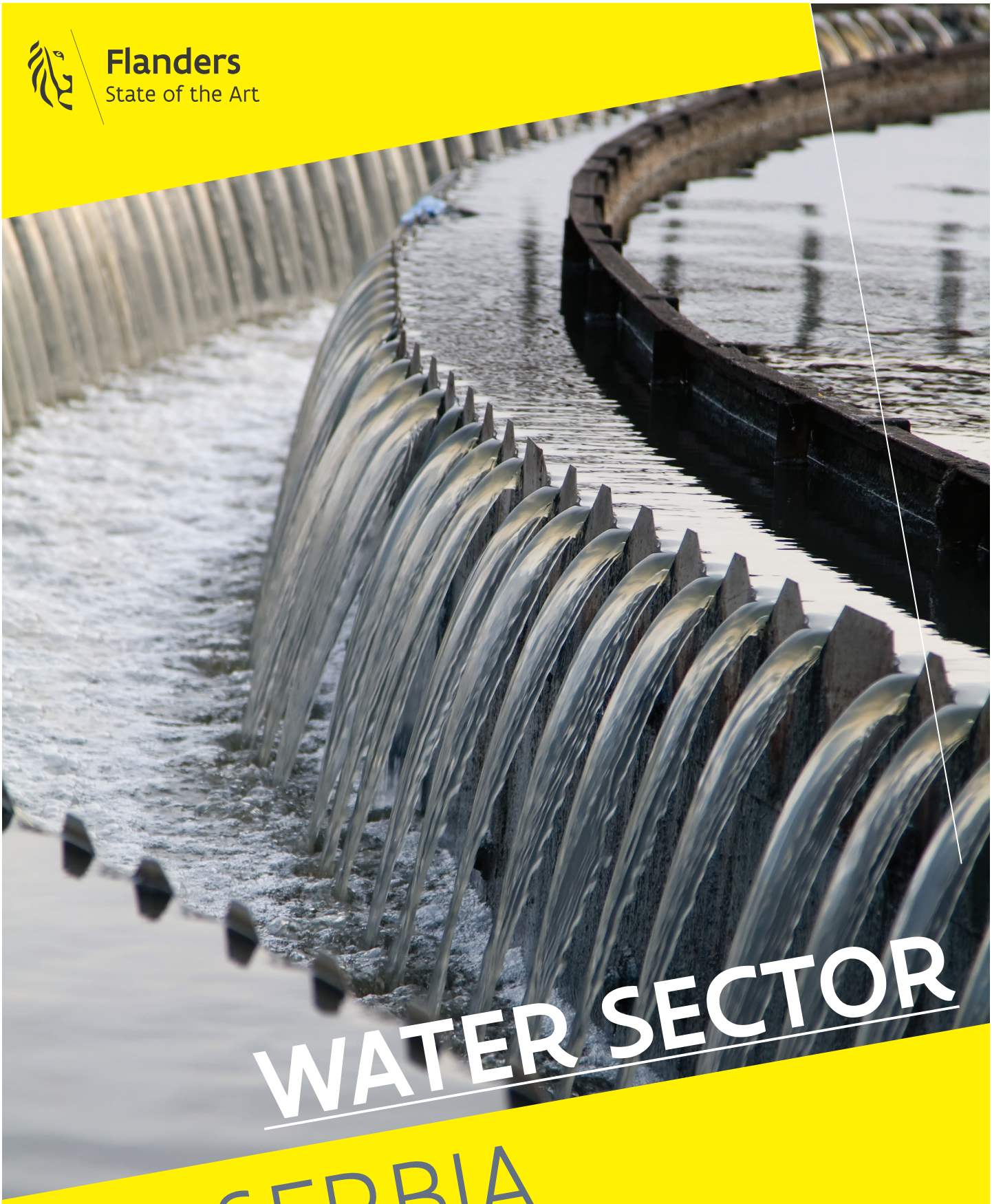
Flanders
State of the Art



WATER SECTOR

IN SERBIA

FLANDERS INVESTMENT & TRADE MARKET SURVEY

Water Sector in Serbia

Economic and Trade Office

Embassy of Belgium

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Contents

Introduction

Serbia has advanced with harmonising its legal framework with the environment acquis in recent years, but further substantial efforts are needed, especially in the areas of waste management, water management and wastewater treatment, nature protection, industrial pollution control and risk management, and air quality. Moreover, Serbia needs to further align with climate legislation. Serbia was granted EU candidate status in March 2012 and its environmental policies and legal framework are strongly influenced by the EU accession negotiations. Serbia, as a candidate country is slowly adapting to the EU's environmental standards.

However, Chapter 27, the largest of the 35 negotiation Chapters in terms of legislation, is yet to be opened. While the European Commission has noted, in its 2016 assessment report, that Serbia is still at an early stage of aligning policies and legislation with the environment and climate change acquis, even though some progress in further aligning was made, the Serbian Government has, according to the Post-Screening Documents, to fully harmonize its national legal and regulatory framework with respect to the environmental issues by 2018.

General information on Serbia

Serbia, officially the Republic of Serbia (Serbian: Република Србија/Republika Srbija), is a landlocked sovereign state situated at the crossroads of Central and Southeast Europe, covering the southern part of the Pannonian Plain and the central Balkans. Serbia is situated along a number of cultural, geographic, and climatic crossroads. It borders Hungary to the north; Romania and Bulgaria to the east; Macedonia to the south; and Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro to the southwest. Serbia numbers around 7 million residents, and its capital, Belgrade, ranks among the largest cities in Southeast Europe.

Region – southeast Europe, non EU member

Size – 77,474 km^2

Geography – mountainous in south, fertile plains to north

Language – Serbian 88.1%, Hungarian 3.5%, Romany 2.1%, Bosnian 2%, other 4.3%

Religion – Serbian orthodox 84.6%, Catholic 5%, Muslim 3.1%, other 7.3%

Monetary Unit – Serbian dinar

Natural Resources – oil, gas, coal, iron ore, copper, zinc, antimony, chromite, gold, silver, magnesium, pyrite, limestone, marble, salt, arable land.

Population – 7,176,794 (2015)

Population Growth Rate – -0.46%

Average Life Expectancy – 75.26

Capital City – Belgrade (population 1,182,000)

GDP per capita, current US$ 5,340 (in 2016)

Metalwork and machine building industry

The industry's long tradition dates back to 1853 when the newly-built foundry successfully casted its first cannon, marking the start of the Serbian metals/machine building industry's development, but also of the manufacturing in Serbia. Nowadays, it is still one of the most important sectors of the Serbian economy, accounting for 6% of

national GDP, with highly-skilled workers, trained to meet European standards. On the other hand, labor costs are among the lowest registered in the Serbian industry.

Agriculture – wheat, maize, sunflower, sugar beets, grapes/wine, fruits (raspberries, apples, sour cherries), vegetables (tomatoes, peppers, potatoes), beef, pork, and meat products, milk and dairy products.

Industry – automobiles, base metals, furniture, food processing, machinery, chemicals, sugar, tires, clothes, pharmaceuticals.

Economic overview

The Serbian economy benefited from a recovery of consumption (up 1.1%) and exports (up 11.9%) in 2016. As a result, real GDP growth is estimated at 2.8%. Unlike in previous periods, in both 2015 and 2016, private investment provided particular support to growth, which could have been even stronger if not for a recent increase in imports (6.8% in real terms). Looking across the sectors of the economy, growth in 2016 was broad based. Agricultural output increased by 8.3% (real terms) in 2016, while value added in industry increased by 3.6% and in services by 2.2% compared to 2015.

The improved economic performance was reflected in the labor market. Both the activity and the employment rates, at 52.3 and 45.5% in the fourth quarter of 2016, respectively, have increased over the past two years. The unemployment rate fell to 13% in the fourth quarter, the lowest level since 2008.

In 2016, real wages increased by 2.6% after declining for three consecutive years. However, almost a third of the increase in employment came from the informal sector. Youth unemployment dropped but remains high at 31.2%.

Growth is projected to accelerate from 2.8% in 2016 to about 4% over the medium term. An increase in consumption is expected to be the main driver of growth, with investment also gaining importance. The ongoing fiscal consolidation program aims for the fiscal deficit to decline to around 1% of GDP over the medium term, which should bring public debt as a share of GDP to below 70% by 2019. With domestic demand recovering gradually, inflation is set to return to the target band in 2017. External balances are projected to improve, with the CAD below 4% of GDP over the medium term.

Public debt declined to around 74% of GDP by year's-end. Inflation averaged 1.2% in 2016, well below the central bank target band, due to a still relatively weak domestic demand. Low inflation in 2016, and in particular a decrease in food prices (thanks to the good agriculture season), however helped protect purchasing power.

With economic growth and improvements in the Serbian labor market, poverty is expected to continue its gradual decline. Poverty measured at the US$5/day poverty line is estimated to decline to 12.8% in 2017 and 11.9% in 2018.

Serbia | Economic Forecasts | 2017-2020 Outlook

Overview	Actual	Q2/17	Q3/17	Q4/17	Q1/18	2020
GDP Growth Rate	0.20	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7
Unemployment Rate	13.00	12.4	12	11.7	11.5	10.5
Inflation Rate	4.00	3	2.8	2.9	3	2.6
Interest Rate	4.00	3.75	3.75	3.5	3.5	2.5
Balance of Trade	-469.70	-409	-409	-410	-411	-411
Government Debt to GDP	73.40	74.45	64.75	55.05	51.85	22.69

Water sector: current situation

Surface water resources are relatively substantial in Serbia. However, it should be noted that large international rivers (the Danube, the Tisa and the Sava) and small transboundary rivers account for 90% of all surface water resources that amount to some 162 billion m^3 per annum.

The territory of Serbia includes parts of the Black Sea Basin (through the Danube River Basin), the Adriatic Sea Basin and the Aegean Sea Basin. Most of the country (about 92%) is situated in the Black Sea Basin (the Danube River Basin). The Danube River, with a discharge at its mouth of some 6,500 m^3/s, is the 24th largest river in the world and the 2nd largest in Europe. In Serbia, the Danube is joined by three major tributaries: the Tisa, the Sava and the Velika Morava, as well as a number of minor tributaries.

Water management is under the jurisdiction of the national government, which has delegated the various tasks to the Ministry of Environmental Protection, other ministries, provincial administrative bodies, agencies of local administrations, and government-held water management companies. Major administrative functions related to water management reside with Ministry of Environmental Protection, or rather the National Water Directorate attached to it. Three government-held water management companies operate in Serbia: Srbijavode (Serbia Waters), Vode Vojvodine (Waters of Vojvodina) and Beogradvode (Belgrade Waters).

Serbia was granted EU candidate status in March 2012 and its environmental policies and legal framework are strongly influenced by the EU accession negotiations. EU acquis screening of the Chapter 27 – Environment has been completed on 21 November 2014. 2017 marks the fourth year in the process of negotiations on the Republic of Serbia's accession to the European Union. Serbia, as a candidate country for EU accession, is slowly adapting to the EU's environmental standards. It is a country of scenic beauty with important water resources, as well as being a regional center of biodiversity, with many species and habitats endemic to Serbia only. The government has declared it a policy to preserve these assets for generations to come, and to put the country on a sustainable, low carbon growth path.

However, Chapter 27, the largest of the 35 negotiation Chapters in terms of legislation, is yet to be opened. While the European Commission has noted, in its 2016 assessment report, that Serbia is still at an early stage of aligning policies and legislation with the environment and climate change acquis, even though some progress in further aligning was made, the Serbian Government has, according to the Post-Screening Documents, to fully harmonize its national legal and regulatory framework with respect to the environmental issues by 2018.

The lack of a national water protection strategy hampers strategic investment planning in the water sector. Completion of the surface and groundwater monitoring network is pending. Water pollution is another major problem, mainly due to outdated technology, lack of pollution abatement installations, inadequate storage and disposal of by-products, untreated industrial and municipal waste water, drainage water from agriculture, leachate from landfills, and pollution related to river navigation. Serbia will need to comply with the Water Framework, Urban Waste Water, Drinking Water, Groundwater, Water Quality Standards directives requiring Serbia to invest in the relevant water management and wastewater treatment facilities in the coming years. Currently, they exist in 21 municipalities out of over 200 registered agglomerations. Only 5% of industrial wastewater undergoes the full three stages of wastewater treatment.

Water sector

Strengths	Weaknesses
• Strong government support and European funding for upgrades and modernizations of water networks and water treatment facilities. • Majority of urban population connected to mains and sewage networks. • Low tariffs good for industrial complexes. • New legislation governing water pollution and distribution. • Growing project pipeline for water infrastructure, particularly wastewater treatment and sanitation.	• High wastage of water due to low tariffs. Relatively high water losses due to poor or outdated facilities and equipment. • Limited number of wastewater treatment facilities, resulting in high pollution levels. • Few rural areas connected to sewage systems. • Limited and ineffective anti-pollution legislation. • Limited water conservation mechanisms. Complicated and inefficient government authorities overseeing various aspects of the water supply, treatment and distribution. • Poor legislation allowing wastage and pollution of water
Opportunities	**Threats**
• Expansion and modernization of water facilities • New legislation should increase water quality and ease of access, particularly for commercial and industrial sectors. • Large government investment opportunities and possible PWC privatizations.	• Continuing inefficiency regarding government authorities could further complicate ease of access. • Reliant on water sources from outside of its national territory, so regional unrest could affect water supplies. • Rising pollution levels in water could result in widespread disease.

Wastewater treatment

Wastewater is one of the main polluters of surface and groundwater which form a natural source of drinking water. This especially applies on industrial waste and landfill leachate that – to a large extent – are not treated. Wastewater treatment is of great importance to minimize the drinking water problem which is directly associated with the health of the population.

Water pollution is difficult to prevent and undo, but with the efficient treatment of waste water its impact can be significantly reduced. This is accomplished by frequent monitoring of the situation of wastewater quality and its recipients, through tests of harmful substances, etc. This ensures compliance with legal regulations. The main goal of the application of such measures is to reduce the influence of waste water on surface and groundwater water conservation and improve its quality in order to be able to secure the longer use as natural sources of drinking water.

Main problems in Serbia:

- Degraded quality of water bodies
- Big percentage of the population is not connected to the sewage system
- Inadequate maintenance of the old sewage systems
- Lack of data about the connectivity to the sewage system in some areas
- Discharge of untreated wastewater, even from the big cities, into water bodies
- Unawareness of the population about environmental issues
- Unsatisfying analysis for the design of wastewater collection and treatment facilities (too much assumptions and small investment into the analysis)
- The regulation of the water sector and the jurisdiction over water services
- Insufficient and inadequate public utility infrastructure (pre-treatment and industrial wastewater treatment)
- Insufficient investments
- Lack of institutional capacity
- Preparation and implementation of projects
- Complex administrative procedures

The network of public health institutions examined 5922 samples of wastewater and surface water from the facilities of 933 companies during 2016.

Compared to 2015 there was a significant change in attitude when it comes to wastewater treatment. We see a slightly positive trend concerning the monitoring of surface water quality in the past several years and its protection from wastewater pollution.

What is the quality level of the surface water tested during 2016?

In the districts of the Republic of Serbia, there are no exact data. As for the quality tested in the laboratory of the Institute of Public Health of Serbia Dr Milan Jovanovic Batut it can be concluded that waste waters did not substantially disturb the examined quality of watercourses.

Table 1: Records on the number and quality of the tested samples of wastewater and surface water in health institutions in

Serbia

No.	County	Number of companies (industrial plants)	The total number of the examined samples of surface and waste water	Number of samples tested surface water	Number of proper wastewater samples	The number of defective samples of wastewater	The most common cause of this sample waste water
1.	Severnobački	67	473	82	216	175	Suspension of the substances, *COD and BOD5, pH
2.	Srednjebanatski	20	108	0	49	59	Suspension of the substances, COD and BOD5, the total P
3.	Severnobanatski	50	79	34	15	30	COD, BOD, total capital. kolifor. bacteria
4.	Južnobanatski	12	103	0	39	64	susp. substances, COD, BOD 5, and fat oils, total P and N
5.	Zapadnobački	20	353	146	131	76	BOD 5, COD, susp. substances
6.	Južnobački	47	208	0	92	116	susp. substances, COD, BOD 5, and at oils, total P and N
7.	Sremski						
8.	Beogradski	14	167	0	132	35	chemical, organic
9.	Mačvanski	59	208	46	91	71	organic and hazardous substances
10.	Kolubarski	18	39	13	5	21	susp. matters, COD and BOD5, ammonia, nitrites, fats and oils, Fe, MB

11.	Podunavski						
12.	Braničevski	76	334	111	103	120	ammonium ion, susp. matter, BOD5, COD, O2, Cr, Sn, Zn
13.	Šumadijski	44	278	78	61	139	phosphates, fats and oils, BPK5
14.	Pomoravski	19	708	62	359	287	COD, BOD 5, a total of N, ammonia, susp. matter
15.	Borski						
16.	Zaječarski	40	331	108	179	44	ammonium ion, BOD5, susp. matter, pH, total fat and oil
17.	Zlatiborski	81	366	104	148	114	BOD 5, COD, susp. matter, MB
18.	Moravički	45	305	100	147	58	BOD 5, COD, susp. matter, ammonia, fats and oils
19.	Raški	46	288	47	176	65	ammonium ion, orthophosphate, heavy metals, BOD5, susp. substances
20.	Rasinski	88	455	141	198	116	pH, COD, BOD 5, susp. matter, chlorides, sulfates, ammonia, total fats and oils
21.	Nišavski	54	90	216	98	176	chemical
22.	Toplički						
23.	Pirotski	9	82	32	34	16	increased content
							of fats and oils

24.	Jablanički	53	216	73	89	54	COD, BOD 5, nutrients, susp. materials, chlorides, ph
25.	Pčinjski	37	205	62	101	42	increased content of ammonium, phenols, detergents
26.	Institute of Public Health of Serbia „Batut“	19	109	20	41	48	increased content of ammonium ions, fat and oil, ortho and total phosphates
27.	Kosovsko - Mitrovački	15	17	2	6	9	bacteria of faecal origin
Total:	26 districts	933	5922	1477	5210	1935	
%			100	24,94	42,38	32,68	

*COD-Chemical Oxigen demand

BOD-Biological Oxigen demand

Ph- (potential of hydrogen)

Total P and N – phosphorus and nitrogen

Serbia treats about 8% of its wastewater in 44 treatment plants of which only 6 are operational. In order to align with the EU environmental standards, 320 wastewater treatment facilities should be constructed (a 5 bn euro investment). More than 50% of industrial facilities in Serbia do not treat wastewater yet, because there are no treatment systems in place. Belgrade itself, a city with over two million inhabitants, does not treat wastewater since there is no wastewater treatment plant. Wastewater thus ends up in the Danube river. Nowadays, Serbia is one of least developed countries in Europe concerning the state of utility services, while the numerous floods that have hit Serbia in the past additionally influence this sector.

In most European cities the percentage of households connected to the sewerage system fluctuates around 95%, while in Belgrade this number reaches only 85%. At the national level these indicators show an even worse situation. For example in the Province of Vojvodina the same indicator is around 45%, while in central Serbia it goes even lower with around 37% of the population connected to the sewerage system.

The results of an analysis performed within the project 'Global Waste Water Study in Serbia & Pre-feasibility Study for Belgrade Waste Water Management' show that about 75% of the total urban population in Serbia is connected to the public sewerage system. The percentage of the rural population connected the public sewerage system is about 9%. Only three urban municipalities exceed the 75% rate: Kragujevac, Novi Sad and Sremski Karlovci. Agglomerations with a population smaller than 25,000 are usually equipped with a general sewerage

system while municipalities with 25,000 to 250,000 citizens have a separate storm water system. The city of Novi Sad has only one sewerage system.

Of the plants actually in operation, the majority favor secondary treatment, which will produce water suitable for irrigation and some industrial purposes, but they are not entirely in accordance with EU regulations. The overall volumes of wastewater receiving treatment has not seen much as the majority of the treatment plants are already operating at full capacity. This problem is intensified by the fact that a number of the existing wastewater treatment plants have been abandoned due to poor maintenance and lack of financial resources. The majority of wastewater comes from cooling waters used predominantly in electricity generation and manufacturing. This does not, largely, require treatment.

Sewage from municipal systems accounts for the lion's share of wastewater which needs treatment, while municipalities with no systems, and industrial discharge, account for similar shares of the overall wastewater. As the sanitation sector receives additional investment over the longer term, we expect this balance to shift, with the majority of non-cooling wastewater coming from public sewage systems. The volumes of wastewater from municipal sewage systems has seen a moderate decline as municipal areas with better infrastructure benefit from lower losses and improved consumption practices (more conservative) which reduced the volumes of water consumed and discharged. Conversely, the volume of wastewater from industrial consumers has risen substantially over the past few years. In particular, mining saw strong growth in wastewater volumes, though manufacturing has declined somewhat.

General EU recommendations for the environmental policy

According to the EU 2016 report Serbia has achieved some level of preparation in this area. Some progress has been made in further aligning policies and legislation with the acquis, including in waste, nature protection and climate change. Serbia improved its strategic planning and set up a Green Fund, both key recommendations in 2015. In the coming period, Serbia should in particular:

→ enhance administrative and financial capacity by strengthening the environmental protection agency's monitoring and reporting, adequately resourcing the new environmental finance facility (Green Fund) and improving inter-institutional coordination at both central and local level;

→ intensify efforts regarding implementation and enforcement including closing noncompliant landfills, investing in waste separation and recycling, reinforcing air quality monitoring and advancing on river basin management;

→ ratify the Paris Agreement and start implementing it, including by developing a comprehensive strategy for climate change that is consistent with the EU 2030 framework for climate and energy policies and well-integrated in all relevant sectors.

Environmental policy is, after all, the single most participatory EU policy providing the public with far-reaching rights regarding access to information, justice and participation in decision making. Given the magnitude of the task ahead, but also bearing in mind the significant benefits, Serbia will from this stage onwards need to mobilize all available resources in order to make tangible progress in managing its environment and climate change challenges and succeeding in accession negotiations. The EU supports Serbia in this endeavor. Since the year 2000, approximately a billion euros has been granted to the environment and climate change sector, with over 1.5 million direct beneficiaries in the country.

Legislation

After the adoption, in 2004, of the general Law on the Protection of the Environment, the ecological legislation in Serbia has undergone important and profound changes. The two major characteristics of this transformation were, on the one hand, the adoption of numerous special laws and, on the other, the progressive harmonization

of national legislations with EU law. However, in many areas, the EU law is only partially transposed, especially when the application of legal provisions depends on governmental decrees and/or ministerial decisions. Given the technicity of numerous ecological standards, national legislation often remains practically inapplicable without a series of acts implementing standards globally defined by provisions of general and special legislation.

By implementing amendments into the new Law on Environmental Protection new elements have been introduced into the environmental legislation of the Republic of Serbia, which signifies another step taken towards harmonization with EU legislation. One of the new elements introduced by this Law is the obligation of legal entities and individual persons degrading the environment to implement rehabilitation and remediation measures according to a precisely specified plan, with the prior consent of the competent Ministry. If they fail to carry out such obligation, the Ministry itself may implement the specified measures, which will be charged to the entity or person whose obligation it was

One of the most important new elements introduced by the amendments to the Law on Environmental Protection is the establishing of the Serbian Green Fund, as a budgetary fund, the purpose of which is to finance priority projects in the domain of environmental protection. The founding of the Green Fund of the Republic of Serbia, as one of the key mechanisms in financing programs and projects in the area of environmental protection, has enabled the financing of projects and subsidies aimed at environmental protection; while significant investments into large infrastructure projects in the field of waste management and waste water management infrastructure have also been announced Procedures to forge public-private partnerships for communal waste management and its permanent disposal have commenced as well.

Projects

As far as the EU accession process and sectoral policy reform goes, Environment and climate change represent the most complex and challenging sector of Serbian society, especially when it comes to the administrative, financial, technical and legislative needs. More than 700 different legal acts, more than 10 billion euros are required to achieve the same environmental level. The most significant components of the environmental approximation are water supply, waste water treatment and sewage, and waste management. Together, these three, so called "heavy investment directives", make up about 80% of total approximation.

Up to now, the EU has, through IPA, invested significant means into the development of environmental infrastructure. wastewater treatment plants in Vrbas, Sabac, Leskovac, water supply systems in Rasina and Morava, landfills in Sremska Mitrovica, Uzice, Pirot and Subotica, are some of the projects in which EU and Serbia have been building cooperation regarding environmental development.

Out of the EU IPA II funds around 160 million euros for are allocated environment and climate change projects. The Serbian environment and climate sector received around 275 million euro of international donor assistance, including around 200 million euro from IPA national programmes over the period 2007-13. IPA support included investment projects especially in waste water treatment, municipal and hazardous waste management, reduction of emissions from thermal plants, legal alignment and capacity building, including support to the Serbian Environmental Protection Agency, Natura 2000, chemicals management and environmental inspection. From the EU Member States especially Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands and Spain have provided support in this area. Soft loans have been provided by EBRD, KfW and the World Bank. The objective of EU assistance is to align Serbian legislation with the EU environmental and climate change acquis and to strengthen institutional capacities for implementation and enforcement. A further objective is to develop and improve environmental infrastructure, especially in the areas of waste management, water management and urban wastewater treatment.

These funds will, alongside co-financing from the national instrument for environmental financing, Zeleni Fond (Green fund), bring Serbia closer to fulfilling the challenging EU environmental acquis. Wastewater treatment plants in Brus and Blace will bring clean waters to the regional water supply system of 250 000 citizens; a

wastewater treatment plant in Kraljevo will, together with the wastewater treatment plant in Raška, preserve the Ibar river and valley, and the wastewater treatment plant in Niš, the largest infrastructure project will annually take out 20 000 tons of sludge from the Nisava and Danube.

Revised Single project pipeline for Serbia concerning water management projects:

Definition of Group:

Group 1 – Ready for tendering and investment realization

- Group 1a – projects with technical documentation prepared, ready for tender preparation or tendering
- Group 1b – projects with preparation of technical documentation ongoing, and ready for tendering when it is finished

Group 2 - Ready for preparation of technical documentation

- Group 2a – projects with spatial planning documentation completed with preconditions for land acquisition in place
- Group 2b – projects with gaps in spatial planning documentation with preconditions for land acquisition still pending

WATER MANAGEMENT SUBSECTOR PROJECTS			Total score based on Strategic relevance	Group based on GAP
1.	Construction of Waste Water Treatment Plants and collection system in the city of Belgrade (without Batajnica sewage system)	€ 421.82m	100	2a
2.	Požega wastewater collection and treatment	€ 18m	92	2b
3.	Regional water supply system „Toplički" for water supply of Blace, Kuršumlija, Prokuplje, Merošina, Žitorađa and Niš	€ 77.5m	92	2b
4.	Waste Water Treatment System in Kraljevo City	€ 17.1m	92	1a
5.	Zrenjanin Waste water collection and treatment	€ 22.4m	88	2b
6.	Ivanjica wastewater collection and treatment	€ 14.46m	88	2b
7.	Bajina Basta wastewater collection and treatment	€ 3.03m	88	2a
8.	Uzice (Gorjani) wastewater collection and treatment	€ 15.4m	88	2a
9.	Čačak Wastewater collection and treatment	€ 20.03m	88	2b
10.	Jagodina wastewater collection and treatment	€ 7.6m	88	2a
11.	Nis WWTP	€ 74.8m	83	2a
12.	Novi Sad WWTP	€ 70.3m	83	2a
13.	Stara Pazova Indjija WWTP	€ 43.4 m	83	2b
14.	Surface Waste Water treatment of the Majdanpek Copper Mine Southern Open Pit	€ 15m	83	2a

15.	Construction of the Waste Water Treatment Facility for Makis I and Makis II	€ 7.3m	83	2a
16.	Pancevo WWTP	€ 20.7m	83	2b
17.	Novi Pazar Wastewater collection and treatment	€ 26m	83	2b
18.	Improvement and construction of major facilities of Batajnica sewage system with wastewater treatment plant Batajnica	€ 43.9m	83	2b
19.	Požarevac wastewater collection and treatment	€ 12m	83	2b
20.	Arilje wastewater collection and treatment	€ 10.48m	83	2b
21.	Kolubara regional water supply system - construction of main pipeline from the reservoir in Slovac to Ub, Lajkovac and Lazarevac and main pipeline Divci-Mionica	€ 7.88m	83	2a
22.	Vrsac wastewater collection and treatment	€ 4.85m	79	2a
23.	Kikinda wastewater collection and treatment	€ 6.5m	79	2a
24.	Pirot wastewater collection and treatment	€ 12m	79	2a
25.	Zaječar wastewater collection and treatment	€ 12.88m	79	2b
26.	Tutin wastewater collection and treatment	€ 9.89m	79	2a
27.	Bor WWTP	€ 23.4m	75	2b
28.	Lebane wastewater collection and treatment	€ 10.9m	75	2b
29.	Knjaževac wastewater collection and treatment	€ 15.5m	75	2a
30.	Odžaci wastewater collection and treatment	€ 18m	75	2a
31.	Loznica wastewater collection and treatment	€ 9.94m	75	1b
32.	Brus and Blace WWTP and sewerage network	€ 11.65m	71	1b ongoing for 1a
33.	Prokuplje wastewater collection and treatment	€ 21.6m	71	2b
34.	Kuršumlija wastewater collection and treatment	€ 12.26m	71	2a
35.	Protection of Lake Bovan Catchment area (Soko Banja)	€ 8m	70	2b
36.	Srbobran wastewater collection and treatment	€ 24.04m	67	1b

Useful links

http://www.srbijavode.rs/

http://www.vodevojvodine.com/Vesti

http://www.rdvode.gov.rs/?menu_id=19

http://www.sajamvoda.rs/

http://www.sepa.gov.rs/

http://www.seio.gov.rs/home.50.html