.+Final+report%2C+draft+V3%2C+November+2017.&aqs=chrome..69i57.1823j0j8&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8> ;

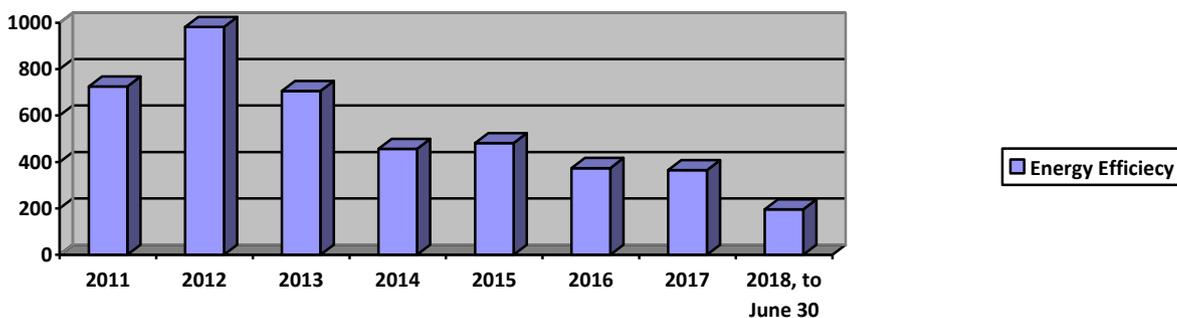
<https://www.wbif.eu/content/stream/Sites/website/library/WBEC-REG-ENE-01-Final-Report-05.12a.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> <http://ambassadors-env.com/en/2018/05/23/join-us-for-june-5th-conference-agenda-is-available/> ;

<https://www.slobodnaevropa.org/a/porej-jo%C5%A1-mo%C5%BEemo-sa%C4%8Duvati-reke-od-mini-elektrana/29484598.html?fbclid=IwAR3JUDg4gW5pxKI0sf0KIPthGokqGdvm4b8BoFb-LyWZqV5EivxzdnkE11>

<sup>21</sup> [http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/eu\\_dokumenta/Skrining/screening\\_report\\_ch\\_15.pdf](http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/eu_dokumenta/Skrining/screening_report_ch_15.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> No <https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/20180417-serbia-report.pdf>

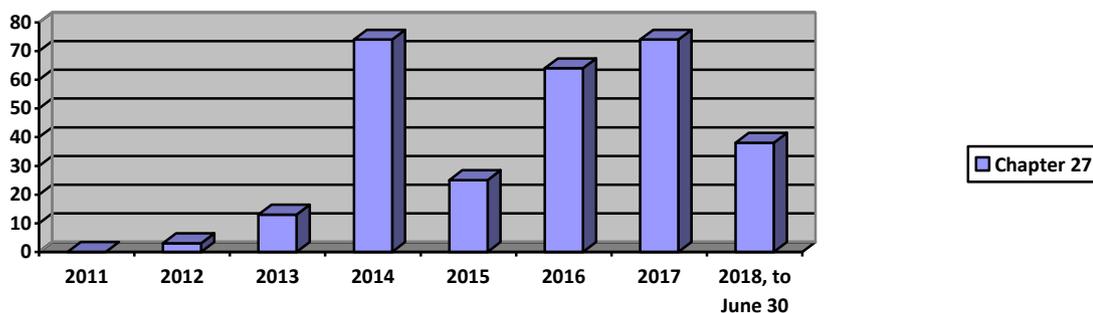


As shown, the trend is visible and justifies more awareness rising and knowledge based activities. To note that EASD is performing education activities on energy efficiency within the FEE Eco-schools network in Serbia (more than 100 schools; network facilitating in Serbia by EASD).

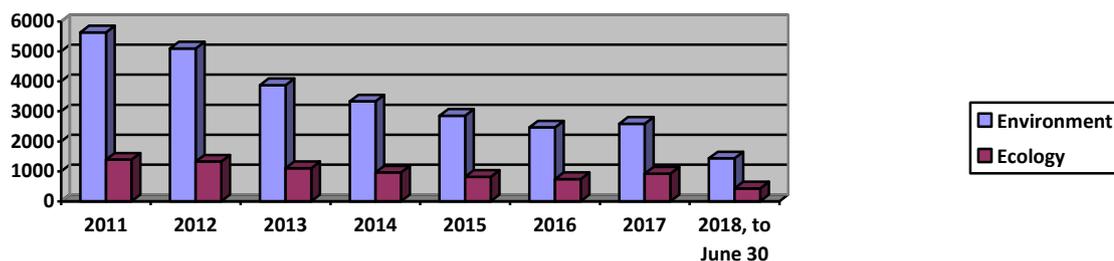
## 2.2. Environment (Under Chapter 27)

For Chapter 27 (Environment and Climate Change) after explanatory and bilateral screening in 2014, screening report<sup>24</sup>, by EC Serbia “can be considered sufficiently prepared for negotiations on this chapter. Therefore, the Commission recommends the opening of accession negotiations with Serbia on Chapter 27 Environment”. The first draft of Negotiation Position was sent to EC for unformal consultation in June 2018<sup>25</sup> and EC sent comments on this text<sup>26</sup>.

ENV.net3 research, conducted in 2018. by EASD<sup>27</sup> and implemented by Media archive “Ebart” shows that in written media in Serbia the term “Chapter 27” appear in below presented numbers:



At the same time, ENV.net3 research, conducted in 2018. by EASD<sup>28</sup> and implemented by Media archive “Ebart” shows that in written media in Serbia the term “Environment/Ecology” appear in below presented numbers:



<sup>23</sup> Environmental Ambassadors for Sustainable Development

<sup>24</sup> [http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/skrining/screening\\_report\\_chapter\\_27.pdf](http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/skrining/screening_report_chapter_27.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> <http://www.pregovarackagrupa27.gov.rs/odrzan-sastanak-pregovaracke-grupe-27-5/#more-890?lang=lat>

<sup>26</sup> <http://www.ekologija.gov.rs/odrzan-sastanak-pregovaracke-grupe-27-i-sektorskih-radnih-grupa/>

<sup>27</sup> Environmental Ambassadors for Sustainable Development

<sup>28</sup> Environmental Ambassadors for Sustainable Development

As the outreach, seems that environmental issues in general are less and less having attention in written media in Serbia and/or less communicate in and with public.

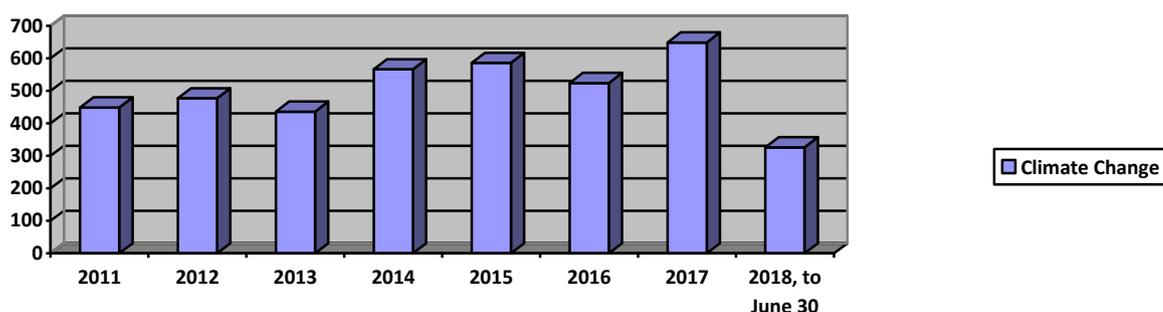
### 2.2.1. Water Quality and Management

EASD activities presented in 2.1.2 could also consider in this thematic issue.

### 2.2.2. Climate Change

In climate change, Serbia has achieved some level of preparation but implementation is at very early stage<sup>29</sup>. As noted, in May 2017, Serbia ratified Paris Agreement and in October 2017 submitted its second communication to UNFCCC; however, the accuracy of data provided needs to be improved. Recommendations is that Serbia should implement the Paris Agreement, including a comprehensive strategy for climate change, consistent with the EU 2030 framework for climate and energy policies and well integrated into relevant sectors.

ENV.net3 research, conducted in 2018. by EASD<sup>30</sup> and implemented by Media archive “Ebart” shows that in written media in Serbia the term “climate change” appear in below presented numbers:



In the NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE ACQUIS-Third Revision, 2018<sup>31</sup>, planned:

Law	NPAA	Achieved until October 2018
Law on Climate Change	2018/II	NOT APPROVED (Public widely consulted)

To note that Draft Law on Climate Change is prepared by Ministry of Environment also includes previously prepared Law on GHG Emission Reduction. In April 2018, EASD sent to Ministry written opinion on draft Law, participating in Law development.

In addition, final draft Climate Change Strategy with Action Plan is prepared by IPA 2014 supported project<sup>32</sup>.

### 2.2.3. Waste Management

Regarding waste management, there is a good level of alignment with the acquis; implementation is at an early stage<sup>33</sup>.

ENV.net3 research, conducted in 2018. by EASD<sup>34</sup> and implemented by Media archive “Ebart” shows that in written media in Serbia the term “waste” appear in below presented numbers:

<sup>29</sup> EC Serbia 2018 Report, available at

<https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/20180417-serbia-report.pdf>

<sup>30</sup> Environmental Ambassadors for Sustainable Development

<sup>31</sup> NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE ACQUIS-Third Revision , Available at

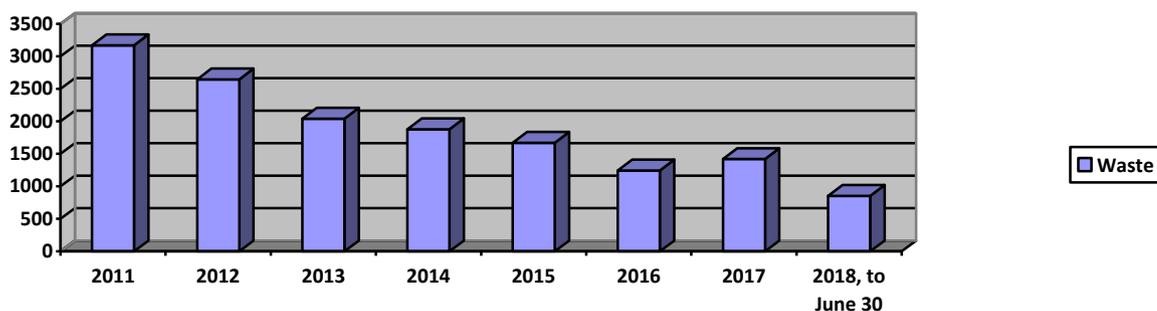
[http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/nacionalna\\_dokumenta/npaa/third\\_revision\\_npaa\\_18.pdf](http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/nacionalna_dokumenta/npaa/third_revision_npaa_18.pdf)

<sup>32</sup> <http://www.serbiacclimatestrategy.eu/>

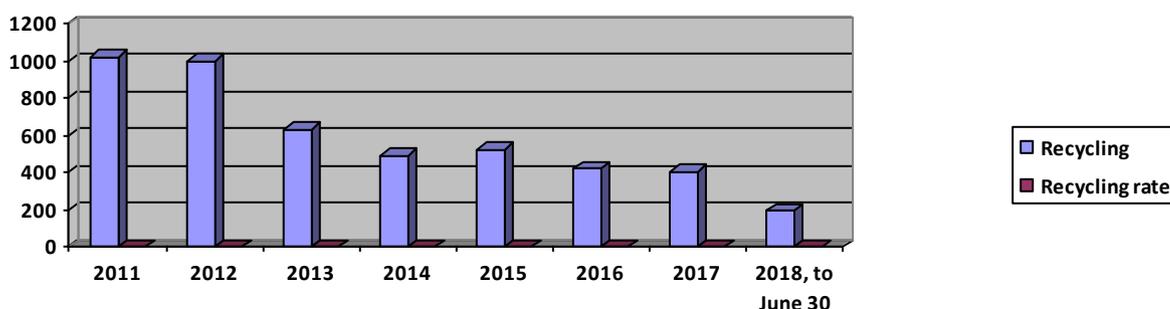
<sup>33</sup> EC Serbia 2018 Report, available at

<https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/20180417-serbia-report.pdf>

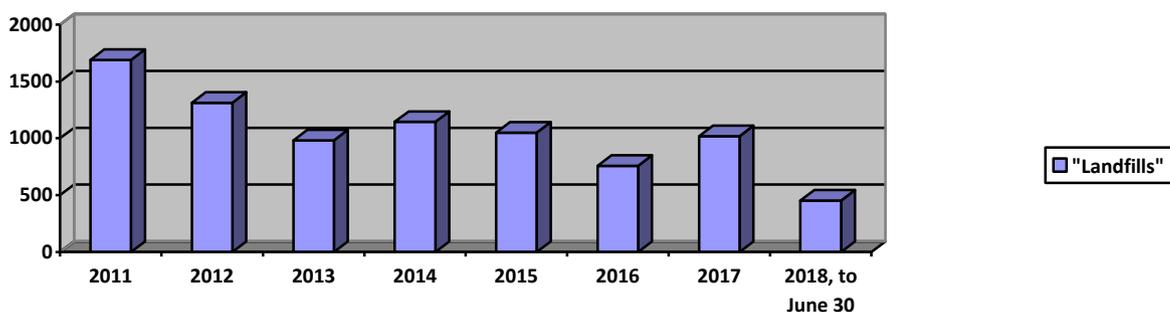
<sup>34</sup> Environmental Ambassadors for Sustainable Development



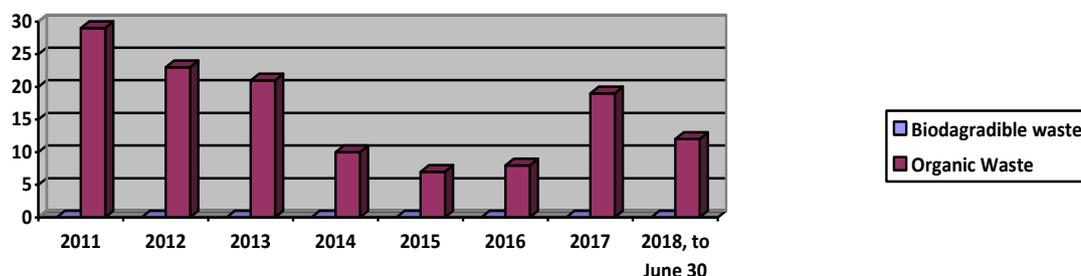
ENV.net3 research, conducted in 2018. by EASD<sup>35</sup> and implemented by Media archive “Ebart” shows that in written media in Serbia the term “recycling/recycling rate” appear in below presented numbers:



ENV.net3 research, conducted in 2018. by EASD<sup>36</sup> and implemented by Media archive “Ebart” shows that in written media in Serbia the term “Landfills (in Serbian “deponije”)” appear in below presented numbers:



ENV.net3 research, conducted in 2018. by EASD<sup>37</sup> and implemented by Media archive “Ebart” shows that in written media in Serbia the term “biodegradable waste/organic waste” appear in below presented numbers:



<sup>35</sup> Environmental Ambassadors for Sustainable Development

<sup>36</sup> Environmental Ambassadors for Sustainable Development

<sup>37</sup> Environmental Ambassadors for Sustainable Development

In the NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE ACQUIS-Third Revision, 2018<sup>38</sup>, no Law is planned for 2018 in waste management sub-sector; however the Law planned for the beginning of 2019 should be at certain stage of preparation:

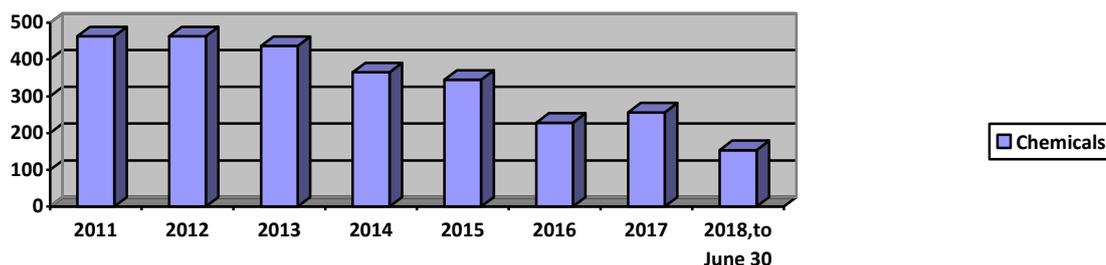
Law	NPAA	Achieved until October 2018
Law amending the Law on Waste Management	2019/II	It is information that Law is drafted; no evidence on public consultation

The (updated) National Waste Management Strategy<sup>39</sup>, the National Waste Management Plan, as well as the Waste Prevention Programme are under development<sup>40</sup>, and planned to be finalized in 2019. Development of related DSIPs (Directive Specific Implementation Plan) is in process through different projects; important for preparation of Negotiation Position for Chapter 27. It is concern those DSIPs as consequences of input data and information will be outdated with sector development.

#### 2.2.4. Chemicals (and GMO's<sup>41</sup>) and Animal Welfare

There is a high level of alignment with the acquis on chemicals<sup>42</sup>. The legislation framework created by the adoption of the Law on Chemicals and Law on Biocidal Products along with the relevant bylaws has established a modern system of chemicals management, which is significantly harmonized with EU regulations.

ENV.net3 research, conducted in 2018. by EASD<sup>43</sup> and implemented by Media archive "Ebart" shows that in written media in Serbia the term "Chemicals" appear in below presented numbers:



In the NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE ACQUIS-Third Revision, 2018<sup>44</sup>, plans in this subchapter in Serbia are

Law	NPAA	Achieved until October 2018
Law on Biocidal Products	2018/IV	Not approved
Law amending the Animal Welfare Law	2018/III	Not approved

By sending letters to Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Health, EASD warn on obligation to end mercury use in dentistry.

<sup>38</sup> NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE ACQUIS-Third Revision , Available at [http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/nacionalna\\_dokumenta/npaa/third\\_revision\\_npaa\\_18.pdf](http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/nacionalna_dokumenta/npaa/third_revision_npaa_18.pdf)

<sup>39</sup> to reflect legal provisions on waste minimization and waste separation at source, and to include quantitative targets for waste recovery and recycling, as well as revision of waste management financing system and additional economic instruments for special waste streams

<sup>40</sup> By support of Twinning project

<sup>41</sup> In Serbia, GMO's are not part of Chapter 27

<sup>42</sup> EC Serbia 2018 Report, available at

<https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/20180417-serbia-report.pdf>

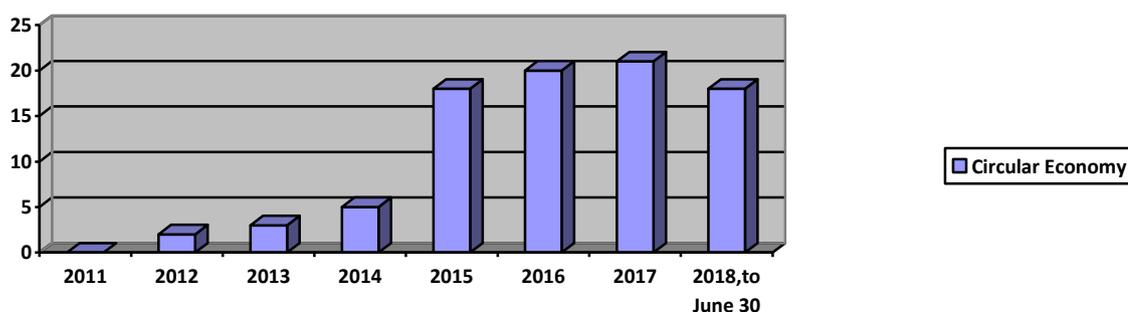
<sup>43</sup> Environmental Ambassadors for Sustainable Development

<sup>44</sup> NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE ACQUIS-Third Revision , Available at [http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/nacionalna\\_dokumenta/npaa/third\\_revision\\_npaa\\_18.pdf](http://www.mei.gov.rs/upload/documents/nacionalna_dokumenta/npaa/third_revision_npaa_18.pdf)

### 2.2.5. Circular Economy

Term “circular economy” is not mentioned in 2018 EC Report<sup>45</sup>, as well as in NGOs “Shadow-no Progress Report”<sup>46</sup>; however CSOs in 2018 starting to raise this issue<sup>47</sup>. Serbia is implementing some initiatives that support the circular economy, already listed in “Serbian National Profile 2018” prepared by Serbian Environmental Agency for EEA 2018 edition of the More from Less report, as well as in the Study on Achievements and Perspectives towards a Green Economy and Sustainable Growth in Serbia<sup>48</sup>

Circular economy concept in Serbia is still in its early stage. ENV.net3 prepares separate Snapshot report on Circular Economy in Serbia<sup>49</sup>; in research, conducted in 2018. by EASD<sup>50</sup> and implemented by Media archive “Ebart” shows that in written media in Serbia the term “Circular economy” appear in below presented numbers:



Data itself shows not too much attention to circular economy; however, trend is growing. We did not research of real understanding of the term – mostly the term circular economy appears within waste recycling issues.

In 2018, EASD performed some milestone activities related circular economy in Serbia. These include:

- activities targeted textile, with output text “Textile and Fashion within Circular Economy concept”<sup>51</sup>;
- Beat the Plastic Pollution competition<sup>52</sup>;
- Eco-Paket/Package competition (reuse of TetraPak packing waste)<sup>53</sup> in the Eco-schools network in Serbia,
- Knowledge based advocacy on the Circular Economy Concept meaning<sup>54</sup>, and
- **EASD/ENV.net Serbia Initiative to update/rethink National Strategy for Sustainable Use of Natural Resources<sup>55</sup> in the frame of circular economy concept** (supported in October 2018 by National Convention on the European Union (NCEU) and sent to Ministry of Environment).

<sup>45</sup> EC Serbia 2018 Report, available at <https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/20180417-serbia-report.pdf>

<sup>46</sup> <https://rs.boell.org/en/2018/05/30/chapter-27-serbia-no-progress-report>

<sup>47</sup> Under the ENV.net3 project umbrella, and also look at <http://eukonvent.org/> <http://eukonvent.org/category/vesti/>  
<sup>48</sup> <http://eukonvent.org/category/saopstenja/>

[http://www.undp.org/content/dam/serbia/Publications%20and%20reports/English/UNDP\\_SRB\\_Study\\_on\\_Achievements\\_and\\_Perspectives\\_towards\\_a\\_Green\\_Economy\\_and\\_Sustainable\\_Growth\\_in\\_Serbia.pdf](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/serbia/Publications%20and%20reports/English/UNDP_SRB_Study_on_Achievements_and_Perspectives_towards_a_Green_Economy_and_Sustainable_Growth_in_Serbia.pdf)

<sup>49</sup> Separate Report prepared within ENV.net3 project: 2018 Spotlight Report on Circular Economy in Serbia (Authors: A.Mihajlov, A.Mladenovic, F.Jovanovic)

<sup>50</sup> Environmental Ambassadors for Sustainable Development

<sup>51</sup> available on request

<sup>52</sup> <http://ambassadors-env.com/blog/2018/05/21/izabrani-najbolji-radovi-na-kreativnom-konkursu-u-kostac-sa-plastikom-nagrada-ce-biti-urucene-5-juna-na-14-regionalnoj-konferenciji-zivotna-sredina-ka-evropi/>

<sup>53</sup> <http://ambassadors-env.com/en/project/eco-schools-call-for-schools-to-participate/>

<sup>54</sup> <http://ambassadors-env.com/en/2018/05/23/guest-lectures-made-at-two-universities-in-serbia-circular-economy-is-concept-and-process-and-still-not-full-circle/>; <http://ambassadors-env.com/en/2018/10/09/circular-economy-knowledge-based-advocacy-in-eco-schools-network-in-serbia/>

<sup>55</sup> The Law on Environmental Protection (The Official Gazette RS Nr. 135/04) requires that the National Environmental Strategy and *National Strategy for Sustainable use of Natural Resources* be developed for the period of at least ten years.

### 2.2.6. *Wildlife and Nature Protection*

EASD activities presented in 2.1.2, could be also considered in this thematic issue.

## 3. Conclusions and recommendations

- Serbia is progressing towards EU accession; **however sector environment (and climate action), is not among priorities on decision makers agenda. Consequently, sector is under pressure of non-effective financing, low institutional, human and technical capacities, as well as within the inter-sectoral cooperation with diagnosis that needed transformation is very slow;**
- It is **need to** mainstream sustainability in risk management and **foster long-termism** (environmental and climate risks are currently not always adequately taken into account by the financial sector; social factors can also have concrete consequences for financial institutions including legal risks, etc.);
- Environmental (and climate action) policy framework need to be reinforced in key economic and sectoral policies (like proper implementation of SEA, EIA, IPCC/Industrial Directives, investment tools);
- It is necessary **to accelerate the awareness raising and dissemination of science/knowledge in environment and climate action issues (as well as energy efficiency)**; under the umbrella of ENV.net3 project in Serbia knowledge based activities are acknowledged, as presented in this report. Such CSOs activities in sector, as a crucial component to long-term sustainable transition, should be financial supported, also by international donors; proactively cooperation between different stakeholder groups on environmental and climate action issues (like NGOs with youth) and increase its communication with the media, need to have more support;
- It important to assure that quality, equity and relevance of **education and training on environment and climate action** match societal and economic needs.

## 4. Main references / Bibliography

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- Different web pages given in reference notes within the text, all pages visited at the time of this Report preparation in October 2018
- EASD e-brochure “Textile and Fashion within Circular Economy concept” , 2018; available on request
- EC Serbia 2018 Report, available at <https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/20180417-serbia-report.pdf>

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