

Chapter 15: Energy

The objectives of EU energy policy are competitiveness, security of supply and sustainability. The energy *acquis* consists of rules and policies notably regarding competition and state aids including in the coal sector, conditions for equal access to resources for prospection, exploration and production in the hydrocarbon sector, the internal energy market (opening up of the electricity and gas markets), the promotion of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency, nuclear energy and nuclear safety and radiation protection. As regards international agreements, the chapter contains the Energy Charter Treaty and related instruments.

As regards **security of supply**, the *acquis* requires Member States to hold stocks of specified categories of oil products equivalent to 90 days of average annual consumption, and to report regularly to the Commission on hydrocarbon production, imports and prices. In gas, the Regulation on Security of Gas Supply, which enters into force in December 2010, calls for effective emergency plans, sets a common indicator to define supply disruption (N-1, i.e. the shutdown of major supply infrastructure or equivalent) and obliges states to collaborate in case of supply disruption.

The completion of the **internal energy market** is based on the EU rules on competition and state aids. Member States reached full market liberalisation in 2007 in electricity and gas adhering to the principles of transparency, non-discrimination, third party access, cross-border transit, security of supply and sustainability. Accounts for transmission and distribution activities are unbundled. Universal electricity services must be guaranteed and vulnerable customers be granted adequate protection. An independent regulatory authority must be designated as responsible for the efficient functioning of the markets. An independent transmission system operator (TSO) is equally crucial for the functioning of the internal electricity and gas markets. The implementation of new market rules on the internal energy markets, the Third Legislative Package is foreseen for mid-2011.

State aids to the coal industry can only be granted under specific conditions.

The promotion of **renewable energy** and **energy efficiency** includes requirements to transpose *acquis* on renewable energy, high efficiency cogeneration based on useful heat demand, the improvement of energy efficiency of buildings, energy services and various other initiatives. Where applicable, energy-using products must fulfil eco-design requirements and household appliances must carry energy labelling. An enforcement body is required in particular for labelling and minimum efficiency standards. To promote renewable energy and energy efficiency, Member States can participate in various actions under the Intelligent Energy Europe and other programmes.

As regards **nuclear energy**, the Euratom Supply Agency has exclusive rights to conclude contracts for the supply of nuclear materials, which must be notified (with exceptions). Undertakings also need to have relevant accountancy capacities. Member States must ensure a high level of **nuclear safety** and the protection of workers and the population from the risks arising from ionising radiation, by complying with the EU *acquis* on **radiation protection**. This covers authorisation and reporting of practices and operational protection of workers and population in normal circumstances, strict controls on radioactive sources, supervision of shipments and of radioactive waste, environmental monitoring, control of contamination of foodstuffs and an appropriate framework for emergency preparedness.

Parts of the *acquis* under this chapter are covered by the Energy Community Treaty which lays down specific obligations in these areas. When answering the questions below, please make reference to the state of implementation of such obligations.

I GENERAL

1. Please provide the latest data information using a Eurostat compatible methodology¹ (please specify the methodology used) on energy supply, energy use, energy prices and energy balances (past, present and if available forecasts). Please use a structure concerning sectors and fuels similar to the one published in the Energy DG's Annual Energy Reviews or in the publication "Europe Energy and Transport - Trends to 2030". For this purpose, data should be provided by filling in the summary template attached (see Annex: Summary Questionnaire on the energy situation: Serbia - energy production).

Table 1.1 Republic of Serbia – Consolidated Energy Balance and Indicators (A) (without the data for Kosovo and Metohija)*

	STATISTICS			FORECASTS	
000 toe	2002	2005	2008	2012	2015
PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCTION	7843	8485	9411	11070	11090
Coal	5975	6564	7369	8480	8480
Oil	667	665	660	1000	1000
Gas	268	233	201	400	400
Nuclear Energy	0	0	0	0	
Renewable Energy Sources	934	1023	1181	1190	1210
Hydro Potential	934	1023	869	1010	1010
Biodiesel	0	0	0	180	200
Firewood	0	0	306		
Wind	0	0	0		
Solar Energy	0	0	0		
Geothermal Energy	0	0	6		

* Pursuant to the UN SC Resolution 1244, these data are provided by the competent UN body

Tables 1.2 and 1.3 Republic of Serbia (w/o the data for Kosovo and Metohija) – consolidated energy balance and indicators (B) and (C) are provided in the Annex 1.

Explanation of the Source of Data:

- Data in the Table relate to the territory of the Republic of Serbia without data for the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija.²
- The source of data is the Ministry of Mining and Energy (Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 44/05 of May 27, 2005)), Decision on Determination of Energy Balance of the Republic of Serbia, plan for 2007 ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 114/06 of December 22, 2006) and Decision on Determination of Energy Balance of the Republic of Serbia, plan for 2010 ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 109/09 of December 25, 2009) and the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia.
- The data on primary energy production for 2002 and 2005 does not include production and consumption of biomass and other renewable energy sources apart from hydro potential, because in this period there were no adequate energy statistics in place.

¹ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/lexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:304:0001:0062:EN:PDF>

² Pursuant to the UN SB Resolution 1244, these data are provided by the competent UN body

- Data for 2012 and 2015 represents forecasts of dynamic development scenarios from the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015.
- It is not possible to display forecasts for the period after 2015, considering the current Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia contains forecasts until 2015. Forecasts of energy requirements for the period until 2030 are planned within the project of developing the new Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia.
- Data representing CO₂ emissions **caused by burning fossil fuels for the purpose of providing energy** are not displayed, considering that the first National communication displays data for emissions of greenhouse gasses and CO₂ emissions for 1990 and 1998.
- Displayed installed capacities for combined production of electricity and heating do not include industrial energy capacities.
- The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia does not display GDP from 2000 in EUR and therefore this data is not at our disposal. This implies that it is also impossible to display indicators based on this piece of data.
- Markings “-“ signify that we do not have the data at our disposal.

2. Please provide a short description highlighting the current energy situation including the organisation of the sector and infrastructure developments. Do current energy prices reflect the costs (electricity, gas, heat, coal, oil)? Please give an overview of main energy prices and compare them with their costs. How has the privatisation process developed in the sector and what are the perspectives (please provide information per sub-sector)? Is the organisation of collection of (energy) data satisfactory in order to reply to reporting requirements of the EU in the energy (sub) sectors?

There are two independent companies in the electricity sub-sector: The public enterprise for electricity production, distribution and trade named *Elektroprivreda Srbije* (PE EPS) and the Public Enterprise for electricity transmission and transmission system operation named *Elektromreža Srbije* (PE EMS). In 2001, the number of employees was 60000 but in 2008, it was reduced to 35900. Both companies are 100% state-owned. PE EPS is a vertically organised undertaking consisting of 11 companies, out of which six for energy and coal production and five for distribution.

PE EMS performs the activity of transmission and transmission system operation. In addition to these activities, PE EMS performs the activities and tasks of market system operator, related to the establishing of electricity market code, registration of concluded contracts on sale, import, export and transit of electricity. The transmission system of the Republic of Serbia is connected, through the interconnective transmission lines, with eight countries in the region, i.e. the neighbouring system operators (Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Albania).

Most of the investment projects in the field of transmission have been focused on the level of high-voltage transmission. As regards distribution, the significant investment activities related to the introduction of smart grids have been planned.

The Republic of Serbia uses the electricity supplies from own sources (some 2/3 of electricity is produced in thermal power plants and 1/3 in hydro power plants) and a very small quantity is imported.

It has been planned to build in the coming period, in the Republic of Serbia, thermal power plants, such as TPP (Thermal Power Plant) Kolubara B, TENT B3 (coal) and CPH Novi Sad (gas) and to modernise and rehabilitate the existing thermal power plants and cogeneration

plants. The abovementioned infrastructure projects will be implemented through the joint investment of PE EPS and strategic partners. In addition to the construction of thermal power plants, it has been envisaged to build significant hydro power plants on the rivers Lim, Drina and Ibar.

In the Republic of Serbia, there are two companies that perform the activity of natural gas transmission: PE *Srbijagas* Novi Sad and *YugoRosGaz* a.d. Belgrade. There are 36 energy entities that perform the activities of natural gas distribution, natural gas distribution system operation and natural gas retail for tariff customers.

PE *Srbijagas* Novi Sad performs the activity of natural gas wholesale for tariff customers and in accordance with the Energy Law ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 84/04 of August 1, 2004) it is obliged to ensure necessary conditions for the safe supply of natural gas to tariff customers. The Serbian gas pipeline system consists of transmission and distribution gas pipelines, receiving gas stations, compression station, main metering/regulation stations (MMRS) and metering/regulation stations (MRS).

The Republic of Serbia uses its own and imported natural gas supplies. The domestic supplies cover a small part of total demand - 8%, while 92% of demand has been covered by the import from the Russian Federation through Ukraine and Hungary, which is the only entrance to the gas pipeline of the Republic of Serbia. The transportation system is used also for the transit of gas to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Some 1000 industrial consumers and 170,000 households have been supplied with natural gas.

The major problem related to natural gas supply is how to adjust uniform production and/or import and transport with rather non-uniform consumption. In order to provide secure supply for consumers in the Republic of Serbia but also in the region, one of the priority projects of gas industry is to ensure new supply routes, construct underground gas storage facilities and connect with the gas pipeline systems in the region.

The company *Naftna industrija Srbije*, a.d. Novi Sad performs the activity of research and exploitation of crude oil and natural gas in the Republic of Serbia, and the activity of oil derivatives production, which takes place in two refineries in Pancevo and Novi Sad. Their nominal annual capacity originally amounted to 4.8 million and 2.3 million tonnes respectively, which used to exceed the demands of domestic market. Presently, less than 50% of capacities are used.

The Republic of Serbia has a developed retail network. In the territory of the Republic of Serbia, there are presently 1441 retail facilities. There are six oil company brands known in Serbia (NIS Petrol, Lukoil, OMV, AVIA, EKO YU, MOL and Petrol).

Public enterprise *Transnafta* performs the activity of oil pipeline transport and oil products pipeline transport. The oil pipelines are 154 km long (Sotin-Pancevo); presently there are no oil products pipelines.

The Republic of Serbia uses the oil supplies from domestic and imported sources. The domestic oil production covers some 25% of total demand.

The following oil related projects are being developed:

- Modernisation of existing refinery capacities
- Building an oil products pipeline system through the Republic of Serbia

- Building the Pan-European oil pipeline and
- Building necessary storage capacities

The heat production and distribution system has old and outdated equipment. The average boiler age is 28, the average network age is 20 and the average sub-station age is 20. The system has high production and distribution losses.

The heating market is organised at the local level and falls under the purview of local governments. The heating is supplied in 55 towns and the total installed power is 6.6 GW (of which 40% in Belgrade). The fuel input for generating heat in the plants consists of gas – 65%, crude oil - 18%, coal – 15% and heating gas oil – 2%, while the renewable energy sources (RES) are used in the pilot plants.

The use of RES in energy sector is basically at its beginning and it has been supported by incentive measures effective as of 1 January 2010. More significant effect of RES to energy balance is expected in the next five years along with the stronger effect of energy efficiency to the overall energy sector performance.

The prices of energy and services provided by energy entities involved in energy related activities are free and regulated. The energy prices for eligible customers are free and they are determined by the contract concluded between an eligible customer and a supplier.

The prices of energy delivered to tariff customers and the prices of services provided to tariff customers are determined by the energy entities that supply energy to tariff customers, with a previously obtained opinion from the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia (AERS). The Government gives its approval to the act on prices established by the energy entities.

Pursuant to the ruling methodology, the prices of energy for eligible customers would fully cover justified operational costs if the existing energy prices would be in line with this methodology. .

At the time when the price of the public enterprise *Srbijagas* for tariff customers was approved, in October 2008, in addition to operational costs and depreciation, it included the weighted average cost of capital of 7.5%. During 2009 and 2010, the prices of natural gas were not adjusted and consequentially, they were significantly lower than the economically justified prices established in compliance with relevant methodologies. The reason for such discrepancy lies primarily in the fact that in the mentioned period there was a significant depreciation of the dinar against the USD.

The prices of electricity for tariff customers remain below the cost-reflective level that would cover operating costs and depreciation but also provide an adequate level of profit that would ensure long-term system sustainability and security of supply.

The last electricity price adjustment of 1 March 2010, approved by the Government of the Republic of Serbia on the basis of an AERS opinion, covered the operating costs and depreciation, whereas the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for fixed assets used for performing the regulated activity is 3.25% (the average for all energy activities, of which 3.45% for production and distribution activity and 1.2% for electricity transmission).

Table 2.1 Relation between the approved price and the economically justified price of natural gas supplied by PE Srbijagas

gas supplied by TE Srbijagas

No.	Categories of customers	Groups of customers	Averaged price expressed in RSD/m ³ (EUR/m ³)		Index
			Approved	Justified	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Category 1 p < 6 bar	Households	34.01 (0.34)	38.68 (0.39)	113.7
2.		Other customers	32.27 (0.32)	37.01 (0.37)	114.7
3.	Category 2 6 ≤ p < 16 bar	Non-uniform consumption	31.33 (0.31)	36.63 (0.37)	116.9
4.		Uniform consumption	31.00 (0.31)	36.04 (0.36)	116.3
5.		District heating systems	31.41 (0.31)	36.08 (0.36)	114.9
6.	Category 3 p ≥ 16 bar	Non-uniform consumption	30.01 (0.30)	35.97 (0.36)	119.8
7.		Uniform consumption	29.51 (0.30)	35.28 (0.35)	119.5
8.		District heating systems	29.66 (0.30)	0.00 (0.00)	0.0
Average price			30.70 (0.31)	36.28 (0.36)	118.2

Source: Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia

Table 2.2 Relation between approved electricity price and electricity cost price

Category of consumption	Approved prices 1. March 2010	Full cost price	Difference
	RSD(EUR)/kWh		%
High voltage (110 kV)	3.509 (0.035)	4.105 (0.041)	-17.0%
Medium voltage - total	4.517 (0.045)	5.285 (0.053)	-17.0%
35 kV	4.231 (0.042)	4.950 (0.050)	-17.0%
10 kV	4.560 (0.046)	5.336 (0.053)	-17.0%
Total high and medium voltage	4.186 (0.042)	4.898 (0.049)	-17.0%
Low voltage (0.4 kV I degree)	6.613 (0.066)	7.737 (0.077)	-17.0%
Mass consumption - total	5.109 (0.051)	5.978 (0.060)	-17.0%
- 0.4 kV II degree	6.766 (0.068)	7.917 (0.079)	-17.0%
- households	4.887 (0.049)	5.718 (0.057)	-17.0%
Public lighting	4.557 (0.046)	5.332 (0.053)	-17.0%
Total low voltage	5.335 (0.053)	6.242 (0.062)	-17.0%
TOTAL	5.010 (0.050)	5.862 (0.059)	-17.0%

Source: Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia

The prices of oil derivatives are free. The final price of oil derivatives for ultimate consumers includes also the prescribed amount of excise tax and 18% value added tax (VAT).

The price structure of basic oil derivatives on 30 November 2010 is presented in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Structure of basic oil derivatives prices

Oil derivative	Pump price [EUR]	Excise [EUR]	VAT [EUR]	Pump price net of duties & taxes [EUR]
Unleaded Euro-super 95	1.21	0.42	0.18	0.61
Automotive gas oil	1.11	0.28	0.16	0.67
Heating gas oil	0.88	0.00	0.16	0.72

Source: Ministry of Mining and Energy

The tariff systems for the calculation of delivered thermal energy are adopted by the competent bodies of local government units (town/municipality). Therefore, the prices of thermal energy vary in different towns/municipalities. There are two categories of consumers (households and business premises) and two tariff systems for thermal energy: lump-sum payment, used for the calculation of heating prices for households and business premises in some towns, and payment for delivered heat, applied to business premises in some towns (the calculation includes a fixed part for installed capacity and a variable part for delivered energy). The total installed heating capacity is divided to 82% in households and 18% in business premises.

The heating prices in the four largest towns, with some 60% of installed capacity from all heating plants in the Republic of Serbia, are shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Heating prices in several towns in the Republic of Serbia

Town/city	Categories of customers		
	Households	Business premises	
	Lump-sum payment [RSD/m ² /month]/ [EUR/m ² /month]	Payment for delivered heat	
		Fixed part (for installed capacity) [RSD/kW/year]/ [EUR/kW/year]	Variable part (for delivered energy) [RSD/kW]/[EUR/kW]
Belgrade	77.48 / 0.77	2403.17 / 24.03	4.89 / 0.05
Novi Sad	61.55 / 0.62	1548.36 / 15.48	4.66 / 0.05
		Lump-sum tariff [RSD/m ² /month]/[EUR/m ² /month]	
Nis	58.06 / 0.58	92.9 / 0.93	
Kragujevac	50.74 / 0.51	129.56 / 1.30	

Source: Business Association of Heating Plants in Serbia

It can be concluded that the heating prices for households are not based on consumption because the majority of households do not have calorimeters installed. This is the reason for applying a lump-sum payment system for heating, which does not require measuring devices for thermal energy. However, certain towns/municipalities, such as Belgrade and Novi Sad, have already begun to apply the consumption-based tariff system for business premises.

Since most of the cities/municipalities use lump sum tariff systems for the payment of heating, and that the competent bodies of local governments establish prices, these prices are not adjusted to the prices of fuels used to generate heating. Also, heating supply has been

considered for years to fall in the category of social wellbeing, which has been the reason for maintaining artificially low prices. There is an intention to raise the heating prices to the realistic level, by introducing a dual tariff system consisting of fixed and variable parts. Some heating plants have begun to apply such tariff system and therefore, in addition to the implementation of certain measures, such as the installation of calorimeters, and the adoption of law on rational use of energy, it is expected that all heating plants will shift to the consumption-based tariff system in the coming years.

The **privatisation** has not been initiated in the electricity branch, and the process of so-called *soft* privatisation with the participation of strategic partners is expected to begin.

As regards the oil and gas branch, the privatisation of the company *Naftna industrija Srbije a.d.* Novi Sad has been completed, while the following companies are 100% state-owned: PE *Srbijagas* Novi Sad, established to perform the activities of general interest related to natural gas, and PE *Transnafta* Pančevo, established to perform the activities of general interest related to oil pipeline transport and oil products pipeline transport.

In 2005, the Republic Statistical Office began to establish **energy related statistics** in accordance with the methodology of EUROSTAT and the International Energy Agency. In the period 2005-2009, the Republic Statistical Office established most of the energy related statistics for coal, natural gas, oil and oil derivatives, electricity, thermal energy, geothermal energy and firewood. Since the Ministry of Mining and Energy is responsible for the preparation of Energy Balance of the Republic of Serbia, in 2009, it introduced data adjustment as its regular activity jointly with the Republic Statistical Office and energy entities, with the aim of getting uniform, quality and reliable data for the preparation of the Energy Balance of the Republic of Serbia and for the needs of international and other reports. However, the quality and quantity of data in certain fields remain unsatisfactory, primarily in the field of renewable energy sources, oil and oil derivatives, and therefore, the improvement is necessary. So far, there has been no detailed research of energy consumption in transport, households, public and commercial activities, agriculture, and it is necessary to conduct such researches for the purpose of improving the quality of data on energy consumption. The regular development and monitoring of energy indicators have not been established.

Since the adequate energy statistics was not established in the period 1990-2008, it has been planned to review the data and the Energy Balance for this period through the project of developing a new energy development strategy of the Republic of Serbia.

The improvement of energy data quality and the development of energy indicators have also been envisaged by the establishment of Energy Institute.

The Republic of Serbia submits the data to the International Energy Agency, but until 2010 not all the questionnaires of the International Energy Agency used to be answered. The last submitted data relating to electricity and thermal energy, coal, gas, geothermal energy, hydro potential and woodfuel refer to the year 2008. The questionnaire of the International Energy Agency was completed in 2010.

- 3. Please provide information on your energy strategy documents (energy policy, energy saving or policies in sub-sectors) and legislation on energy matters. If possible the strategy documents and legislation relating to government policy for the energy sector should be provided (in one of the official EU languages). A short summary of the reports and legislative acts would be appreciated. Both for reports and legislative acts, your country is invited to specify which report/act of legislation**

corresponds with which EU strategy or EU legal act (please provide this information for all questions related to energy). What is the general assessment on their (non-)compatibility with energy strategies and legislation of the EU?

The energy policy is implemented through the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015, Programme for Realizing the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 for the period of 2007 – 2012 (“Official Gazette of RS”, No. 17/07, 73/07, 99/09 and 27/10 of May 6, 2010) and the Energy Balance.

The Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 was adopted in the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia in May 2005. This Strategy defines energy development forecasts by 2015 for two scenarios, namely the dynamic and the slow one. These scenarios were determined based on macroeconomic assumptions of industrial and social development. The Strategy defines five basic energy development priorities of the Republic of Serbia:

- **The First – basic Priority of Continuous Technological Modernisation of the** existing energy facilities/systems/sources.

- **The Second – directed Priority of Economical Use of Quality Energy Products** and increase in the energy efficiency in the production, distribution and utilisation of energy by end consumers of energy-related services.

- **The third - Special Priority of Use of new renewable energy sources** and new, more energy efficient and environmentally acceptable energy technologies and devices/equipment for utilisation of energy.

- **The fourth - Optional Priority for Extraordinary/Urgent Investments in New Power Sources**, with new gas technologies (combined gas-steam thermal energy installations).

- **The fifth - long-term developmental and regional strategic Priority** of constructing new energy infrastructure facilities and electric and thermal power sources within the energy sectors of the Republic of Serbia, as well as capital-intensive energy infrastructure, within the frameworks of regional and pan-European infrastructure systems connected with our systems.

The terms of reference for the development of the new Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia with forecasts until 2025 and 2030 was also prepared.

In January 2007, and in accordance with Article 6 of the Energy Law, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Regulation on Establishing the Programme for Realizing the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the period of 2007 – 2012, detailing the conditions, manner and pace of achieving said priorities of the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia through established projects and/or measures and activities that need to be implemented for all fields in the energy sector on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, without the part covering the territory of the Autonomous Province Kosovo and Metohija (pursuant to the UN SB Resolution 1244), and which consists of detailed programmes for:

- the coal sector: mines with underground and surface exploitation of coal,
- oil industry,
- oil transport,
- gas industry,
- electricity sector (hydro power plants, thermal power plants, cogeneration power plants, distribution and transmission of electricity)
- city heating plants and individual boiler rooms,
- industrial energy,
- Energy efficiency in consumption sectors: industry, transportation, building construction and the establishment of the Energy Efficiency Fund
- Renewable energy sources.

Last amendments to this Regulation were adopted in April 2010.

Other most important legislation in the field of energy is as follows:

The Law on Energy, adopted on 1 August 2004. In the field of natural gas, this Law is in partial compliance with the provisions of Directive 2003/55/EC on the internal market for natural gas, and in the field of Electricity it is in partial compliance with Directive 2003/54/EC on the internal market for electricity and the Regulation of the European Parliament and Council (EC) No 1228/2003 on the conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchanges in electricity.

The Law on the Ratification of the Treaty Establishing the Energy Community between the European Union and the Republic of Albania, Republic of Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Montenegro, Romania, Republic of Serbia and the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo in accordance with UN SC Resolution 1244, adopted in July 2006 ("Official Gazette of the RS" No 62/2006 of July 27, 2006).

In accordance with the Law on Energy, the energy policy of the Republic of Serbia includes measures and activities undertaken with the aim of achieving long term goals in the field of energy, the following in particular: safe, high-quality and reliable supply of energy and energy products; balanced development of energy activities with the aim of securing required amounts of energy and energy products to satisfy the needs of customers of energy and energy products; ensuring development in the energy infrastructure and introduction of modern technologies; stimulating competitiveness in the market according to principles of non-discrimination, transparency and stimulating competitiveness in the market; creating conditions for safe and reliable operation and functioning of energy systems; securing conditions for the improvement of energy efficiency in performing energy operations activities and energy consumption; creating transparent, attractive and stable conditions for investment in construction, reconstruction and modernisation of energy facilities and systems, as well as conditions for their connection with energy systems of other countries; creating incentives for the use of renewable energy sources and cogeneration of electricity and heating; improvement of environmental protection; decentralised planning and application of developmental programmes in the field of energy.

The energy strategy and legislation in the field of energy in the Republic of Serbia are significantly compatible with the corresponding documents in the European Union.

4. Please provide information and, if possible, the texts of the agreements and conventions (in one of the official EU languages) that have been concluded with third countries or international organisations in the field of energy.

The Republic of Serbia signed the following agreements/conventions in the field of energy with non-member states of the EU:

1. The Law on Ratification of the Agreement Between the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation on the construction of the Gas Pipeline on the Territory of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ("FRY Official Gazette- International Treaties", No.4/96 of September 6, 1996)
2. Law on the Ratification of the Agreement Between the Serbian Government and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the Oil and Gas Sector ("Official Gazette of the RS – International Treaties", No. 83/08 of September 18, 2009)

3. The Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation in the Field of Infrastructure Between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Government of the People's Republic of China ("Official Gazette of the RS – International Treaties", No. 90/09 of November 10, 2009)
4. Agreement Between The Government Of The Republic Of Serbia And The Government Of The Swiss Confederation Concerning Of The Granting Of The Financial Assistance For The Project “Modernization Of The Monitoring And Control System Of Nikola Tesla Thermal Power Plant B” of May 6, 2009.
5. The Law on the Ratification of the Statute of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) (“Official Gazette of the RS” – International Agreements 105/09 of December 24, 2009).

5. Please provide information on the fiscal measures (VAT, excise duties, CO2 energy tax, other taxes/levies) applied to energy products. Does the system favour indigenous energy sources? How will further tax harmonisation in the EU affect your energy balance?

According to the provisions of the Mining Law (“Official Gazette of the RS” No. 44/95, 85/05, 101/05, 34/06 and 104/09 of December 24, 2009), economic entities operating in mining are obligated to pay a fee for the use of mineral resources, granted that the amount of the fee has been specified in the provisions of the Mining Law and by the regulation on the level of fee for the use of nonmetallic raw materials for production of construction material which is adopted by the Government for each year while the provisions of the Law on Tax Procedure and Tax Administration apply to payment terms and payment control (“Official Gazette of the RS” No. 80/02, 84/02-amended, 72/09-ot. Law and 53/10 of July 29, 2010).

This was provided for in consideration that the fee for the use of coal from underground exploitation was specified with a special reduction considering the specific conditions and costs imposed by underground exploitation.

The Law on Value Added Tax (“Official Gazette of the RS” No. 84/04, 86/04 - amended, 61/05 and 61/07 of June 30, 2007) specifies the general VAT rate for taxable turnover of goods and services or imports of goods, amounting to 18%. Apart from the general rate, in accordance with the Law on Value Added Tax, there is a special VAT rate of 8 %. In the field of energy, the 8 % rate is used to tax the turnover or import of natural gas and firewood, and the 18 % rate is used for turnover and import of electricity and coal.

The Law on Excises (“Official Gazette of the RS” No. 22/01, 73/01, 80/02, 43/03, 72/03, 43/04, 55/04, 135/04, 46/05, 101/05 - ot. Law, 61/07, 5/09, 31/09 and 101/10 of December 29, 2010) prescribes that excises shall be applied to oil products as follows:

- 1) All types of motor gasoline;
- 2) All types of diesel fuel;
- 3) Other oil products received from oil fractions with a distillation range of 380°C;
- 4) Liquid petroleum gas for motor vehicle propulsion.

This law prescribes the excise rates on oil products and that the excise rates shall be harmonised with the annual growth rate of retail prices for the calendar year preceding the year of harmonisation, according to the data of the national body responsible for statistical affairs.

In accordance with the Law on Environmental Protection (“Official Gazette of the RS” No. 135/04, 36/09, 36/09 – ot. Law and 72/2009 – ot. Law of September 3, 2009), the Regulation on the types of pollution, criteria applied for the calculation of compensation for environmental

pollution and taxpayers, amount and manner of calculation and payment of compensations ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 113/05, 6/07 and 8/2010 of February 24, 2010), detailing types of pollution, criteria applied for the calculation of compensation for environmental pollution and taxpayers, amount and manner of calculation and payment of compensations, was passed.

Local energy sources are not favoured in the Republic of Serbia; rather, economic conditions are taken in consideration.

Harmonising tax regulations with those in the European Union will not significantly impact the energy balance in terms of reducing consumption.

6. Could you provide an organisation chart and information on staffing levels of the relevant energy authorities (ministry, agencies, regulator, etc.) and their key contacts? Could you provide an up-to date figures of the staffing level: what are the positions foreseen?

MINISTRY OF MINING AND ENERGY

The Organisation Chart is provided in Figure 6.1

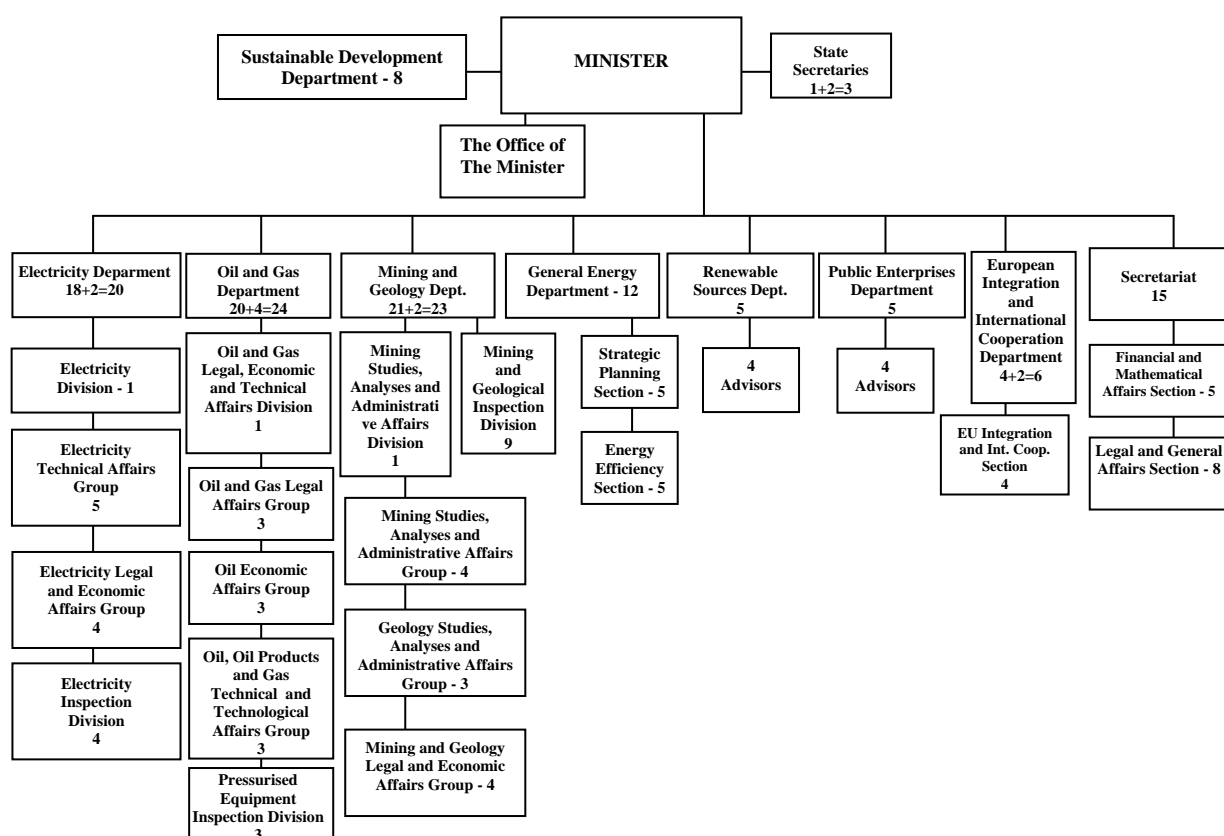


Figure 6.1 Organisation Chart of the Ministry of Mining and Energy

Contact

Name and Position	E-mail	Telephone	Fax
Petar Škundrić Minister	petar.skundric@mre.gov.rs	+381 11 3631595	+381 11 3616603
Dušan Mrakić State Secretary	dusan.mrakic@mre.gov.rs		
Nikola Rajaković State Secretary	nikola.rajakovic@mre.gov.rs		
Zlatko Dragosavljević State Secretary	zlatko.dragosavljevic@mre.gov.rs		
Goran Petković Secretary	goran.petkovic@mre.gov.rs		
Milutin Prodanović Assistant Minister for Public Enterprises	milutin.prodanovic@mre.gov.rs		
Dejan Stojadinović Assistant Minister for Renewable Energy Sources	dejan.stojadinovic@mre.gov.rs		
Dejan Rajković Assistant Minister for Mining and Geology	dejan.rajkovic@mre.gov.rs		
Miloš Banjac Assistant Minister for General Energy Issues	milos.banjac@mre.gov.rs		
Zoran Filipović Assistant Minister for Oil and Gas	zoran.filipovic@mre.gov.rs		

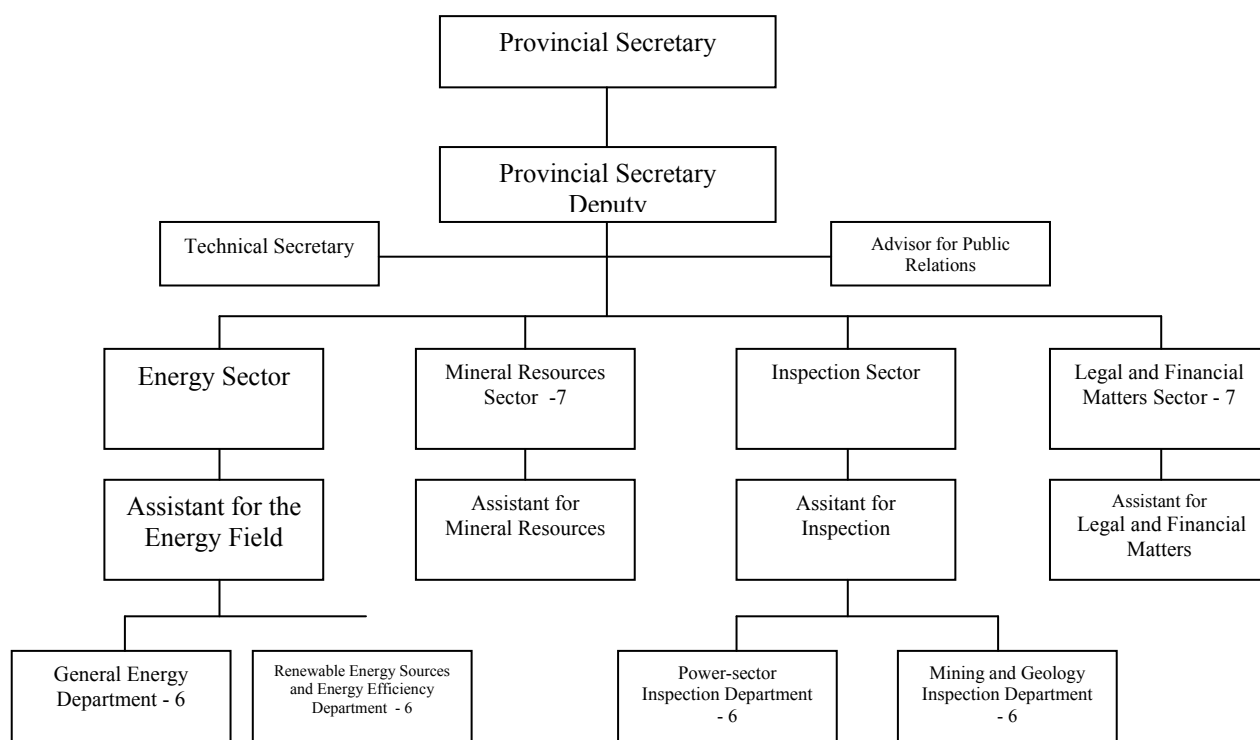
Address: Ministry of Mining and Energy
Nemanjina 22-26
11000 Belgrade
Republic of Serbia

URL www.mre.gov.rs

PROVINCIAL SECRETARIAT FOR ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF VOJVODINA

The jurisdiction of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in the fields of mining and energy were determined by the Law on Jurisdiction of Vojvodina („Official Gazette of RS“, No 99/09 of December 1, 2009), Articles 68-72.

Organisational Chart of the Provincial Secretariat for Energy and Mineral Resources is given in Picture 6.2



Picture 6.2 Organisational Chart of the Provincial Secretariat for Energy and Mineral Resources

Contact

Name and Position	E-mail	Telephone	Fax
Radoslav Strikovic, BSc in Economics, Provincial Secretary	radoslav.strikovic@vojvodina.gov.rs	+381 21 487-4337	+381 21 456-653
Milan Cezek, BSc in Work Management and Mechanical Engineering Provincial Secretary Deputy for Inspection	milan.cezek@vojvodina.gov.rs		
Lajos Seke, BSc in Geology Assistant to Provincial Secretary for Mineral Resources	lajos.seke@vojvodina.gov.rs		
Zarko Strugar, BSc in Economics Assistant to Provincial Secretary for Legal and Financial Matters			

Address: Provincial Secretariat for Energy and Mineral Resources
16, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina
21000 Novi Sad

E-mail: Republic of Serbia
psemr@vojvodina.gov.rs

URL: http://www.psemr.vojvodina.gov.rs

ENERGY AGENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA (AERS)

The Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia Organization Chart is provided in Figure 6.3.

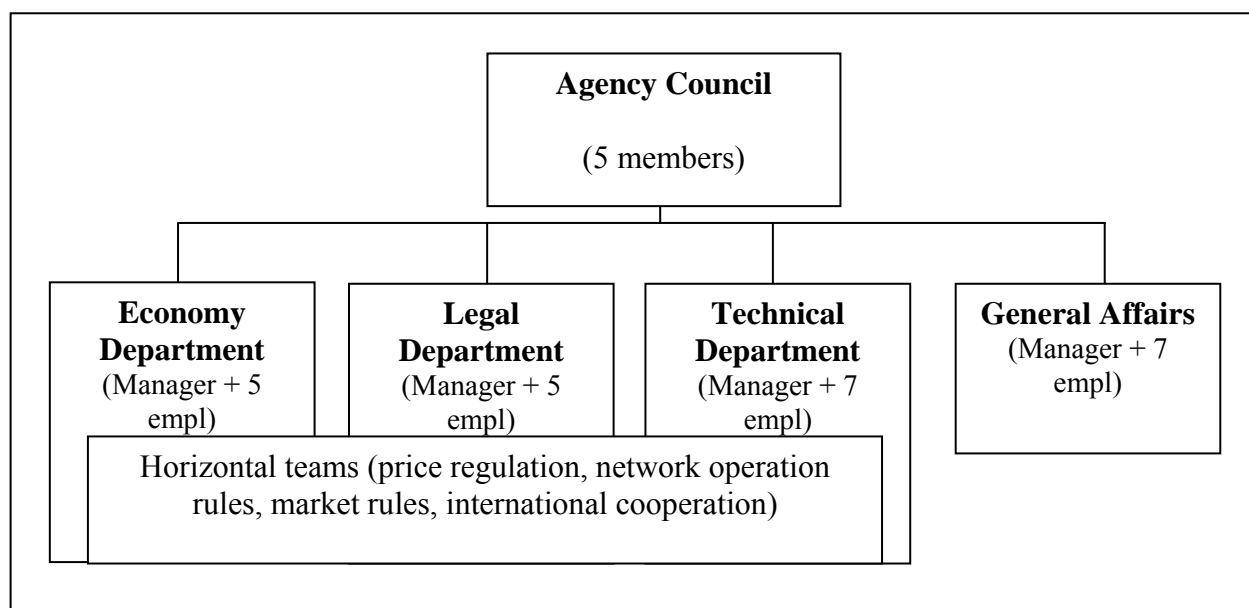


Figure 6.3 Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia, Organisational Chart

Contact

Name and Position	E-mail	Telephone	Fax
Ljubo Mačić Council Chair	ljubo.macic@aers.rs	+381 11 3033829	+ 381 11 3225780
Predrag Makar Council Member	predrag.makar@aers.rs		
Miomir Jakšić Council Member	miomir.jaksic@aers.rs		
Petar Maksimović Secretary General	petar.maksimovic@aers.rs		

Address: Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia
Terazije 5/V
11000 Belgrade
Republic of Serbia

URL: www.aers.rs

SERBIAN ENERGY EFFICIENCY AGENCY

The Energy Efficiency Agency of the Republic of Serbia - Organization Chart is provided in Figure 6.4.

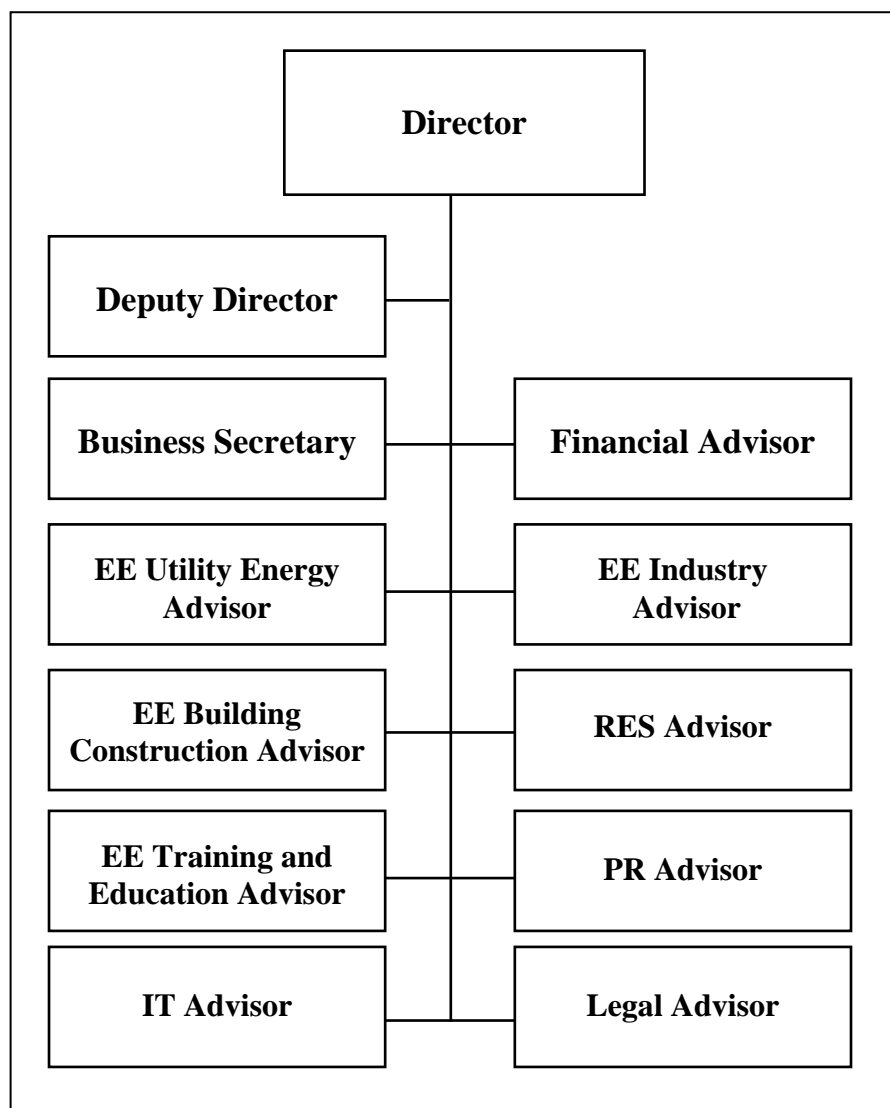


Figure 6.4 Serbian Energy Efficiency Agency Organisation Chart

Contact:

Bojan Kovačić, MSc, Deputy Director
Omladinskih brigada 1, 11070 New Belgrade
Tel. No +381 11 3131-957, Fax No: +381 11 311-16-49
E-mail: seea@seea.gov.rs

AGENCY FOR THE PROTECTION AGAINST IONISING RADIATION AND NUCLEAR SECURITY OF SERBIA

Agency for the Protection against Ionising Radiation and Nuclear Security of Serbia - Organisation Chart is provided in Figure 6.5

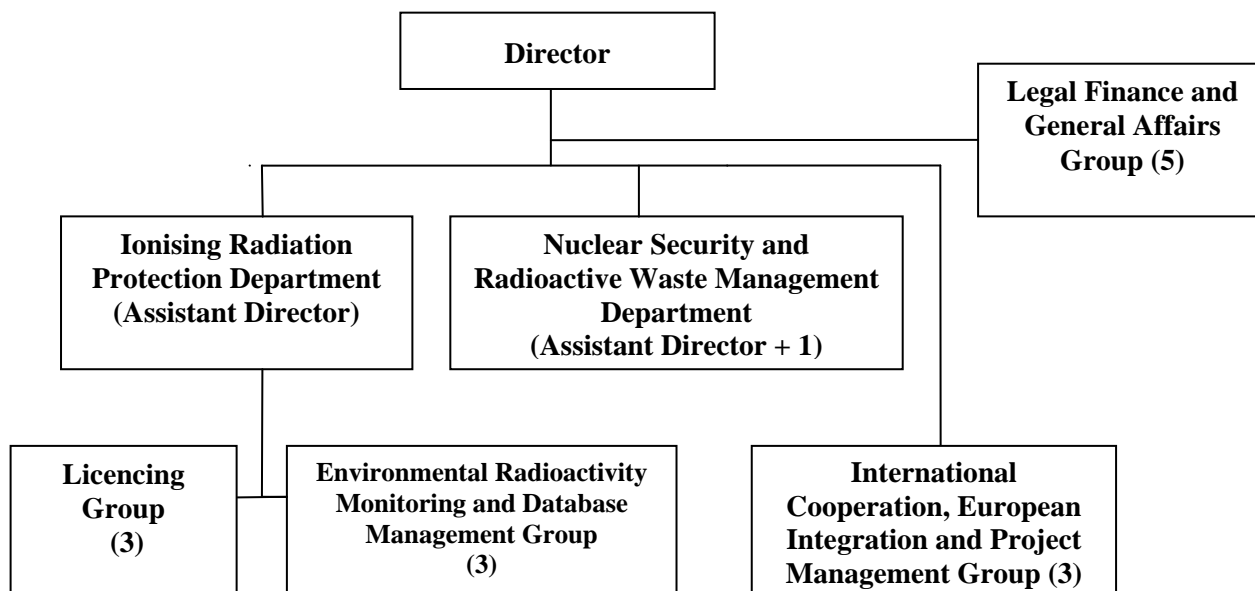


Figure 6.5 Organisational Chart of the Agency for Ionized Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety of Serbia

Contact

Name and Position	E-mail	Telephone	Fax
Mirjana Radenković, ScD Director	radenkovic@srbatom.gov.rs	+381113398830	+381113398825
Jasminka Joksić, ScD Assistant Director	joksic@srbatom.gov.rs		
Ivana Avramović Assistant Director	avramovic@srbatom.gov.rs		

Address: Agency for the Protection against Ionising Radiation and Nuclear Security of Serbia

Vlajkovićeve 3
11000 Belgrade
Republic of Serbia

URL www.srbatom.gov.rs

7. What are the likely investment needs in the various energy sub-sectors for the period until 2012? What type of financing is foreseen (public, private) and what are the sources of financing?

By 2012, in the electricity sector, approximately EUR 50 million shall be invested in the transmission sub-sector. The sources of financing shall be secured from the funds of the PE “Elektromreža Srbije”, loans and donations. The construction of the 400kV overhead line (OHL) from Nis through Leskovac to the border of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) is currently in the second phase, i.e. the construction of the section from Leskovac to the border with FYROM, financed by the Delegation of the European Commission from the EU funds, amounting to EUR 20 million. The completion of the construction of an overhead transmission line to the border with FYROM is planned by the end of 2011. In the electricity sub-sector, the potential requirements are high, but the beginning of investment is not expected to take place until 2012.

Projects in the area of natural gas for the period until 2012 which are to be realised from the National Investment Plan funds as given in table 7.1.

Table 7.1 The list of projects in the area of natural gas foreseen to be completed by 2012 from the National Investment Plan funds

Project Name	Value in EUR
Regional Gas Pipeline RG 08-02/2 Batocina - Cvetojevac	88,000
Construction of the Regional Gas Pipeline RG-08-17 Pozega (Paljevsko polje)-Kosjeric and GMRS Kosjeric and the Distribution Network in Kosjeric	497,000
Regional Gas Pipeline RG 08-19 Uzice-Cajetina-Zlatibor and GMRS Cajetina and GMRS Zlatibor	201,000
Regional Gas Pipeline Construction Uzice GM 08-16	29,000
Regional Gas Pipeline RG 08-18 Pozega-Arilje and PMRS Arilje	140,000
Gasification of Kraljevo	12,000
Regional Gas Pipeline Pozega - Arilje – Ivanjica – Golija – 2nd phase, 1st stage	708,000
Construction of the Regional Gas Pipeline MG-08 Osipaonica – Pozarevac and PMRS Pozarevac	755,000
Regional Gas Pipeline Pozega - Arilje – Ivanjica – Golija – 2nd phase, 2nd stage	3,302,000
Regional Gas Pipeline of the Kolubara and Macva region – 1st phase	4,245,000

Table 7.2 contains the list of projects in the field of oil and petroleum products transport. The construction is planned to begin, and they will be financed by the funds from the Public Enterprise “Transnafta” loans and the EU funds.

Table 7.2 The list of projects in the area of oil and oil product transport planned to be completed by 2012

Project Name	Value in EUR
Petroleum Products Pipeline System through Serbia	64,468,000
Storage Capacities in the Novi Sad Terminal (2x20,000 m ³)	6,540,000
Storage Capacities in the Pancevo Terminal (60,000 m ³)	2,904,000

As one of the priorities for the development of the energy sector of the Republic of Serbia in the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015, and/or in the Programme for Realizing the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015, for the period from 2007 to 2012, the improvement and rehabilitation of district heating systems has been defined. In accordance with this and as a logical sequence of the previous phase of the “Rehabilitation of the District Heating Systems in Serbia” – phase 3, the preparation for the realization of the next phase of this programme – phase 4, has commenced. It is foreseen for this phase of the programme to be completed in the next 4 years (from 2011 to 2015), and that the improvement of the district heating system to be conducted through it in 18 cities. After the Memorandum between the KfW Bank and the Government of the Republic of Serbia, the financing for this phase of the programme was secured, by the loan from the KfW Bank amounting to EUR 45 million, and by the funds of the Republic of Serbia, in the amount of EUR 9.25 million.

Apart from this, the “Energy Efficiency in Serbia” project is also being realized. It is financed by the World Bank in the amount of USD 49 million, and by the Republic of Serbia in the amount of USD 6 million. The goal of the project is the improvement of energy efficiency in public buildings heating in the health, education and social protection sectors. The project is expected to be completed in 2011.

Improvement of energy efficiency and the need for investment in the industrial energy sector has also been recognized as a need by the Programme for Realizing the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015, for the period from 2007 to 2012. It has been estimated that the investment to the industrial energy sector should amount to approximately EUR 320 million. Since this is a sector where entities are mostly privately owned, the projects in this sector should be financed by private capital. Also, this document has estimated that the required funds for the improvement of energy efficiency in the energy consumption sectors amount to EUR 528.1 million, which should primarily be used for the improvement of thermal properties of buildings. These projects are foreseen to be financed by the Energy Efficiency Fund, which should be established after the adoption of the Law on Rational Use of Energy.

In the field of electricity production from renewable energy sources and based on issued energy licenses for construction, it is possible to estimate that potential need for investments by 2012 is at a level of EUR 1.58 billion.

Considering that it is based on a large number of smaller scale investments, the Renewable Energy Sources (RES) Sector is entirely focused on private investors. The task of the state is to create attractive conditions i.e. framework for investment to incite private investors.

Mining sector investment needs for the period until 2012 are provided in the answer to question 8.

8. What are the investment plans in the medium and long term in the various energy sub-sectors? What type of financing is foreseen (public, private)?

The generation and consumption of electricity in the Republic of Serbia has been balanced in the last several years. The Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 indicates an electricity shortage from the year 2011 due to the increase in electricity consumption in households and industrial plants and because of economic recovery.

It is estimated that necessary investments in the electricity sector by 2015 are as follows: so as to keep the level of current generation – approximately EUR 4 billion, whereas approximately EUR 5 billion shall be required to increase generation (construction of new capacities). Approximately EUR 400 million shall be invested by 2015 in the development of the transmission and operation system. Funding sources for these investments shall be secured from company funds, loans, donations and expected foreign strategic partnership.

New projects, Thermal Power Plant (TPP) “Kolubara B” (2 x 350 MW) and TPP “Nikola Tesla B3” (new block of 700 MW in the existing TPP “Nikola Tesla B”), operating on local lignite (necessary documents have been prepared, project development decision was passed, strategic partners were short-listed) are in the final development stages. Tender procedure for the construction of Thermal Power Plant and Cogeneration Plant “Novi Sad” - 450 MW combined natural gas plant (gas-steam block) – is underway. The choice of strategic partners is expected to take place in 2011. These projects shall contribute to further opening of the wholesale electricity market.

The most important planned activities related to hydro power plants are the revitalizations of the existing ones. Revitalisation of the Hydro Power Plant “Djerdap 1” (which shall increase the capacity of the plant by 66 MW) should prolong the lifetime of the plant for another 30 years. The revitalisation process is expected to be completed in 2015. The Revitalisation of the Hydro Power Plant “Bajina Basta” shall prolong the lifetime of the plant for 30 years with an increase in installed capacity by 28 MW. This investment is realised using the loan from the *KfW* Bank and the Funds of PE EPS. The revitalisation process is expected to be completed by the end of 2012. The project on the construction of hydro power plant system on the river Ibar (103 MW) shall be realised by the Public Enterprise “Elektroprivreda Srbije” and the *SECI Energia* Company from the Republic of Italy. The development of technical documents is underway. The works on the project are expected to begin in late 2011 or in the beginning of 2012. The construction of the following hydro power plants on the river Lim is planned: “Brodarevo 1” (23 MW), “Brodarevo 2” (25 MW) and “Priboj” (10.6 MW), using funds from international private capital.

The priority project in the field of transmission network by 2015 is the construction of the following facilities: Transformation station (TS) 400/110 kV Belgrade 20, TS 400/220/110 kV Kraljevo 3 with the Overhead Lines (OHL), TS 400/110 kV Vranje 4, OHL 400 kV Serbia – Romania.

In the field of natural gas, the priority goal is that Serbia by 2015 mostly completes construction of capital gas pipeline infrastructure projects, as follows:

- The South Stream gas pipeline,
- Underground natural gas storage facility,
- Connecting with gas pipeline systems of neighbouring countries,
- Natural gas transport system of the Republic of Serbia,

- Gas pipeline distribution systems,
- Modernisation of existing remote systems for monitoring, management and measurement of delivered quantities of energy.

The following projects are priorities in the field of oil and oil products;

- Modernisation of existing refinery capacities
- Building a product pipeline system through the Republic of Serbia
- Building the Pan-European Oil Pipeline and
- Building necessary storage capacities.

The aforementioned projects are planned to be realised using public and private financing sources (funds from energy entities, loans, funds from the Budget of the Republic of Serbia through the National Investment Plan, and with funds from strategic partners and assets from the EU funds).

According to mid-term investment plans in the district heating sector, activities are focused on projects dealing with reconstruction, revitalisation and modernisation of heat sources, heat distribution network and heat substations, as well as projects to increase heating loads. Heating load increase projects can also be viewed within the framework of long-term investment plans, together with the construction of new or replacement of existing heat sources. An increase in cogeneration of heat and power is planned, especially by constructing facilities on the basis of heating requirements. It is planned to have the heating plants participate with own funds or loan funds in the implementation of mid-term investment plans.

In the context of the aforesaid mid-term plans, the Ministry of Mining and Energy conducts many activities, whereas one of the largest and most significant programmes is "Rehabilitation of the District Heating Systems in Serbia". Phase III of this EUR 25.5 million-worth Programme is near completion; it was funded through donations from the German Government, German Development Bank (KfW) soft loan and funds from the subsidies of the Republic of Serbia. The Ministry of Mining and Energy is responsible for the implementation of this Programme that includes 6 heating plants: Kragujevac, Kraljevo, Niš, Pirot, Sombor and Zrenjanin. In the course of 2010, KfW and the Republic of Serbia have intensified negotiations about Phase IV of the Programme. Funds planned for Phase IV of the Programme amount to approximately EUR 55 million and it is expected to include 18 heating plants in total.

The Republic of Serbia estimates that the renewable energy sources sector – considering that it deals with a large number of smaller scale investments – should entirely be focused on private investors. The task of the state is to create attractive conditions i.e. framework for investment to incite private investors. Mid-term or long term investment plans do not exist in the field of renewable energy sources.

In order to stimulate developments in mining, and prevent and remove harmful consequences occurring by exploitation of mineral resources, provisions of the Mining Law stipulate that the Government of the Republic of Serbia shall adopt annual programmes to determine the type and scope of work, conditions and manner of distribution and use of funds intended for program implementation. Funds for the implementation of the annual programme shall be secured in the Budget of the Republic of Serbia, from funds created through fees for the use of mineral resources. The following funds are planned in the Memorandum on the Budget of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2011-2013 for the implementation of said programme: RSD

20,000,000 (EUR 200,000) for 2011, RSD 26,075,000 (EUR 260,750) for 2012 and 32,573,000 (EUR 325,730) for 2013.

In accordance with the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia, Energy Mining subsector, approximately EUR 2 billion are planned for investment for the purposes of maintaining current production of coal and developing new accompanying mines to supply new thermal capacities.

II SECURITY OF SUPPLY

- 9. What is the current level of oil stock reserves in your country, calculated according to EU methodology, and how are stocks currently calculated and controlled? Please provide a realistic timetable for reaching EU oil stock requirements (in case your country fails short of such requirements according to Directive 2009/119/EC of 14 September 2009 on the maintenance of stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products). What are the expected difficulties for implementing this legislation (financial, legal, setting up of institutions, other)?**

The Law on Commodity Reserves (*Official Gazette of RS* no. 18/92 of April 4, 1992) regulates the formation, usage and renewal of commodity reserves in the Republic of Serbia, the construction and maintenance of storage facilities for the storage and keeping of commodity reserves, as well as the manner to handle affairs concerning these reserves. Apart from the basic agricultural and industrial products, the commodity reserves consist of medications and oil and petroleum products. The Republican Directorate for Commodity Reserves (hereinafter referred to as Directorate) handles affairs concerning the commodity reserves. The Directorate has the properties of a legal entity, with rights and liabilities determined by law, and it handles affairs according to market principles. In accordance with the Work Programme adopted by the Government at the beginning of each year, the Directorate currently keeps the following reserves: motor gasoline, diesel fuels, liquid petroleum gas and crude oil. In accordance with the existing legislation which regulates this field, the amounts of petroleum products which are currently being kept are marked by the state secret degree of confidentiality and currently the information on the level of oil reserves cannot be supplied.

The Republican Directorate for Commodity Reserves, as the only institution in charge of the handling of affairs concerning national reserves, has prepared the Draft of the Law on Commodity Reserves, which will also arrange the field of compulsory reserves of oil and petroleum products. The Draft of the Law on Commodity Reserves provides for a different concept of education, management and financing of compulsory oil and petroleum products reserves in relation to the commodity reserves. After the adoption of the new Law, the adoption of by-laws is also planned. They will closely define the operative conditions and means to establish compulsory oil and petroleum products reserves; means to establish, calculate and pay compensation for the compulsory reserves; procedures to be followed in the event of supply disruption and the means to store, keep and renew compulsory reserves of oil and oil products.

The Republican Directorate for Commodity Reserves currently has at its disposal around 100,000 m³ of storage facilities for oil products. The Directorate has increased and improved the level of storage facilities through the Annual Work Programmes, adopted by the Government, in accordance with the funds received from the budget. In the past period, the storage facilities have been increased by 32,700 m³ in Pozega, the rehabilitation of 120,000 m³ in Smederevo has been initiated and the increase of storage facilities in Prahovo by 30,000 m³ is planned. Also, in 2010, in order to increase the level of reserves, the Directorate has realised the acquisition of energy products in the amount of RSD 1,300,000,000 (EUR 13,000,000).

According to the data available to the Ministry of Mining and Energy, in the Republic of Serbia there currently are 200,000 m³ of storage facilities, excluding the facilities in the refineries.

Bearing in mind that the Directorate does not have sufficient storage facilities for oil products, the regulation shall be adopted so as to lay down the conditions for storage and keeping of compulsory reserves with other legal entities.

At the moment, the available storage facilities are insufficient, and in order to overcome this problem, the Directorate shall, in accordance with the new Law, secure continuous funding for the construction of its own facilities to store, and/or keep reserves in hired facilities outside its national borders, by concluding bilateral agreements between the Republic of Serbia and an EU Member State.

The Draft of the new Law on Commodity Reserves foresees that the financing of compulsory reserves of oil and oil products shall be secured from the compensation funds paid for by the economic entities that perform the energy activity of production and import of oil and oil products.

The Draft of the new Law on Commodity Reserves also foresees that the Government of the Republic of Serbia shall, upon the proposal of the Directorate, adopt a regulation so as to lay down the means to establish, calculate and pay the compensation for the compulsory oil and oil products reserves in more detail.

The Directorate shall be authorised to perform supervision and control of compulsory reserves which are kept in the storage facilities of legal entities. Control shall be performed on the basis of an internal procedure in the Directorate, as both obligatory and optional control (*ad hoc* control).

According to the positive regulations, there is a special organisation unit in the Directorate (Department for Industry Products) which has jurisdiction over all the commodity reserves of all industrial products and which handles affairs relating to the formation, renewal, maintenance, storage, keeping, territorial distribution of oil and oil products, management, usage, disposal and interventions in the market of such commodities, performing analyses, elaborations and studies which serve as the professional foundation for the regulation of the formation, renewal, usage and territorial distribution of oil and oil products.

The new Law on Commodity Reserves provides for the establishment of a more complex organisational structure, and/or the forming a separate sector within the Directorate to exclusively handle affairs related to formation, keeping, maintenance and supervision over compulsory reserves of oil and oil products. The Directorate shall be responsible for taking adequate measures to secure the supply of oil and oil products in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Government.

In the making of the Draft of the New Law on Commodity Reserves, the possibility of the implementation of the Council Directive 2009/119/E3 has also been considered. The Directive obliges Member States to implement this Directive in the national legislation before 31 December 2012, at the latest. In accordance with the aforementioned, the Directorate has commenced to analyse the market, available storage facilities and the possibility for the increase in its own storage facilities. The results of this analysis shall be presented to the Government in order to negotiate the realistic deadlines for the implementation of this Directive in the national legislation of the Republic of Serbia.

10. What are the existing or envisaged mechanisms in your country to face a disruption in oil supply and mitigate the effects of such disruption?

In cases of disruption of supply in oil and oil products, and to the effect of mitigating such a disruption, based on the proposal from the Ministry of Mining and Energy – alongside opinions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Trade and Services – the Government of the Republic of Serbia shall pass a decision to intervene in the market of oil products and the Republican Directorate for Commodity Reserves is charged with the implementation of the said decision.

For the first time, the new Law on Republican Commodity Reserves which is scheduled for adoption in 2011 shall regulate the matter of compulsory reserves of oil and oil products in accordance with EU regulations. After the Law is adopted, bylaws shall be passed to arrange operative procedures for actions conducted in the case of disruption in oil supply.

11. What is your current legal framework governing emergency oil stocks? In the event that your country has a dedicated oil stocks body, what are its tasks, staffing and budget?

As aforementioned, the Republic of Serbia does not currently have a complete and systematic legal framework in the field of compulsory reserves of oil and oil products. It is planned in the National Programme for Integration the Republic of Serbia into EU that the Republican Directorate for Commodity Reserves of the Ministry of Trade and Services shall prepare and propose to the Parliament the new Law on republican commodity reserves in the course of 2010, implementing Directive 2006/67/EC, Directive 68/416/EEC, Directive 73/238/EEC, Directive 68/414/EEC and Directive 77/706/EEC regulating the establishment of compulsory reserves of oil and oil products.

The new Law on republican commodity reserves has been prepared and is undergoing adoption procedure. This Law shall for the first time regulate the matter of compulsory reserves of oil and oil products in accordance with EU regulations (90 days consumption) and provide for the establishment of a new organisational unit within the Republican Directorate for Commodity Reserves to handle all affairs in connection with compulsory reserves of oil and oil products (foreseen in the study "Management of Strategic Oil Stocks" developed by the European Agency for Reconstruction). Bylaws shall be adopted pursuant to this law, detailing the manner and conditions for the establishment of compulsory reserves of oil and oil products with the aim of reaching the amount of reserves corresponding to ninety days' consumption in the previous year; the **manner** and conditions to establish, calculate and pay the compensation for the compulsory oil and petroleum products reserves. The bylaws shall be proposed by the Ministry of Trade and Services and the Ministry of Energy. The Law on Ministries ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 65/08 of July 5, 2008) stipulates that the Republican Directorate for Commodity Reserves as an administrative body within the Ministry of Trade and Services handles affairs of state administration and professional tasks related to the following: organisation of the commodity reserves system, establishment, placement, safekeeping and rebuilding national commodity reserves; determining the structure volume and balance quality of commodity reserves; managing volume flows with the aim of maintaining commodity reserves; material and financial management and an evidential operations of the commodity reserves, and other duties specified by law.

Since 2005, the Republican Directorate for Commodity Reserves, Ministry of Mining and Energy and Petroleum Industry of Serbia have participated in developing projects of establishing strategic reserves of oil and oil products funded within the framework of donations from the European Agency for Reconstruction.

The Republican Directorate for Commodity Reserves increased the level of storage space and the level of product reserves through the annual work programme adopted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia. The reservoir capacity in Požega was completed in 2009. Storage space was enlarged by 20,000 m³. The construction of the 60,000 m³ reservoir capacity in Smederevo – scheduled for completion in 2011 – continues in cooperation with ‘Naftna Industrija Srbije’ a.d. (property share is 50% Directorate and 50% Petroleum Industry of Serbia ltd); designs are being drawn up for the construction of new reservoir capacities.

According to standing regulations, the Directorate has a special organisational unit responsible for commodity reserves of industrial products, including oil and oil products. The new Law provides for establishment of a more complex organisational structure, i.e. establishment of a separate sector within the Directorate to exclusively handle the affairs related to compulsory reserves of oil and oil products. This sector shall employ 5 clerks.

The Republican Directorate for Commodity Reserves has been financed from the budget and own income (interest, rent etc).

12. What is your government’s position on IEA membership and, if appropriate, by what date has such membership been requested or will it be requested?

The Republic of Serbia is not a member of the International Energy Agency and the Ministry of Mining and Energy is responsible for the submission of annual data on energy production and consumption to the International Energy Agency. The Republic of Serbia is interested in IEA membership.

13. Does your Government have the intention to coordinate closely its positions in the IEA with those of the EU/European Commission? What would be your preferred mechanism for such coordination?

If Serbia were a member of the International Energy Agency, matters would be coordinated through the Ministry of Mining and Energy.

14. In terms of gas supplies, have you: 1) foreseen the roles and responsibilities of various market participants in order to ensure security of supply; 2) prepared any emergency measures; 3) foreseen any monitoring and reporting mechanisms in order to mitigate future gas supply disruptions?

1) The Energy Law (“Official Gazette of RS” No. 84/04 of August 1, 2004) and the Regulation on Terms of Natural Gas Supply (“Official Gazette of the RS” No. 47/06, 3/10 and 48/10 of July 24, 2010) stipulate conditions for customers supply with natural gas and measures that are to be undertaken in case the security of the supply of natural gas is endangered due to disruptions in the operation of the system or disruptions on the energy market.

According to the provisions of the Energy Law, the energy entity dealing with transport of natural gas is responsible for safe natural gas transportation from the point of its entry into the natural gas transport system to the point of delivery, as well as for operation, maintenance and development of the natural gas transport system. Also, the energy entity dealing with natural gas distribution is responsible for regular and secure natural gas distribution, functioning, maintenance and development of the natural gas distribution system operated by the said energy entity. The energy entity dealing with wholesale of natural gas for tariff customers is obligated under the Energy Law to provide necessary conditions for regular and secure supply of tariff customers with natural gas in the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

2) and 3) In cases when security of supply to customers or functioning of the energy system are endangered due to insufficient offer at the energy market or through other extraordinary circumstances, the Government of the Republic of Serbia shall prescribe measures to restrict delivery of natural gas or special import/export conditions for individual types of energy, the manner and conditions for price formation and control, obligation to delivery to certain customers or special conditions of handling energy activities. The Government of the Republic of Serbia determines the manner of provision or sources of funds for compensation of damages that may occur for energy entities implementing these measures, and the conditions and manner of allocating funds for damages. Measures can continue throughout the duration of circumstances causing their introduction, i.e. throughout the duration of consequences created due to said circumstances.

Operators of transport or distribution systems and the energy entities supplying tariff customers with natural gas are obligated in the case of impending general shortage to immediately inform the Ministry of Mining and Energy on the impending general shortage. The information shall contain the following: 1) data on quantities of natural gas they have at their disposal and required quantities for regular supply of customers with natural gas; 2) reasons for the disruption in the natural gas energy balance; 3) expected date of the disruption and the length of said disruption; 4) current and contracted consumption of natural gas per customers and/or consumer groups; 5) the list of customers of natural gas with possible replacements; 6) proposal of measures that need to be taken and 7) other data at the request of the Ministry.

Pursuant to this information, the Ministry of Mining and Energy shall at the soonest possible date submit a proposal to the Government of the Republic of Serbia to pass a decision on implementing restriction measures to the supply of natural gas or special import and export conditions for individual types of energy, the manner and conditions for price formation and control, obligation to deliver only to certain customers or special conditions of performing energy activities.

Pursuant to the Government's Decision, operators of transport and distribution systems adopt plans to restrict consumption of natural gas, determining restriction measures for natural gas to customers and natural gas economising measures. Operators of transport and distribution systems are obligated to inform customers on maximum consumption rates per hour and per day during restrictions of supply at the soonest possible date from the date of adopting the plans to restrict consumption of natural gas.

The Minister of Mining and Energy has formed a working group responsible for considering and monitoring the situation related to security of supply with energy and energy products.

15. How does Serbia foresee to implement the Regulation on Security of Gas Supply (Regulation 994/2009)¹

The Republic of Serbia shall apply the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council 994/2010 concerning measures to safeguard security of gas supply, by the harmonisation of the existing legislation with the provisions of this regulation and through the realisation of infrastructure projects mentioned in the answer to question number 8.

¹ REGULATION (EU) No 994/2010 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 October 2010 concerning measures to safeguard security of gas supply and repealing Council Directive 2004/67/EC

III INTERNAL ENERGY MARKET

16. Could compliance with the relevant *acquis* concerning the establishment of an internal energy market (below), lead to any problems in your country? If so, which are particularly difficult and for what reasons? (Please provide separate answers)

The application of the Third Package of Directives would lead to certain, not particularly difficult problems:

1. The Third Package gives wide authority to the European Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators, and the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia (AERS) shall not be able to become its full-fledged member. In accordance with the Third Package regulations, we are obliged to implement the decisions of the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators, without having any influence on the adoption of these decisions.

The operator of the natural gas transport system shall not become a member of the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas (ENTSO-G) and shall not participate in the adoption of decisions, nor shall it have any influence on the adoption of decisions, but it shall be obliged to implement them.

2. In the Third Package (Article 16 of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council), no. 714/2009 on conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchanges in electricity) the options for the usage of income from the auctions of cross-border transmission capacities have been altered. The option used in the Republic of Serbia, to use the income as a means to decrease the tariff for the access and usage of the transmission system, is considered to be the last possibility, which can be applied only under certain conditions and with necessary approvals. It is also necessary to inform the European Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators about this. If this regulation was to be applied in the Republic of Serbia, and, for instance, the cancelling of the possibility to use this income to decrease the tariff for end users was to take place, it would be necessary to change the Decision on determining the methodology for setting tariff elements for calculating prices for access to and use of system for electricity transmission (*Official Gazette of RS* no. 68/06, 18/07, 116/08 and 92/10 of December 5, 2010), which would lead to changes in financial flows within the energy sector.

3. Since there is a derogation from the implementation of the Second Package concerning its application in the Energy Community, which relates to the possibility for the households to remain tariff customers until 1 January 2015, it is necessary for this derogation to remain valid also for the application of the Third Package in the Energy Community, which does not foresee such a solution.

4. We would also like to point out the problem of the Third Package regulation and its influence on the implementation of other regulations which relate to the renewable sources of energy, green certificates and energy efficiency programmes. If a foreign investor constructs facilities for the production of electricity from renewable sources of energy in the Republic of Serbia and if they import the generated electricity in their own country, the Republic of Serbia cannot treat this electricity as the electricity generated in the Republic of Serbia from renewable sources of energy. In accordance with the aforementioned, the conditions for the Republic of Serbia to fulfil its obligations relating to the generation from renewable sources of energy and to reduce CO₂ emission have become more difficult, and the Republic of Serbia shall treat such projects by primarily considering its own obligations.

5. Harmonisation of the legislation in the field of natural gas with the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2009/73/EC on the internal market in natural gas and the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) no. 715/2009 on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks would not lead to creation of new problems in the functioning of the gas market in the Republic of Serbia. The potential problem for the implementation of the provisions of these regulations is the impossibility to realise infrastructural projects due to the lack of financial funds which are the precondition for the application of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No. 994/2010 on the security of gas supply.

17. Please explain the rules on prospection, exploration and production of hydrocarbons as per Directive 94/22/EC.

The guidelines from this Directive have been partially implemented by the Mining Law ("Official Gazette of RS", No 44/95, 85/05, 101/05, 34/06 and 104/09 of December 24, 2009) and the Law on Geological Research ("Official Gazette of FRY" No.44/95 of November 4, 1995).. The conditions for the issuing of approvals are transparent and non-discriminatory, and the issued approvals are to be entered to the register, which is a public document. There has been no tender procedure so far, and/or the public invitation which precedes the issuing of the approval.

18. Please explain the rules on price transparency as per Directive 2008/92/EC, Council Decision 99/280/EC, Commission Decision 99/566/EC of 26 July 1999 implementing Decision 99/280/EC.

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia does not conduct research on the prices of electricity and gas, based on which the calculations could be made and information could be supplied in accordance with the transparency rules defined in the European Parliament and Council Directive 2008/92/EC. Directive 2008/92/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council have not been transposed into the legal system of the Republic of Serbia.

The new Energy Law obliges the energy entities which perform energy activities of trade in oil and oil products, and those which perform retail of oil and oil products, to supply the corresponding data, in accordance with the Council Decision 99/280/EC and the Commission Decision no. 99/566/EC which supplements the Decision 99/280/EC. The content of the data and the manner of its delivery shall be laid down by the Minister of Mining and Energy.

19. Please explain the rules on opening up of the internal electricity and gas market as per Directives 2009/72 and 2009/73, together with Regulation 714/2009 on conditions for access to networks for cross-border exchanges in electricity, Regulation 715/2009 on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks and Directive 2005/89 concerning measures to safeguard security of electricity supply and infrastructure investment.

The Energy Law ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 84/04 of August 1, 2004) and its by-laws have been partially harmonised with the provisions of the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council no. 2003/54/EC concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity, the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) no. 1228/2003 on conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchanges in electricity, the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council no. 2005/89/EC concerning measures to safeguard security of electricity supply and infrastructure investment, the Directive of the European

Parliament and of the Council no. 2003/55/EC concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas, the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) no. 1775/2005 on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks and the Council Directive 2004/67/EC concerning measures to safeguard security of natural gas supply. The missing provisions from the aforementioned legislation shall be implemented in the new Energy Law, in accordance with the obligations of the Republic of Serbia from the Treaty Establishing the Energy Community between the European Community and the Republic of Albania, the Republic of Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Republic of Montenegro, Romania, the Republic of Serbia and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo pursuant to the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 (Treaty Establishing the Energy Community) ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 62/06 of July 27, 2006).

At the moment, regulations have not been harmonised with the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council no. 2009/72 concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity, the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council no. 2009/73 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas, by the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) no. 714/2009 on conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchanges in electricity and the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) no. 715/2009 on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks for natural gas, but this shall be done in due time in future period.

20. What measures is Serbia taking to ensure compliance with Regulation (EC) 1228/2003, on conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchanges in electricity, including its application in the context of the Energy Community Treaty, and in particular in light of the dispute settlement procedure initiated against Serbia for non-compliance with this Regulation?

Within the meaning of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) 1228/2003 (Regulation 1228/2003) on conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchanges in electricity, in the Republic of Serbia, a transparent and non-discriminatory third party access to the electricity transmission system regime is applied, as well as the explicit auctions of cross-border capacities with the participation in the pan-European Inter Transmission System Operators Compensation (ITC) mechanism.

The Republic of Serbia is the signatory of the Treaty establishing the Energy Community, by which, through participation in the process of reform with other signatories of the Treaty establishing the Energy Community, it sets the foundations for the following:

- Stable regulatory and market framework to enable investment in the transmission and distribution networks and new generation capacities;
- Creation of a harmonised regulatory area in the region of South East Europe, with the goal to enable smooth trade in energy products;
- Enhancement of the supply security of the harmonised regulatory area, and the enhancement of energy efficiency;
- The development of market competitiveness in the energy sector.

All of the activities which the Republic of Serbia undertakes through the fulfilment of the Treaty establishing the Energy Community aim to implement the EU legislation in the field of energy in the Republic of Serbia and the region, and to form a single pan-European electricity market.

Specifically, the Republic of Serbia implements the provisions defined in the Regulation 1228/2003 in order to establish conditions for fair, transparent, directly applicable rules, and the cost reflective rules for the usage of cross-border transmission capacities:

- The Republic of Serbia has been participating in the Inter Transmission System Operator Compensation Mechanism, which was defined by Article 3 of the Regulation 1228/2003, since 2004 through the regional mechanism, and since 2007, through the single pan-European ITC mechanism;
- The Republic of Serbia has established clear, fair and transparent rules for the allocation of cross-border capacities on one and all eight borders with the neighbouring countries. On two borders, with the Republic of Hungary and Romania, common auctions have been established for the entire cross-border capacity, applying the marginal price as the payment method. On the remaining six borders (with the Republic of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Montenegro, the Republic of Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Bulgaria), clear, fair and transparent rules are applied for the allocation of cross-border capacities at 50% of the cross-border capacity with the pay as bid payment method. The goal of the Republic of Serbia is to establish coordinated common auctions for the entire cross-border capacity, applying the marginal price as the payment method. The Republic of Serbia is currently prepared for this kind of approach, but its application also depends on the readiness of the remaining six neighbouring countries mentioned above. The common auctions of cross-border transmission capacities at the border with the Republic of Croatia are currently being negotiated, and the application is expected to begin during 2011. In 2009, the Republic of Serbia made a specific proposal for the establishment of regional coordinated auctions of cross-border transmission capacities through the South East Europe Transmission System Operators Task Force (SEETSO TF, which is a sub-group of the ETSO association). Apart from the charge for the allocation of cross-border capacities, as a method to manage congestions in the transmission networks, which has been defined by the above mentioned rules, there are no additional charges which are applied to specific transactions;
- The Republic of Serbia, with the above mentioned rules and without exception, manages congestions in the transmission system in a manner which accounts for the market and which is non-discriminatory, by guaranteeing an allocated capacity to all the participants in the market. Also, all the income from the allocation of cross-border capacities is used in accordance with Article 6 of the Regulation 1228/2003;
- In accordance with Article 5 of the Regulation 1228/2003 and the rules it implements, the Republic of Serbia publishes the requested information regarding the allocation of cross-border transmission capacities.

Within the meaning of the dispute settlement procedure initiated against the Republic of Serbia for non-compliance with the Regulation 1228/2003, we would like to point out that the Energy Community Secretariat has forwarded to the Ministry of Mining and Energy of the Republic of Serbia, an Opening Letter in Case ECS-3/08 (hereafter Opening Letter) related to the dispute initiated by the submission of the complaint to the Energy Community Secretariat by the so-called transmission system operator in Kosovo (KOSTT) against the Republic of Serbia. The Republic of Serbia has composed the Response to the Opening Letter which was adopted by the Government Conclusion, and it was supplied to the Energy Community Secretariat. The reply states, in a well-argued manner, that the Republic of Serbia, i.e. its transmission system operator Public Enterprise “Elektromreža Srbije” (PE EMS) operates in full accordance with the provisions of the Regulation 1228/2003 relating to the compensation for the expenses of cross-border flows in electricity in the network which KOSTT uses when the flows of electricity originate or end in the system of PE EMS. It has also been stated that PE EMS

completely uses the income from the allocation of cross-border transmission capacities, received on all borders of its regulatory area which encompasses the entire territory of the Republic of Serbia, including the borders with Albania, Montenegro and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in accordance with the Regulation 1228/2003. The total income of PE EMS approved by the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia, as the regulatory body, encompasses the income from the transmission tariff, income from transit and income from the allocation of cross-border transmission capacities. On the basis of the statements made in the Response to the Opening Letter, it is evident that the Republic of Serbia completely implements its obligations from the Treaty establishing the Energy Community.

In accordance with the Procedural Act no. 2008/01/MC-EnC of the Ministerial Council of the Energy Community, the Republic of Serbia, after submitting the Response to the Opening Letter to the Energy Community Secretariat is expecting the response from the Energy Community Secretariat, i.e. the delivery of the reasoned opinion which must contain a coherent and detailed statement on the reasons which led the Energy Community Secretariat to conclude that the Party concerned failed to fulfil its obligations foreseen by the Treaty establishing the Energy Community.

21. What is your policy, what are your plans on electricity, gas or oil exchanges and network interconnections with neighbouring countries and/or regions? What projects are being carried out as regards electricity and gas interconnectors? Who provides the funding and what agreements exist with respect to access to those networks?

Priority direction of development in the gas sector of the Republic of Serbia is connecting with the gas pipeline systems in the region.

The Law verifying the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the field of oil and gas industry ("Official Gazette of the RS" – International Agreements, No 83/08 of September 18, 2009) provides for the implementation of the project within the main gas pipeline system developed by the Russian Federation through the Black Sea and over the territory of third countries and the Republic of Serbia for transit and supply of natural gas to other European countries. This project plans for the construction of the gas pipeline section system on the territory of the Republic of Serbia. The planned international Southern Stream gas pipeline should provide enough capacities and security of supply on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, and provide the Republic of Serbia with the status of country of transit in the supply of European consumers with natural gas from the Russian Federation.

The following interconnections have also been planned:

Interconnection with the Republic of Bulgaria

Direction Niš - Dimitrovgrad (Dupnica – Sofia on the Bulgarian side) is one of the priority directions for establishment of interconnections with neighbouring countries. Constructing this gas line would enable the second direction of supply with gas from the Republic Bulgaria, which would primarily enhance the security of natural gas supply to the Serbian market and provide for further development of the Central, Eastern and Southern Serbia distribution grid, with an option for additional expansion of the potential number of retail consumers. Aside from this, it would significantly unburden the Northern part of the gas pipeline system and therefore increase security of supply in the transit direction towards Bosnia and Herzegovina. Also, this would establish a new supply corridor with the option for further expansion and/or introduction of new supply sources. This would also establish the upgrade of the supply security in the entire region through the integration of the current and planned gas storage facilities into the

regional gas pipeline system. In 2005, the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the purpose of implementing this project. In accordance with the Declaration in Support of the Formation of the Working Group for the Project to Connect the Gas Pipeline Systems of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Bulgaria, which was signed on 5 March 2010 by the CEO of the Energy Directorate, the Minister of Economy, Energy and Tourism of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Minister of Mining and Energy of the Republic of Serbia, the working group was formed, and it consists of the representatives of ministries and energy operators from both countries with the task to provide all necessary information for the development of a feasibility study for this project. The feasibility study is funded with Western Balkans Investment Framework funds.

Interconnection with Bosnia and Herzegovina

Connecting the gas pipeline systems of Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina would enable transport of gas to Republic of Srpska in the amount of 1.2 billion m³ per annum.

Interconnection with Romania

Connecting the gas pipelines between the two countries through the Mokrin – Arad section. The length of the pipeline to be built is 76 km (approximately 10 km from the Serbian side and 66 km from the Romanian side). By building this pipeline, the primary direction line Horgoš – Batajnica would be significantly unburdened. In terms of implementing the Nabucco project, this transcontinental gas pipeline would be at a distance of approximately 60 km from the border between Serbia and Romania, which would create an opportunity to connect the gas pipeline system of the Republic of Serbia, both for our needs and those of gas transit for other countries, primarily the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Apart from the gas pipeline, a receiving station with capacity of 1.6 bln m³ per annum would be built on the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

Interconnection with the Republic of Croatia

Potential possibilities of establishing an interconnection between the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Croatia should be viewed as a possibility for the transit of natural gas in both directions. There is expressed mutual interest for interconnection and development of directions between the Republic of Serbia and Republic of Croatia for the supply of the Croatian system with certain quantities of natural gas through our country and vice versa, for obtaining an alternative source and direction of supply with Algerian gas from the direction of the Republic of Italy through the Republic of Croatia or through the prospective LNG terminal in Croatia for our needs.

PE "Elektromreža Srbije", as the Serbian transmission system operator, focused on constructing the 400 kV OHL Niš – Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and planning a 400 kV OHL from the Republic of Serbia to Romania.

The first section of the overhead transmission line from Niš to Leskovac was completed in 2009 and the work on the section from Leskovac to Vranje and from Vranje to the border with Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is ongoing (85% of work completed). The construction of the overhead transmission line to the border with Macedonia is planned for completion by the end of 2011.

Concerning the 400 kV OHL from the Republic of Serbia to Romania, the preliminary design with a feasibility study was completed. The pre-feasibility study was funded by the European Union (IPA). Also, the agreement was signed on the location where the overhead transmission line will cross the border between the Republic of Serbia and Romania. The Energy

Community is highly interested to enable improvements in infrastructure and to monitor progress of this priority investment project with significant impact on the regional energy market, as noted in the Energy Community List of Priority Projects adopted by the Ministerial Council in December 2009.

Construction of the OHL from Niš to the border of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is financed from EU funds, whereas the project of constructing the OHL from Serbia to the Republic of Romania is still in preliminary stages.

22. What steps have you taken to implement the commitments taken in the framework of the Energy Community Treaty, in particular concerning the establishment of an integrated regional energy market?

The new Energy Law is being drafted. This Law will transpose into the legal system of the Republic of Serbia the missing provisions of EC Directive 2003/55/EC concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas, Regulation (EC) 1775/2005 of the European Parliament and Council on the conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks and Directive 2004/67/EC concerning measures to safeguard security of the natural gas supply, as well as the missing provisions of Directive 2003/54/EC concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity, Directive 2005/89/EC concerning measures to safeguard the supply of electricity and infrastructure investment, and Regulation 1228/2003 of the European Parliament and Council (EC) on conditions for access to the network for cross-border exchanges in electricity. It was also foreseen to transpose Directive 2001/77/EC on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable sources in the internal electricity market into the legislature of the Republic of Serbia. By passing this Law and its bylaws, provisions of aforementioned EU regulations to which the Republic of Serbia has subscribed by signing the Treaty establishing the Energy Community will be fully implemented.

The most important amendments to the Law with the aim of harmonisation with the *Acquis communautaire* will be as follows:

- liberalisation of the market enabling all customers to select their energy suppliers according to certain dynamics, with foreseen protection mechanisms for eligible customers that have lost their freely selected suppliers (requirements of Directive 2003/54/EC and Directive 2005/55/EC);
- derogation from third party free access in terms of “take-or-pay” contracts or new gas sector infrastructure construction (requirements of Directive 2003/55/EC);
- unbundling between competitive and regulated activities in the field of electricity, i.e. differentiation between the activities of distribution and electricity distribution system operation as a regulated activity and supply of electricity or trading electricity for supply purposes as a potentially competitive activity. This enables equal treatment of suppliers by distributors, while eligible customers in the distribution system are enabled to use their right in a non-discriminative fashion (requirements of Directive 2003/54/EC);
- expanding the authority of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia.

23. Could you briefly describe the legal, procedural, technical and environmental frameworks for authorisation of networks? What is the average timescale to complete procedures governing authorisation for the construction of power and gas installations/networks etc.? Do you have plans to improve the timescale and address the difficulties; if so, when and how?

The Energy Law and the Rulebook on the Criteria for the Issuance of an Energy Permit, the Application Content and the Permission Procedure ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 23/06 and 113/08 of December 20, 2008) stipulate that energy facilities shall be built in accordance with the Law regulating spatial planning and construction of buildings, technical and other regulations, under previously obtained energy permits. The energy permit in the field of natural gas shall be obtained for the construction and reconstruction of natural gas transportation facilities, natural gas storage facilities, natural gas distribution facilities and liquefied natural gas storage facilities. Energy permit in the field of electricity shall be obtained for the construction and reconstruction of electricity generation facilities of over 1 MW and electricity transmission and distribution facilities of voltage over 35 kV.

Application for energy permit can be submitted by local or foreign legal or private persons. Energy permits are issued by the Minister responsible for energy affairs. Energy permits can be issued under the condition that the construction of the energy facility applying for the energy permit is – in its type and purpose – in accordance with the Energy sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 ("Official Gazette of RS", No 44/05 of May 27, 2005) and the Programme for Realizing the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 for the period of 2007 – 2012 ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 17/07, 73/07, 99/09 and 27/10 of May 6, 2010).

As concerns energy facilities constructed on the basis of concessions for the construction of energy facilities in a specific area and for the reconstruction of existing energy facilities, it is not required to obtain an energy permit in the sense of the Energy Law.

Energy permits shall be issued under the same conditions to local and foreign persons with full respect for the principle of non-discrimination and application of the criteria that must be objective and public.

Energy permit shall be issued by a decision, 30 days from the date of application, if conditions determined by this Law and pursuant regulations have been met.

This decision can be appealed to the Government of the Republic of Serbia within eight days from the date of delivery of the decision.

Energy permit shall be issued with an expiration date of up to two years from the date of issue.

At the permit holder's request the Minister can extend the expiration date of the energy permit for a maximum of one year, if conditions determined by the law have been met. The application for extension shall be submitted not later than 30 days before the expiration date of the energy permit.

Environmental aspects shall be considered in the procedure of issuing energy permits within the analysis of the construction of the building, required prior to submitting an application for the issue of an energy license.

The Law on Planning and Construction ("Official Gazette of the RS" No 72/09, 81/09 – corr and 64/10 of September 10, 2010) that is in the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, regulates conditions and the manner of construction of all facilities, and a *facility* is a building connected to the ground, representing a physical, functional, technical and technological or biotechnical unit complete with all necessary fittings, plants and equipment, or the actual fittings, plants and equipment built into the facility or delivered independently (buildings of all types, transport, water and energy facilities, internal and external network and fittings; utility infrastructure facilities; industrial, agricultural and other facilities, public green areas, sports and recreation facilities, cemeteries, shelters etc).

The competent authority is obligated to issue a **location permit within 15 days** from the date of application or obtaining conditions and data gathered while acting in official capacity.

Location permits shall be issued by a decision for facilities that require building permits under this Law and it contains all conditions and data needed to produce technical documents in accordance with a valid planning document.

Location permits can cover phased construction.

Location permits for facilities specified in Article 133 of the Law on Planning and Construction shall be issued by the Ministry responsible for town planning or an autonomous province.

Location permits for facilities not specified in Article 133 of this Law shall be issued by the competent authority of the local government unit.

The following shall be submitted with an application for a location permit:

- 1) copy of the lot plan
- 2) excerpt from the underground fittings register
- 3) evidence of rights of property.

If the planning document does not contain all conditions and data required for the development of technical documents, the competent authority shall provide them ex officio at the cost of the investor. Bodies or organisations authorised to issue these conditions and data are obligated to act upon request of the competent body within 30 days from the date of said request.

A construction lot shall be formed before applying for the issue of a location permit, in accordance with the Law on Planning and Construction.

Building permits shall be issued by competent authorities by decision **within eight days** from the date of application.

The following shall be submitted with an application for a building permit:

- 1) location permit;
- 2) three copies of the final design with the technical control report;
- 3) evidence of rights of property or lease rights over construction land;
- 4) proof of arranging payment relations for land development fees;
- 5) evidence of paying the administrative fee.

For the purpose of constructing line infrastructure facilities, the final decision on expropriation and some proof that the end user of the expropriation has secured funds in the amount of the real estate market value, or a contract establishing the right of easement with the owner of the servient estate, can serve as evidence of rights of property.

For the purpose of construction or performing works on construction land or facility owned by several persons, certified statement of agreement from these persons shall be enclosed together with the application; if the works are performed with the purpose of annexing or adapting common facilities into a housing unit or office space in housing buildings, or with the purpose of adding new floors to housing buildings, there is an additional requirement for the contract concluded in accordance with the special law to be submitted.

For the purpose of construction of energy facilities, the energy permit shall be enclosed together with the application in accordance with the Energy Law.

For buildings for which permits have to be issued by the Ministry or autonomous province, the report from the audit commission shall be enclosed together with the application.

The Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning issues building permits for the construction of buildings specified in Article 133, paragraph 2 of the Law on Planning and Construction and – among others - for buildings mentioned in:

- point 3) – buildings for processing oil and gas, international and main product pipelines, gas and oil transport pipelines, gas pipelines of nominal operational overpressure of over 16 bar, if they cross over a minimum of two municipalities, storage facilities for oil, gas and oil products with over 500 tonne capacity, main and regional district heating lines or facilities for the production of biodiesel;
- point 6) – hydro power plants and hydro power plants with accompanying dams of 10+ MW in power, thermal power plants of 10+ MW in power and cogeneration plants of 10+ MW in electricity power and overhead transmission lines and transformer stations of 110+ kV of voltage;

– point 20) – facilities for the production of energy from renewable sources with 10+ MW in power and cogeneration power plants.

The autonomous province is granted issue of building permits for the construction of buildings specified in Article 133 of this Law that are entirely constructed in the territory of the autonomous province.

Local government units have been granted issue of building permits for the construction of buildings not specified in Article 133 of this Law.

We have no plans shorten deadlines because deadlines are extremely short.

24. What is the legislative/regulatory framework for competition in the energy sector? Which are the specific issues that require an adaptation of the existing legislation? In which energy sub-sectors are there State aids (please specify) and in which are there trade barriers and what are these barriers? Which monopolies (e.g. refinery, import/export monopoly, exclusive or special production, transportation or distribution rights) exist currently in the energy sector in your country and what are your plans on them? What is the legislative situation regarding Independent Power Producers?

The Energy Law regulates the manner of organisation and the functioning of the energy market, conditions for orderly and quality energy supply for customers, conditions to achieve secure, reliable and efficient energy generation, transmission system operation, transport and distribution and the manner to provide smooth functioning and development of these systems, as well as the conditions and manner of performing energy-related activities. Apart from the Energy Law, the energy entities need to of perform energy-related activities in accordance with other relevant regulations concerning the issue of the protection of competition in the market of the Republic of Serbia.

In the field of oil and gas there are no technical barriers or the monopolies relating to the import, export, exclusive or special production or the rights for transport and distribution. Natural monopolies in the whole world, and in the Republic of Serbia, are network industries, such as the transmission and distribution network. In the electricity generation, competition has already been opened (independent producer), and in the supply there are eligible customers that can choose the supplier. Article 41 of the Energy Law states that the activities of general interest shall be the following: power generation, power distribution and distribution system operation, trade in power for tariff consumers, power transmission and transmission system operation, organisation of electricity market, natural gas transportation by pipelines, oil transportation by pipelines and petroleum product transportation by pipelines. In accordance with the Law on Public Enterprises and Performance of Activities of General Interest (*Official Gazette of RS* no. 25/00, 25/02, 107/05, 108/05 and 123/07 of December 26, 2007), general interest activities are performed by public enterprises. However, this activity can be also performed by a company, and/or an entrepreneur (domestic and foreign) if the competent body consigned to them this activity.

25. What is the structure of electricity and gas markets (ownership, concentration, separation of activities)? What are the main sources of energy? What is the structure of tariffs for transmission/distribution? Who approves tariffs or tariff methodology? Are there cross-subsidies? Are all consumers connected to the distribution network? What is the rate of collection of bills? Is there a regulator in place? What are its competencies, staff and budget? Is there room to extend the staff given the substantial increase of regulatory competencies foreseen by the Third package? Is there a Transmission System Operator for electricity in place? Is it integrated vertically and what are its competencies?

The structure of the electricity market was provided within the answer to question 2.

Electricity

All energy sector customers are connected to the network. Connecting new users is strictly regulated by law and regulations.

Existing power generation capacities in Serbia are as follows:

- Hydro power plants
- Thermal power plants (coal, heating oil, natural gas),
- Cogeneration power plants
- Small hydro power plants
- Industry power plants and urban heating system cogeneration plants

Due to a lack of independent producers, the Serbian electricity market is mostly supplied by PE "Elektroprivreda Srbije".

PE EPS consists of power generation companies, coal exploitation companies and power distribution companies.

The total capacity of nine hydro power plants with fifty aggregates is 2,835 MW, which makes up for nearly 34 % of the total energy balance of PE EPS. Total installed power of eight lignite-burning thermal power plants with 25 production blocks is 5,171 MW. All thermal power plants are organised in three companies. Total capacity of cogeneration plants, represented by one company, is 353 MW.

The transmission system is operated by 100 % state-owned Public Enterprise for transmission and transmission system operator "Elektromreža Srbije" (PE EMS).

In accordance with the Energy Law, the following participate in an organised electricity market: power generators, energy entity for the supply of tariff customers with energy, energy traders and eligible customers. Organising the electricity market at the territory of the Republic of Serbia is handled by the market system operator.

Existing power generation capacities in Serbia are as follows: Hydro power plants, thermal power plants (coal, heating oil, and natural gas), cogeneration power plants, small hydro power plants, industry power plants and urban heating system cogeneration plants.

In accordance with the provisions of the Energy Law and Regulation on conditions for electricity delivery ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 107/05 of December 2, 2005), all electricity customers are connected to the network. The rate of collection of bills for consumed electricity is 95 %.

Transmission/Distribution Tariff Structure

Regulation of prices for transmission and distribution companies is based on the ‘rate of return’ method with the established regulatory period (time between two price revisions) of one year. Calculating prices for the use of transmission and distribution network, i.e. defining price structures for network use, consists of two stages. The maximum approved revenue¹ (MAR) of the energy entity is determined in the first stage (based on the methodology used to determine tariff elements), while in the second stage the MAR is allocated to tariff elements and tariff rates² (based on tariff systems). Individual prices for system users shall be determined by the application of tariff rates on adequate quantities.

The following decisions on determining methodologies and tariff systems are currently in force:

- Decision on determining the methodology for setting tariff elements for calculating prices for access to and use of system for electricity transmission
- Decision on determining the methodology for setting tariff elements for calculating prices for access to and use of system for electricity distribution (“Official Gazette of the RS” No. 68/06, 18/07 and 116/08 of December 22, 2008)
- Tariff system for electricity transmission system access and utilisation (“Official Gazette of the RS” No. 1/07 and 31/07 of March 30, 2007)
- Tariff system for electricity distribution system access and utilisation (“Official Gazette of the RS” No. 1/07 and 31/07 of March 30, 2007)
- Decision on determining the methodology for setting tariff elements for calculating prices of access to and use of natural gas transportation system (“Official Gazette of the RS” No. 68/06, 1/07, 100/08, 116/08 and 64/10 of September 10, 2010)
- Decision on determining the methodology for setting tariff elements for calculating prices of access to and use of system for natural gas distribution (“Official Gazette of the RS” No. 68/06, 1/07, 100/08, 116/08 and 64/10 of September 10, 2010)
- Tariff system for natural gas transport system access and utilisation (“Official Gazette of the RS” No. 1/07 of January 5, 2007)
- Tariff system for natural gas distribution system access and utilisation (“Official Gazette of the RS” No. 1/07 of January 5, 2007)

Electricity and natural gas maximum approved revenue structure compliant with mentioned methodologies is shown on figure 25.1

¹ Maximum approved revenue represents the level of revenue an energy entity can generate for the regulatory period to provide the company with normal conduct of business and/or coverage of all justified costs incurred in conducting business in the energy sector and an adequate return on regulated funds.

² Tariff elements and tariff rates are calculation categories with which MAR is allocated between system user groups and categories

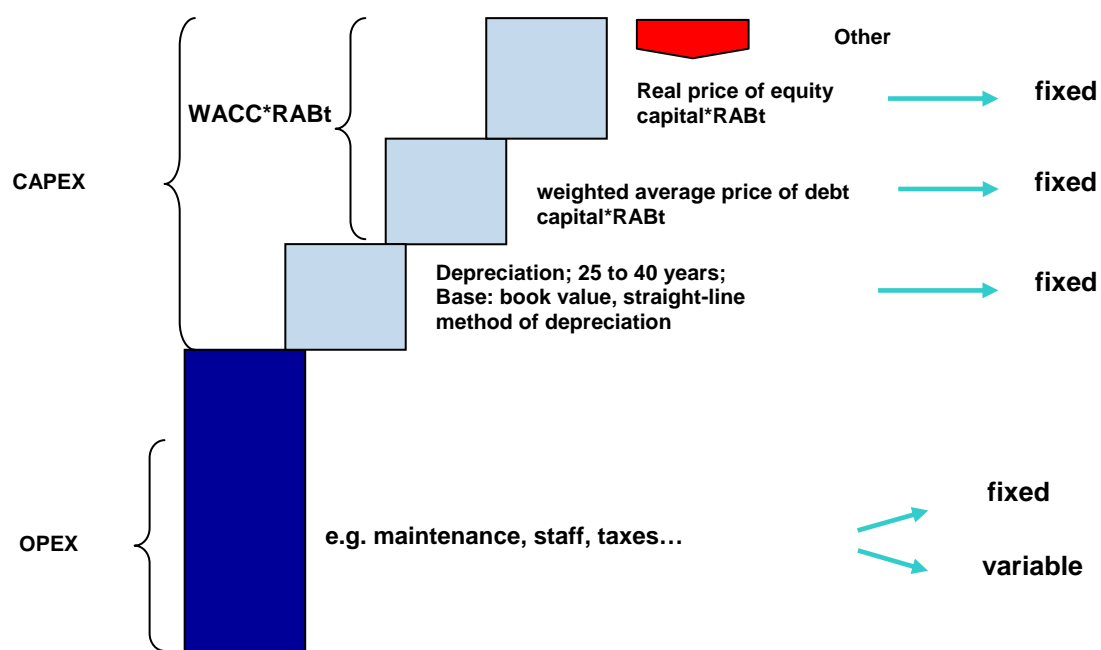


Figure 25.1 Maximum approved revenue (MAR) structure

The structure of transmission and distribution tariffs in the electricity and gas sector is provided in Tables 25.1 through 25.4.

Table 25.1 Electricity transmission tariffs (VAT excluded)

Tariff element	Tariff Rate	Unit of Measurement	RSD/EUR per Unit of Measurement
Power	Demand Charge	kW	46.2279/0.4623
	Excessive demand	kW	92.4558/0.9245
Active Power	Higher Daily	kWh	0.1791/0.0018
	Lower Daily	kWh	0.0895/0.0009
Reactive Power	Reactive energy	kvarh	0.1171/0.0012
	Excessively taken Reactive energy	kvarh	0.2342/0.0023

Table 25.2 Electricity distribution tariffs (VAT excluded) – example of Economic Association “Elektrovojvodina”

Consumption Category	Calculation Elements	Unit of Measurement	Daily Tariff Rate	RSD/EUR per UoM
At Mid-Voltage	Demand Charge	kW		133.691/ 1.3369
	Excessive demand	kW		267.382/ 2.6738
	Active energy	kWh	higher	0.639/ 0.0064
		kWh	lower	0.213/ 0.0021
	Reactive energy ($\cos\phi \geq 0,95$)	kvarh		0.245/ 0.0024
	Excessive Reactive energy ($\cos\phi < 0,95$)	kvarh		0.490/ 0.0049
At Low-Voltage	Power Demand	kW		213.906/ 2.1391
	Surplus Transferred Power	kW		427.812/ 4.2781
	Active energy	kWh	higher	1.533/ 0.0153
		kWh	lower	0.511/ 0.0051
	Reactive Power ($\cos\phi \geq 0,95$)	kvarh		0.539/ 0.0054
	Excessive Reactive Energy ($\cos\phi < 0,95$)	kvarh		1.078/ 0.0108
Mass Consumption	Demand charge	kW		20.054/ 0.2005
	Active energy			
	For Consumers with one-tariff metering	kWh		1.555/ 0.0156
	For Consumers with two-tariff metering	kWh	higher	1.778/ 0.0178
		kWh	lower	0.444/ 0.0044
	For Consumers with controlled consumption	kWh	higher	1.511/ 0.0151
		kWh	lower	0.378/ 0.0038
Public Lighting	Active energy	kWh		1.385/ 0.0138

Table 25.3 Natural gas transportation tariffs (VAT excluded)

Name of the Natural Gas Transporter	Tariff Rates		
	“Commodity charge”	“Capacity charge”	“Commodity charge (for system operation)”
	RSD/EUR/m ³	(RSD/EUR/m ³ /day/year)	RSD/EUR/m ³
PE “Srbijagas”, Novi Sad	0.52/0.0052	35.51/0.3551	0.36/0.0036
“YugoRosGaz” a.d, Belgrade	1.35/0.0135	66.28/0.6628	0.36/0.0036

Table 25.4 Prices for distribution system utilisation according to tariff rates (VAT excluded) are given in the Annex 2.

Approving Tariffs and Tariff Methodology

Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia determines price regulation methodologies and adopts tariff systems; the Government of the Republic of Serbia approves tariff systems.

Energy entities conducting regulated activities, by applying methodologies and tariff systems, calculate and propose prices of products (electricity) and/or services (transmission, distribution) for the following regulatory period and submit them to the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia for opinions. When forming opinions on prices, the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia estimates – based on submitted technical and economic data and other documents – whether the prices have been calculated in accordance with the methodologies and tariff systems and whether the costs taken into consideration when calculating maximum approved revenue are justified. The Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia forwards its opinion to the energy entity who then submits the proposed prices with the opinion of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia to the Government of the Republic of Serbia for approval.

The price regulation procedure is graphically presented in Figure 25.2

Cross-Subsidies

There are neither cross-subsidies between energy activities nor between network activities (transmission, distribution) and market activities (production, supply).

The Rate of Collection of Electricity Bills

In 2009, the average rate of collection was 90.16 %; in the category of households it was 91.53 %, while with industrial consumers the rate of collection amounted to of 88.78 % (Data Source: Public Enterprise “Elektroprivreda Srbije”).

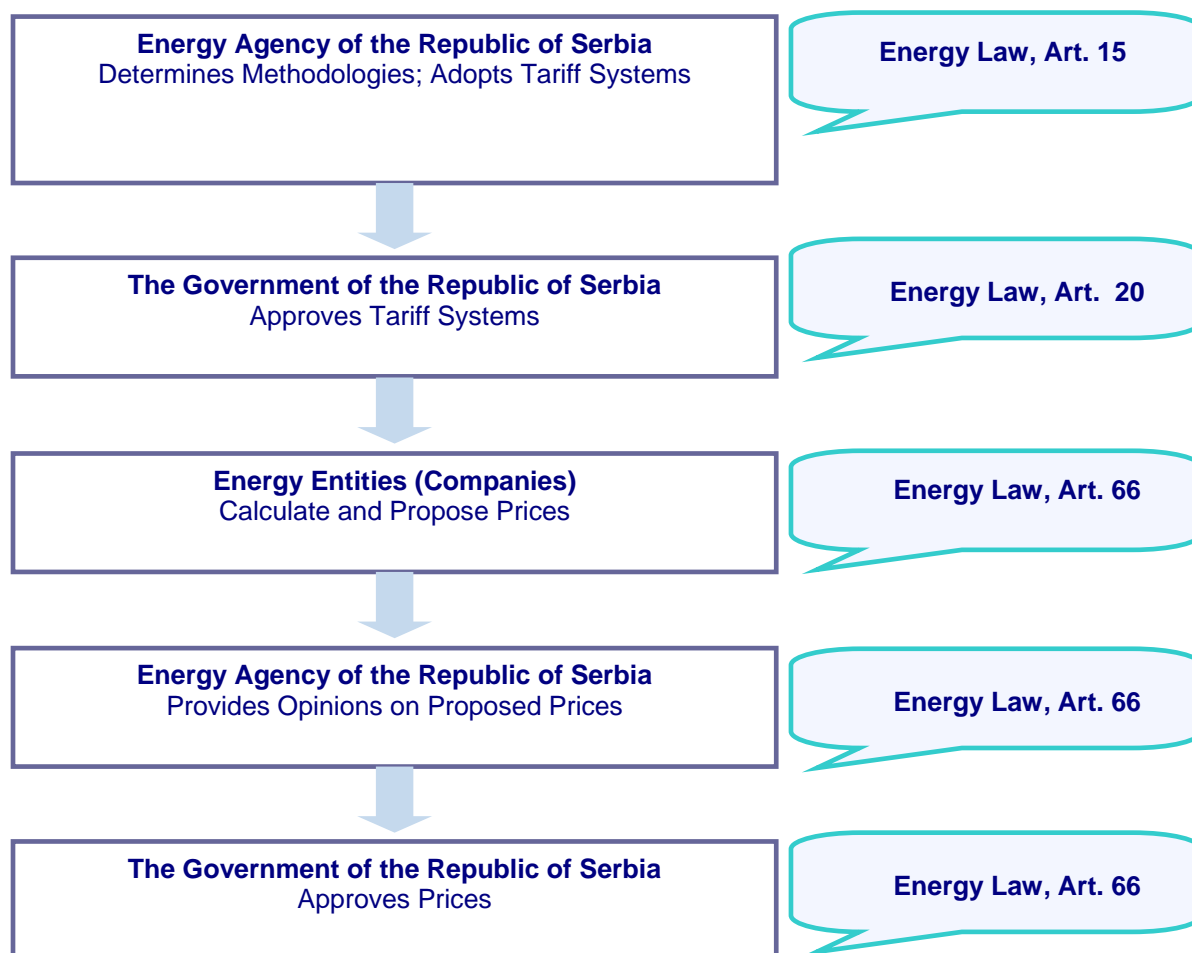


Figure 25.2 Price Regulation Procedure Graph

Regulator

The Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia was established with the Energy Law. The Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia was registered with the Commercial Court in Belgrade on 16 July 2005 and it has been operating with full capacity since 01 January 2006. The Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia is functionally independent of any other government body, energy entity and user of their products and services, as well as any other legal and private persons.

The Agency President and Council Members are accountable to the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia for the work of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia, and submit reports to the Assembly on the Agency's operations at least once every year. Only the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia can relieve of duty a Council Member and only in cases expressly stipulated in the Energy Law .

Regulator's Competences

The Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia was established as a regulatory body to improve and direct energy market development according to principles of non-discrimination and efficient competition, monitor implementation of regulations and rules for the operation of energy systems, harmonise energy entities activities to ensure uninterrupted supply of customers and services for their protection and equal position, and other matters regulated by

Law. The Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia has competences in the sectors of electricity, natural gas and partly in sectors of oil, oil products and heating¹.

The Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia handles the following affairs:

- adopt tariff systems for calculating electricity and natural gas for tariff customers, and tariff systems for access to and use of systems for transmission, transportation or distribution of energy and natural gas storage facilities, and other services;
- determines the methodology for setting tariff elements for the calculation of prices of electricity and natural gas for tariff customers, including prices of produced electricity/natural gas for tariff customers, and the methodology for calculating prices of heating produced in combined heat and power plants (CHP) and delivered to energy entities to supply tariff customers with heating;
- determines criteria and the manner of setting costs of connection to the energy transmission, transportation and distribution system;
- issues licences for energy activities and passes the act on revoking licences under conditions set out by the Law, except for heating energy distribution and production activities in heating plants, and keeps registries of issued and revoked licences;
- provides approval for rules on the operation of the system, the energy market and the natural gas storage system;
- decides upon appeals against transmission, transportation or distribution system operators' acts of denying access, against energy operators' refusal of connection or lack of decision on application for connection to the system, and against acts of denying access by energy operators dealing with natural gas storage;
- determines the minimum annual consumption of energy to obtain eligible customer status, determines if conditions to obtain eligible customer status have been met and keeps a registry of eligible customers.

Apart from these tasks, the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia monitors enforcement of tariff systems, collects and processes data on energy entities related to performing energy activities, monitors the conduct of energy entities with respect to unbundling of accounts and customer protection and performs other tasks in accordance with the Law. The Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia is authorised to ask energy entities for data and documents necessary to perform its tasks as set out by the Law.

Main groups of affairs handled by the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia are displayed in Figure 25.3

Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia Management, Employees and Budget

The Agency is managed by the Agency Council composed of the President and four Members selected by the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia. The President and Agency Council Members report on their activities and the activities of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia to the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia and – according to the Energy Law– they can not be involved in any activity that may lead to a conflict of interests (they can not be members of management in energy entities, which is also valid for their legally determined relatives, they can not be members of parliament, councillors and other

¹ Combined Heat and Power – (CHP).

elected or appointed persons or officials in bodies of political parties); also, they can not have rights of property (or their legally determined relatives) in energy entities.

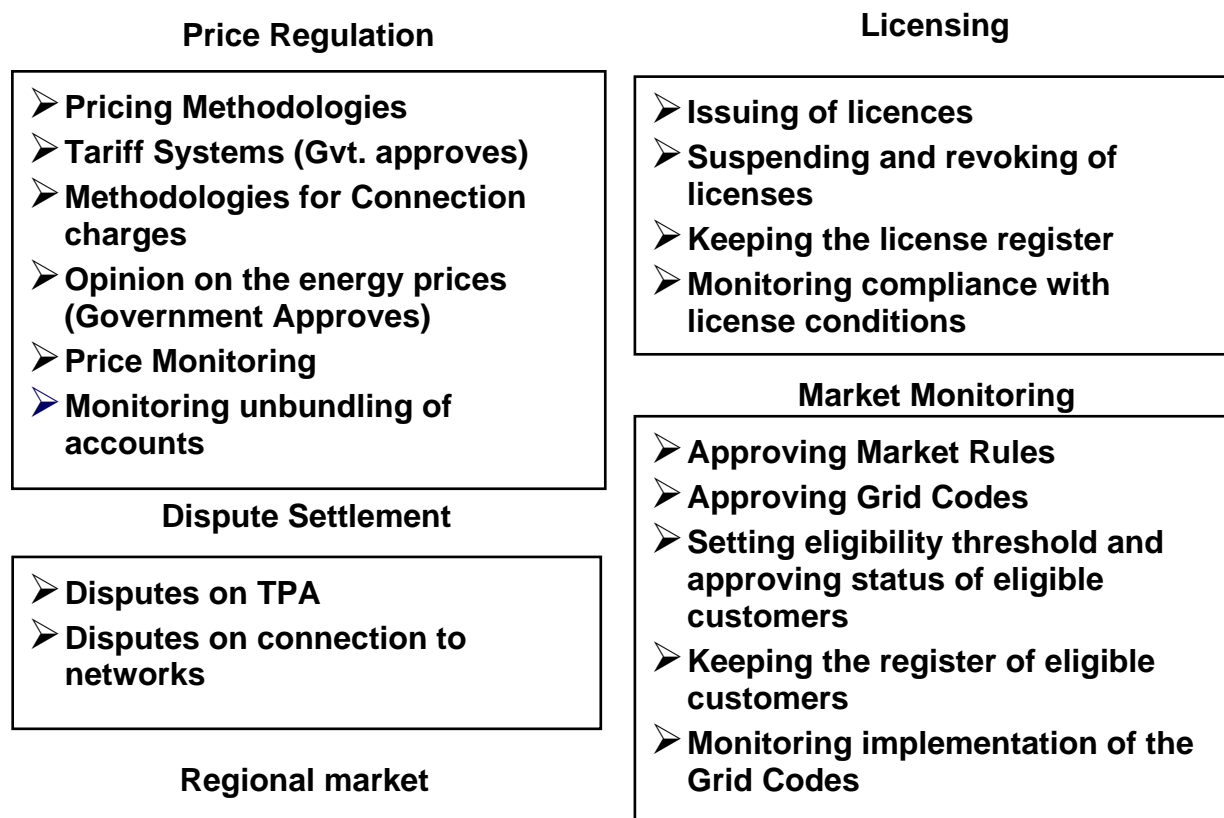


Figure 25.3 Affairs handled by the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia

The Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia operates with four departments – technical, economic, legal and general (figure 6.2). The required level of cooperation between departments in handling complex multidisciplinary tasks has been established within the framework of horizontal teams that include professionals from various departments. The Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia employs 31 people, including 3 Council Members (the full number of Council Members is five). Employing new people in accordance with needs imposed by the development of the energy market in Serbia and expected newly assigned competencies (new Energy Law; implementation of the Third Package of EU energy regulations through the Social Action Plan) is possible in 2011 if the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia approves this through the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia 2011 Financial Plan.

In its first two years of operation the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia was financed by funds provided by the EU, through the European Agency for Reconstruction and in accordance with the Grant Agreement Establishment and Operation of the Energy Regulatory Agency (hereinafter “Grant Agreement”) signed on 29 July 2005. After the expiration of the Grant Agreement the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia is financed by funds secured from income generated by licensing fees, part of networks use-of-system tariffs and other sources the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia secured in performing activities in its field. Planned income for 2010 amounts to approximately RSD 150,000,000 (EUR 1,500,000).

26. What measures are present to ensure a stable investment climate in the electricity sector? What measures have been foreseen for transmission and generation to ensure continuity of electricity supply? Are these measures non discriminatory? Do you monitor and forecast investment intentions in transmission and generation and if yes, on what time-scale?

The Energy Law determines that the energy policy of the Republic of Serbia encompasses measures and activities which are undertaken to achieve long term goals in the energy field, among which are the creation of transparent, attractive and stable conditions for investment in construction, reconstruction and modernisation of energy facilities and systems, as well as the conditions for their connection with energy systems of other countries.

In order to secure continuity in the electricity supply, the Programme for Realizing the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 for the period of 2007 – 2012 plans for the construction of new generation and transmission capacities, and the reconstruction and modernisation of the existing capacities. The sources of financing have also been foreseen (sources of the Republic of Serbia, foreign sources and the strategic partner choice). Measures undertaken to this goal are non-discriminatory.

In accordance with the Energy Law, the energy entities for the power transmission and distribution make development plans for the period of five years, which establishes the dynamics of construction of new and reconstruction of the existing energy facilities of the transmission and distribution systems.

In the Republic of Serbia, the regulatory framework is in force for the prices for transmission and distribution of gas and electricity, and for the supply of final energy to the tariff customers. The measures are non-discriminatory.

Investment is being monitored and planned in two manners:

- the implementation of the energy development strategy, the adoption and updating of the programme to implement strategy for all energy sectors – (the first one was adopted for the period from 2007 to 2012, and was then updated for the period from 2010 to 2012).

- in public enterprises, including operators of transmission/transport and/or distribution system, which are obliged to make a development plan for the period of five years, approved by the Government. Public enterprises in the energy sector (Elektroprivreda Srbije and Elektromreža Srbije) have plans with projections by the year 2020 (production) and 2025 (transmission).

Investment in new interconnections and transmission network is going according to plan; however, the rate of return approved by the Transmission Tariff Regulator has been set to zero, which influences the sustainability of the company in the mid-term and long-term.

The main obstacle for new investment is the right of the Government to determine price levels. All the customers in the Republic of Serbia are still tariff customers, even though there is space for the change of legal status.

IV STATE AID

27. Does your country produce indigenous coal covered by the state aid framework?

Yes, indigenous coal covered by the state aid framework is produced in our country. Each year the Republic of Serbia approves state aid from the Budget – subsidies for the “Resavica” Public Enterprise for Underground Coal Exploitation.

28. In the event that your country produces coal covered by the state aid framework, could you please indicate:

a) What is your government's position as regards Council Regulation 1407/2002? Could you provide an overview of your current or future modernisation, rationalisation and restructuring plans for coal undertakings (cf. Articles 4 and 5 of the Regulation)? Does your government have or envisage having a support scheme for capacity reduction? What are the contents of this scheme and what are the social/regional justifications?

The position of the Republic of Serbia concerning the coal market differs from that of EU member states. Different from the EU, the Republic of Serbia is in deficit with production of high-quality types of coal so we need to import them. The position of local coal mines is viewed in that context and it influences outlining of further plans for restructuring and modernisation of coal mines, with special emphasis on streamlining operations in all production segments.

b) What are the features of State aid in the sector? Are all elements of State aid currently part of the State budget? Is it planned to include all State aid in the State budget?

“Resavica” Public Enterprise for Underground Coal Exploitation is being restructured (since 2004) and is a beneficiary of subsidies. Subsidies were regulated by the Law on the Budget System (“Official Gazette of the RS” No 54/2009 of July 17, 2009) while the amount of subsidies is determined annually each year, pursuant to the 2010 Law on Budget (“Official Gazette of the RS” No 107/2009 of December 23, 2009). The Ministry of Mining and Energy creates the schedule for the utilisation of subsidies funds by a special act.

The Law on State Aid Control (“Official Gazette of the RS” No 51/2009 of July 14, 2009) is a new law that provides for reporting and control of state aid by the National Commission for State Aid Control.

Concerning “Resavica” Public Enterprise for Underground Coal Exploitation, a proposal was given within the proposed Budget of the Government of the Republic of Serbia for subsidies in 2011 in the amount of RSD 2,055,763,935 (EUR 19,5 million), RSD 2,057,128,812 (EUR 19,5 million) for 2012 and RSD 2,054,677,626 (EUR 19,5 million) for 2013.

c) Concerning hard coal, what is your government's position on achieving a “coal-free trade area” in accordance with EU competition rules, particularly those related to “vertical agreements” (e.g. agreements with coal producers and electricity producers)?

Republic of Serbia has free trade of coal and prices are formed freely in the market. The annual quantity of hard coal produced in the Republic of Serbia is 100,000 tonnes. The rest is imported.

Article 27, paragraph 1, point 3 of the Law on Public Enterprises and Performance of Activities of General Interest (“Official Gazette of the RS” No. 25/00, 25/02, 107/05 108/05-amended and 123/07- o. Law of December 26, 2007) stipulates that the Government of the Republic of Serbia shall provide agreement with the Decision on the amount of coal production prices for industry and mass consumption adopted by the Management Board of the “Resavica” Public Enterprise for Underground Coal Exploitation (under restructuring).

29. With regard to Council Regulation no. 405/2003 of 27 February 2003 establishing a EU system for monitoring imports of hard coal originating in third countries, is your country in a position to provide the information required by this Regulation?

The Customs Administration submits monthly and end-of-year data on coal imports (quantity, type of coal and land of origin) from other countries to the Ministry of Mining and Energy. They are recorded in Serbia's Energy Balance and are significant for the monitoring of Serbia's Energy Balance and the development of Serbia's Energy Strategy.

Note: Council Regulation 405/2003 of 27 February 2003 (CELEX No 32003R0405) concerns Community monitoring of imports of hard coal originating in third countries and its implementation stops as of 31 December 2010. In Competence Division Tables this Regulation is located in Subgroup 3.30. Foreign economic relations. The Ministry of Economy and Regional Development has taken over competence over this Regulation and it has also declared this regulation as irrelevant.

30. All solid fuels:

Please provide information on the current and recent levels of production of hard coal and ortho-lignite.

The data on the level of production of hard coal and lignite in the Republic of Serbia are provided in Table 30.1

Table 30.1 Data on production of hard coal and lignite

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA (w/o data for Kosovo and Metohija*)	COAL TOTAL	HARD COAL	BROWN COAL	BROWN LIGNITE COAL	LIGNITE
	1000 t	1000 t	1000 t	1000 t	1000 t
LOCAL PRODUCTION	38485.881	68.118	320.948	131.915	37778.600
Underground	520.981	68.118	320.948	131.915	-
Surface:	37778.600				37778.600
Kolubara	29178.816				29178.816
Kostolac	8599.784				8599.784
Underwater	186.300				186.300

* Pursuant to the UN SC Resolution 1244, these data are provided by the competent UN body

Source: 2009 Energy balance and "Resavica" Public Enterprise for Underground Coal Exploitation report on annual coal production

b) Please provide information on any current State aid schemes for indigenous ortho-lignite production as well as on plans for their progressive reduction.

"Resavica" Public Enterprise for Underground Coal Exploitation is the only company that receives state aid for production of ortho-lignite. It is necessary to note that this company also produces coals of energy value higher than 15,000 kJ/t. Plans to reduce state aid are directly connected to the investment cycle and raising the mine capacity.

c) Where solid fuel industries are subsidised and with a view to restructuring, what are the current and future social plans, including those for adaptation of the labour force, and what are the regional conversion plans (e.g. attraction of new business)?

In the Mining Law ("RS Official Gazette" No. 44/95, 85/05, 101/05 34/06 and 104/09 of December 24, 2009) Article 47 a stipulates that the Public enterprise exploiting mineral resources is obligated to develop a Mine Closing Programme in case of planned permanent cease of mining activities.

The Programme shall specifically contain following measures:

- 1) development of a Mine Closing Plan of Activities;
- 2) rehabilitation of abandoned mining facilities and possibilities for using abandoned mining facilities;
- 3) resolving the environmental protection issues occurring because the mine is being closed;
- 4) necessity to resolve local community issues occurring due to the cease of mining activities in the closing mine;
- 5) adopting a programme to resolve redundancies in accordance with the law;
- 6) determining the amount of funds needed to complete mine closing operations.

The Government of the Republic of Serbia shall give approval of the Programme.

Funds required to implement the Programme shall be secured from the Budget of the Government of the Republic of Serbia and other sources in accordance with the law.

V. RENEWABLE ENERGY

31. Please provide information on current and planned measures promoting renewable energies in electricity, heating & cooling and the transport sector (nature of measures, budget available, etc.). Please refer to the support schemes already in place or planned, subsidies, incentives, various tax exemptions etc. Please indicate accordingly which support measures are already in place and which are planned. For the planned measures, please provide a calendar for their implementation.

a) Is there framework legislation in place (Renewable Energy Law)? If not, what is the calendar for its adoption? Does secondary legislation already exist? If not, what is the calendar for its adoption? Which piece of legislation corresponds with which *acquis* and what is the state of compatibility?

The Government of the Republic of Serbia has adopted the strategic primary and secondary legislation for the promotion of renewable energy sources, thus setting the legal framework that consists of the following:

- The Energy Law ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 84/04 of August 1, 2004) providing the overall basis for the development of renewable sources of energy and energy efficiency.
- Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 44/05 of May 27, 2005) emphasises the significance of using renewable energy sources for distributed production of heating and electric energy
- Regulation on Establishing the Programme for Realizing the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 for the period of 2007 – 2012 ("Official Gazette of RS", No.17/07, 73/07, 99/09 and 27/10 of May 6, 2010) details the Strategy and defines priorities for the use of renewable energy sources. The Programme is updated biannually.

- Regulation on Requirements for Obtaining the Status of the Privileged Electric Power Producer and the Criteria for Assessing Fulfilment of these Requirements (“Official Gazette of the RS” N^o 72/2009 of September 11, 2009) – defines the procedures for granting the status of a privileged producer of electricity
- Regulation on Incentive Measures for the Production of Electricity by Using Renewable Energy Sources and Combined Heat and Power (“Official Gazette of the RS” N^o 99/2009 of December 1, 2009) – defines feed-in tariffs for production of electricity from renewable energy sources
- Rulebook on Technical and Other Requirements for Liquid Fuels of Bio Origin (“Official Gazette of the RS” N^o 23/06 of June 18, 2006) defines technical requirements for biodiesel and biofuels
- Law on Planning and Construction (“Official Gazette of the RS” N^o 72/2009, 81/09 – corr. And 64/10 of September 10, 2010) defines procedures for obtaining building permits – crucial law on investment
- Law on Environmental Protection (“Official Gazette of the RS” N^o 72/2009 of September 3, 2009)
- Law on Strategic Environmental Impact Assessments (“Official Gazette of the RS” No 135/2004 and 88/10 of November 23, 2010)
- Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (“Official Gazette of the RS” No. 135/04 and 36/2009 of May 15, 2009)
- Law on Integrated Environmental Pollution Prevention and Control (“Official Gazette of the RS” N^o 135/2004 of December 21, 2004) – prescribes the requirement to issue IPPC permits for biomass facilities
- Law on Waste Management (“Official Gazette of the RS” N^o 36/2009 of May 15, 2009) – using waste to produce biogas and biodiesel, landfills
- Law on Air Protection (“Official Gazette of the RS” N^o 36/2009 of May 15, 2009) – limits emissions for biomass-burning plants
- Law on Ratifying the Kyoto Protocol (“Official Gazette of the RS” No. 88/2007 and 38/2009 of May 25, 2009) – establishing the national body for the implementation of Kyoto protocol clean development mechanisms, and the Republic of Serbia is a non-annex I country, qualified for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects
- National Sustainable Development Strategy (“Official Gazette of the RS” N^o 57/2008 of June 3, 2008)
- Strategy for Introducing Cleaner Production in the Republic of Serbia (“Official Gazette of the RS” N^o 17/2009 of March 13, 2009)
- Biomass Action Plan (“Official Gazette of the RS” No 56/2010 of August 10, 2010)

Specifically, the Law on Renewable Energy Sources does not exist in the legislature of the Republic of Serbia and its adoption is not planned, but the idea is currently being considered.

Directive 2009/28/EC on Renewable Energy Sources has not been transposed, whereas Directive 2001/77/EC was partially transposed into the existing legislature of the Republic of Serbia in the field of renewable energy sources. Transposing Directive 2009/28/EC on Renewable Energy Sources will be performed within the development of the new Energy Law. The Matrix of Compliance with Directive 2009/28/EC is given in Annex 3..

b) Has a governmental National Plan or Strategy been adopted to promote renewable energy sources? What renewable energy sources is Serbia foreseeing to use for the production of energy (incl. electricity, heating and cooling)? If no national plan or strategy has been adopted, are there plans to adopt one? If yes, what is the calendar envisaged for its adoption?

The energy policy of the Republic of Serbia is based on three elements: increased energy efficiency, increased use of renewable energy sources and developing market-oriented electricity industry. These goals are parts of the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 developed by the Ministry of Mining and Energy and adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia in 2005.

The Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 adopted by the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia in May 2005 includes renewable energy sources and claims that the Ministry of Mining and Energy will support the promotion of renewable energy sources. Among the priorities of the Serbian energy policy – as planned by the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 – are programmes to intensify selective use of new renewable energy sources (biomass, geothermal, solar and wind energy as well as remaining hydro potential the use of which is technically feasible and economically viable, on small rivers in particular).

The Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 also foresees that the share of new renewable energy sources in total consumption of electricity will rise to 1.5 - 2 % from 2006 to 2015.

In accordance with the Energy Law and the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015, the Ministry of Mining and Energy prepared the Programme for Realizing the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 for the period 2007-2012. The Programme defines conditions, methods and timeframe for the implementation of the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 in all main energy sector segments – including renewable energy sources.

The Regulation on Establishing the Programme for Realizing the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 for the period of 2007 – 2012 has set milestones by 2012. The result is to have an increase of the share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources by 2.2 % until 2012, compared to consumed electricity from renewable energy sources in 2007. The 2012 target for biofuels has also been set to increase the share of biofuels on the market by a minimum of 2.2 % compared to total consumption of fuel in transport.

With the aim of inciting use of biomass for energy production, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Biomass Action Plan defining the strategy for the use of biomass as a renewable energy source, having in mind its potential, national strategies, legislation and EU Directives.

The Biomass Action Plan for the Republic of Serbia was developed in accordance with requirements of the Treaty Establishing the Energy Community between the European Community and the Republic of Albania, the Republic of Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Republic of Montenegro, Romania, the Republic of Serbia and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo pursuant to the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 (Treaty

Establishing the Energy Community) (“Official Gazette of RS”, No. 62/06 of July 27, 2006) and in the spirit of the new EU Directive on renewable energy (Directive 2009/28/EC) and in accordance with the 2005 EU Recommendation of the Commission 2005/628/EC) on developing action plans for biomass with the aim of increasing its use in EU member countries.

One of the most important tasks in developing the biomass Action plan was to identify issues in the process of using biomass and define activities, responsibilities and deadlines to overcome them.

The National Renewable Energy Action Plan by 2020 – in accordance with the provisions of EU Directive on Renewable Energy Sources (Directive 2009/28/EC) – will start in 2011 and currently the calendar for its adoption does not exist.

c) Have studies to assess the impact of the European *acquis* in the field of renewable energy been undertaken? If not, will there be such studies undertaken?

The work on the study on implementation of the new EU Directive 2009/28/EC on renewable energy sources was started within the Energy Community in late April 2009 – with the aim of studying implications of its implementation.

The key part of the study includes identifying binding goals on participation of renewable energy sources in total energy consumption in 2020, based on the same methodology and with the same level of ambition as EU countries.

In the course of the work on the study it was determined that reliable energy statistics data on the share of biomass in total energy consumption are not available and therefore data on renewable energy sources share in total energy consumption for 2005 could not be obtained; hence, it was impossible to calculate binding goals.

A project implemented within the Energy Community is under way; in 2011 and within the framework of this project, the definitive data on consumption of biomass will be determined and binding goals on the share of renewable energy sources in total energy consumption by 2020 will be calculated.

d) What difficulties do you foresee in the gradual adoption of these EU rules? What timetables for application are there foreseen?

In spite of a large number of laws, the Republic of Serbia is facing serious challenges in respect to implementing policies for renewable energy sources. The reasons for this are the following:

- Lack of experience
Experience is needed in the field of renewable energy sources projects in the private sector and there is a lack of the “first set” of projects
- Transition issues
Many industrial companies are undergoing transition – in respect of structure and ownership and the management are not prepared to consider measures for the rationalisation of energy activities.
- Lack of technical standards

In spite of the existence of producers of heating equipment that burns biomass fuels (briquettes and pellets), technical standards regulating the field of renewable energy sources have not been adopted.

- Procedures, permits and licences

Entities dealing with project development are facing difficulties in respect of procedures, permits and licences for the preparation and implementation of renewable energy sources projects. It is often attributed to not knowing the rules, contradictory procedures and permits and fragmentation of laws. Often existing rules do not reflect specificities of renewable energy sources. This situation is aggravated by the lack of awareness and understanding of renewable energy sources among state and local officials.

Concerning the dynamics, i.e. timetable for the application of EU rules in the field of renewable energy sources, it is determined by the dynamics of activities defined by Recommendation of the Ministerial Council of the Energy Community No 2010/01/MC-EnC of 24 September 2010. The following deadlines for implementation of certain activities were set:

Deadline: 30. June 2011

1. Assess available potential for using renewable energy sources
2. Propose incentive measures for using renewable energy sources in production of electricity, heating and cooling and transport, and develop a timetable for their adoption
3. Make publicly available the standard rules and procedures used to determine and cover costs of connecting to the grid and grid reinforcements.
4. Make available all measures for the promotion of using renewable energy sources to relevant participants

Deadline: 31 December 2011

1. Create an overview of regulations related to authorisation, certification and licensing plants using renewable energy sources
2. Revise procedures and identify opportunities to simplify and shorten them
3. Identify necessary activities for the development of transmission and distribution networks so as to enable additional connections of facilities using renewable energy sources
4. Create an overview of procedures for the development of transmission and distribution networks and accelerate procedures wherever possible, and coordinate with administrative and planning procedures.

Deadline: 2011

The Ministerial Council of the Energy Community decides on the full implementation of Directive 2009/28/EC on renewable energy sources and 2020 binding goals.

e) In relation to Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, what is the current situation (i.e. the shares of renewable energy in energy consumption, shares of various types of sources of renewable energy – e.g. hydro, wind, biomass, geothermal, solar, biofuels, etc) and what are your ambitions for the contribution of renewable energy sources in energy consumption by the year 2020 (or possible intermediate years)? (Please use the methodology of Directive 2009/28/EC for calculating these shares. Please provide a detailed overview of the current situation)

The share of various types of renewable energy sources in energy consumption in the Republic of Serbia in 2008 is provided in Table 31.1

Table 31.1 Share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption

000 toe	2008	% of share
FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION	8412	
Renewable energy production	1181	14%
Hydro Potential	869	10%
Biodiesel	0	0%
Firewood (biomass)	306	4%
Wind	0	0%
Solar Energy	0	0%
Geothermal Energy	6	0%

The Republic of Serbia plans to increase production of electricity from renewable sources by 7.4% - from 9,974 GWh in 2007 to 10,713.1 GWh in 2012.

The goal is to increase the share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources by 2.2 % until 2012 compared to final energy consumption in 2007 and the share of biofuel in the market by a minimum of 2.2 % compared to total fuel consumption in transport.

To achieve this goal, it is required to produce 739.1 million kWh of green electricity in 2012, which would suffice to supply 179.000 households (with average monthly consumption of 350 kWh) and place 130.000 tonnes of biofuel on the market in the period to 2012.

f) Is there any legislation in place on giving priority or guaranteed access to the electricity grid to electricity from renewable source? If not, is there a calendar for its adoption?

There is no legislation regulating guaranteed access to the energy grid or giving priority to electricity produced from renewable energy sources. It is planned to adopt these provisions in the new Energy Law.

g) Has any evaluation of the existing administrative procedures for the authorisation of renewable energy projects been done yet (with the view to streamline and expedite them)? If not, are there plans to do one? If yes, please provide details on its main conclusions. Is there any legislation on streamlining and expediting these administrative procedures? If yes, please provide details on its main provisions.

The first step was taken in evaluating existing administrative procedures for obtaining licences for renewable energy sources projects, i.e. detailed documents were developed describing administrative procedures and identifying relevant institutions and documents related to planning and developing projects for the subsectors of geothermal water, small hydro power plants, wind energy and biomass (the reports have been provided in the Annex 4).

These detailed reports and a list of required documents and procedures will represent a basis for viewing opportunities to streamline and expedite them – i.e. for evaluation. The preliminary evaluation of existing procedures is that they are complex, time consuming and represent an investment obstacle.

h) Please provide information (i.e. installed capacity, source of renewable energy, timetable for the commissioning) on ongoing or planned projects using renewable energy sources.

The following is a list of planned projects using renewable energy sources for which the investors have acquired energy licenses, as the first step in project implementation.

Table 31.2 Planned projects in the field of small hydro power plants electricity production

No	Name of Investor*	Date of Permit Issue [dd/mm/yyyy]	Permit Expiration Date [years]	Data on the Energy Facility
1	MBS Energy LLC	15.11.2007 16.03.2010	2 1	SHPP “Selova”, 2.8 MW power, Municipality of Kuršumlija
2	ECO Energo Group LLC	18.01.2010	2	SHPP “Jabukovik”, 1.885 MW power, Municipality of Crna Trava
3	ECO Energo Group LLC	18.01.2010	2	SHPP “Petkovi”, 1.98 MW power, Municipality of Crna Trava
4	ECO Energo Group LLC	18.01.2010	2	SHPP “Rejšnica”, 4.93 MW power, Municipality of Crna Trava
5	MBS Energy LLC	22. 01.2010	2	SHPP “Sastav reka”, 1.52 MW power, Municipality of Crna Trava
6	PLEMEN JSC	23.04.2009	2	SHPP "Beli Kamen", 1.5 MW power, Municipality of Čajetina
7	HIDRO ONE LLC	05.10.2009.	2	SHPP “Šljivovica”, 1.35 MW power, Municipality of Priboj
8	PLEMEN JSC	10.11.2009	2	SHPP “Rogopeč”, 1.6 MW power, Municipality of Ivanjica
9	TEK ENERGY	30.11.2009	2	SHPP “Jasik”, 1.145 MW power, Municipality of Prijepolje
10	TEK ENERGY	30.11.2009	2	SHPP “Sevojno”, 1.338 MW power, Municipality of Užice
11	ECO Energo Group LLC	19.01.2010	2	SHPP “Magovo”, 1.20 MW power, Municipality of Kuršumlija
12	TEK ENERGY	28.01.2010	2	SHPP “Krstići”, 1.14 MW power, Municipality of Crna Trava
13	TEK ENERGY	27.01.2010	2	SHPP “Rjeka”, 2.39 MW power, Municipality of Arilje
14	TEK ENERGY	24.02.2010	2	SHPP “Bare”, 1.35 MW power, Municipality of Crna Trava
15	TEK ENERGY	16.03.2010	2	SHPP “Jelići”, 3.02 MW power, Municipality of Kraljevo
16	TEK ENERGY	16.03.2010	2	SHPP “Došići”, 4.45 MW power, Municipality of Kraljevo
17	ENERVODA 5	27.04.2010	2	SHPP “Pranike”, 8.829 MW power, Municipality of Prijepolje
18	ENERVODA 6	28.04.2010	2	SHPP “Kolovrat”, 6.533 MW power, Municipality of Prijepolje
19	ASTRA ENERGY LLC	18.06.2010	2	SHPP “Krepoljin”, 1.9 MW power, Municipality of Žagubica
20	VICTORIA GROUP JSC	12.07.2010	2	SHPP “Kajtasovo”, 1.22 MW power, Municipality of Bela Crkva
21	NELO ENERGY LLC	12.08.2010	2	SHPP “Ćelije”, 2.8 MW power, Municipality of Kruševac

* **LLC** – Limited Liability Company, **JSC** – Joint Stock Company.

Table 31.3 Planned projects in the field of wind power electricity production

No	Name of Investor*, Head Office and Address	PermitExpi ration Date [dd.mm.yyyy]	Data on the Energy Facility
1.	EE LLC VPBC VETAR	09.01.2011	Wind Generators Farm “Vračev gaj”, 187.5 MW power Municipality of Bela Crkva
2.	EE WELLBURY WIND ENERGY DOO BELGRADE	14.05.2011	Wind Farm “Bavaništansko polje”, 188 MW power Municipality of Kovin
3.	EE WINDTIM LLC BELGRADE	19.08.2011	Wind Park “Šušara“, 60 MW power Municipality of Vršac
4.	EE ENERGOWIND LLC VRŠAC	16.10.2011	Wind Park “Vršac-Alibunar- Plandište”, 400 MW power Municipality of Vršac
5.	EE VETROELEKTRANE BALKANA LLC BELGRADE	30.10.2011	Wind Farm “Čibuk“, 300 MW power Municipality of Kovin
6.	ZAD MK-FINTEL WIND JSC BELGRADE	24.04.2012	Wind Farm “Košava“, 117 MW power Municipality of Vršac
7.	ZAD MK-FINTEL WIND JSC BELGRADE	02.06.2012	Wind Farm “La Piccolina“, 5 MW power Municipality of Vršac
8.	IVICOM ENERGY LLC ŽAGUBICA	25.06.2012	Wind Farm “Krivača“, 112.8 MW power Municipalities Golubac and Kučevo
9.	VETROPARK INĐIJA LLC INĐIJA	06.07.2012	Wind Park “Inđija“, 20 MW power Municipality of Inđija

* **EE** – Economic Entity, **LLC** – Limited Liability Company, **JSC** – Joint Stock Company.

It is impossible to provide an estimate on expected commissioning of said projects, considering that these are private projects.

32. What is the current status of your country in standardisation bodies active in the energy sector, such as CEN/CENELEC?

The Institute for Standardisation of Serbia is the national standardisation body in the Republic of Serbia.

The Institute for Standardisation of Serbia is an associate member of the European Committee for Standardisation as follows:

- Associate member of the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) as of 01 January 2008
- Associate member of the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC) as of 01 October 2005.

33. Concerning the oil sector, do standard forms such as EN-228 (unleaded petrol-automotive fuel), EN-589 (LPG automotive fuel), EN-590 (diesel automotive fuel) exist?

The Rulebook on Technical and Other Requirements for Liquid Fuels of Oil Origin (Official Gazette of the RS No. 97/10 of December 21, 2010) stipulates that petrol placed on the market of the Republic of Serbia must be in compliance with EN-228 (unleaded petrol – automotive fuel), and diesel automotive fuel must be in compliance with EN-590. The Rulebook on Technical and Other Requirements for LPG (Official Gazette of the RS No. 79/10) stipulates that LPG automotive fuel placed on the market of the Republic of Serbia must be in compliance with EN-589 (LPG automotive fuel).

34. Do any regulations on emissions from road and non-road vehicles exist?

In the Republic of Serbia, the International Agreement Concerning the Establishing of Global Technical Regulations for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be Fitted and/or be Used in Wheeled Vehicles and Conditions for Reciprocal Recognition of Approvals Granted on the Basis of These Prescriptions (hereinafter: *1958 Agreement*). The Transport Safety Agency is competent to implement the 1958 Agreement and the following UN/ECE Rulebooks which are integral parts of it and which relate to road vehicle noise:

- Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with a positive-ignition engine or with a compression-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine - method of measuring the power of positive-ignition engines - method of measuring the fuel consumption of vehicles (UN/ECE R.15) (“Official Gazette of the SFRY” No. 57/75 – International Agreements and Other Agreements of December 5, 1975), (corresponding to the recast EU Directive: 70/220/EEC);
- Uniform provisions concerning: I The approval of compression ignition (C.I.) engines with regard to the emission of visible pollutants; II The approval of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of C.I. engines of an approved type; III The approval of motor vehicles equipped with C.I. engines with regard to the emission of visible pollutants by the engine; IV The measurement of power of C.I. (UN/ECE R. 24) (Pursuant to the Order on Compulsory Approval “Official Gazette of SRFY” No. 11/85, 1/87 of January 9, 1987, (corresponding to the amended EU Directive: 72/306/EEC);
- Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motorcycles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine (UN/ECE R. 40) (Pursuant to the Order on Compulsory Approval “Official Gazette of SRFY” No. 60/86 of November 7, 1986), (Corresponding to the amended EU Directive: 97/24/EC);
- Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine (UN/ECE R. 47) (Pursuant to the Order on Compulsory Approval “Official Gazette of SRFY” No. 60/86), (Corresponding to the amended EU Directive: 97/24/EC);
- Uniform provisions concerning the measures to be taken against the emission of gaseous and particulate pollutants from compression-ignition engines for use in vehicles, and the emission of gaseous pollutants from positive-ignition engines fuelled with natural gas or liquefied petroleum gas for use in vehicles (UN/ECE R. 49) (Pursuant to the Order on Compulsory Approval “Official Gazette of SRFY” No. 60/02, 64/02 of November 16, 2002), (Corresponding to amended EU Directives: 88/77/EE3, 2005/55/E3 and Regulation 595/2009);
- Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of pollutants according to engine fuel requirements (UN/ECE R. 83) (Pursuant to the Order on Compulsory Approval “Official Gazette of SRFY” No. 61/02 of November 23 2002),

(Corresponding to amended EU Directive: 70/220/EE3 and Regulation 715/2007);

The following *UN/ECE* Rulebook (ECE/TPANS/WP.29/343/Rev. 18) was notified for adoption:

- Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry tractors and in non-road mobile machinery with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine) (UN/ECE R. 96), (Corresponding to amended EU Directive: 97/68/EC);

35. Could information be given on compliance with EU standards in other energy sub-sectors?

In other energy sub-sectors, the level of compliance with EU standards is the same as in the basic energy sectors.

36. Please provide information on energy technology and other programmes aiming at promoting energy efficiency and renewable. Could details of these programmes be provided, including the level of public subsidies?

In the period 2002-2008, the Ministry of Science and Technological Development had a special funding programme entitled National Energy Efficiency Programme. During seven years of this Programme, seven calls for proposals were announced and 228 projects and 46 studies were financed. In 2008, the last year of funding, 176 million RSD (EUR 1.986.434) were given to support this field. The funds allocated for this purpose each year varied between 1.6 and 2.1 million EUR.

The Ministry of Science and Technological Development has financed scientific research activities in the technical and technological fields of energy and mining, energy efficiency and renewable energy sources. In the current project cycle 2008-2010, a total of 69 projects from all fields are financed with the total annual amount of 332,945,000 RSD (EUR 3.329.450).

In 2010, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Strategy for Scientific and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2011-2015. (Official Gazette of the RS No. 13/10 of March 12, 2010) Energy and energy efficiency is among the seven priorities of the Strategy for Scientific and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2011-2015. The implementation will take place through the projects selected in the competition that was announced on 23 May 2010; the projects will be funded in the period from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2014. Energy and energy efficiency will be financed through the Technological Development Programme that supports the projects in the field of energy, mining and energy efficiency and through the Integrated and Interdisciplinary Research Programme that includes the energy and energy efficiency component.

VI ENERGY EFFICIENCY

37. Do you have or intend to elaborate a National Energy Efficiency Action Plan? Please provide information on its time framework, sectors addressed and expected/achieved savings. If you have a national energy efficiency/savings targets, please provide information on how it is defined and measured.

The Government of the Republic of Serbia has adopted the First National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2010 – 2012 (hereinafter: NAPEE). NAPEE was prepared on 29 July 2010 pursuant to Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and Council on energy end-use efficiency and energy services (hereinafter: DEEKK) in accordance with the recommended model prepared by the Energy Efficiency task force with the Energy Community Secretariat.

In accordance with Decision 2009/05/MC-En of 18 December 2009 of the Ministerial Council of the Energy Community, adopted NAPEE includes the period of 2010 – 2012 and establishes the median indicative goal for this period at the level of 1.5 % of final inland energy consumption in 2008 (0.1254 Mtoe) and the total goal of a minimum of 9 % of final energy consumption in the ninth year of implementation. The goal of final energy savings of 1.5 % shall be achieved by implementing energy efficiency improvement (EEI) measures in the following sectors: households and public and commercial activities (0.0235 Mtoe), industry (0.0566 Mtoe) and transportation (0.0453 Mtoe).

For the purpose of calculating the indirect state goal, it has been taken into consideration that the implementation of most measures and incentives for further improvements in the field of energy efficiency, such as:

- adopting the Law on Rational Use of Energy,
- establishing the Energy Efficiency Fund,
- introducing preferential rates for privileged producers of electricity who produce from renewable energy sources and waste and those who produce electricity in efficient cogeneration units,
- introducing the energy management system for large energy consumers and the public sector (including municipalities)

is ongoing or they have already been adopted in the Republic of Serbia and that several years are required for its implementation and – based on it – conduct preliminary studies and analyses.

To that extent, the Republic of Serbia adopted the principal approach to determining the indirect goal for the first three-year Action Plan. The indirect goal is 0.16722 Mtoe of energy savings by 2012, which amounts to 2 % of the average final energy consumption within DEEKK.

The 2010 Energy Balance Plan of the Republic of Serbia (“Official Gazette of RS”, No. 109/09 of December 25, 2009), adopted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia in late 2009, is the source of data used to calculate the indicative goal of the Republic of Serbia. For the purpose of the calculating the final energy consumption goal, air transportation was exempt from energy consumption, in accordance with DEEKK methodology. Final energy consumption data for river transportation are not available, but it is estimated that consumption is very small and therefore not relevant for the calculation. Industry energy consumption has not been exempt from the calculation of final energy consumption within DEEKK pursuant to the implementation of Directive 2003/87/EC establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the EU. This is due to the fact that the Republic of Serbia ratified the Kyoto protocol as a non Annex 1 country and that – as such – qualifies only for Kyoto protocol CDM projects but not for emission trading. A new calculation of the goal shall be performed if the status of the Republic of Serbia changes in this respect.

Table 37.1 Calculation of the state indicative goal

	Final energy consumption in 2008 [Mtoe]
Final Energy Consumption Total	8.411
Without FEC for airline transportation	0.051
FEC within DEU	8.360
Of which:	
Industry	2.832
Transport	2.310
Households, public and commercial activities*	3.219
9 % 2018 adopted energy savings goal	0.752445 Mtoe
1.5 % 2012 adopted energy savings goal	0.1254 Mtoe

* Final energy consumption within DEEKK includes agricultural and other consumption. The rough estimate of energy needs in agriculture resulted in data that it amounts to no more than 0.08 Mtoe. Also, considering the fact that a significant reduction in agricultural production is characteristic of all countries/societies and economies going through a transition of the system, it is not a rough estimate that a major portion of the aforementioned 0.08 Mtoe concerns energy needs of agricultural households. Therefore, agricultural households will not be treated as a separate category but their consumption will rather be viewed within the household sector.

The Top-Down estimate of energy savings in 2011 (according to sectors and energy) must be done based on the standard recommended EU methodology concerning the list of proposed measures for improvements in energy efficiency. It needs to be performed based on official statistical data.

Supervision within NAPEE will be conducted every year based on data from national statistical energy balances.

Bottom-Up supervision has not been foreseen within NAPEE.

38. Please provide information on the main current and planned legislative and non-legislative measures promoting energy efficiency (nature of measures; budget available, etc.). Is there a Energy Law efficiency?

In order to promote cogeneration (combined production of heat and power), bylaws of the Energy Law ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 84/04 of August 1, 2004) enable assigning cogeneration plants in the category of privileged energy producers, provided they reach an adequate level of energy efficiency, which would provide these plants with a right to feed in tariffs, depending on the type of plant, with installed power up to 10 MW. The bylaws in question are the Regulation on the Requirements for Obtaining the Status of the Privileged Electric Power Producer and the Criteria for Assessing Fulfilment of these Requirements ("Official Gazette of the RS" No 72/09 of September 11, 2009) and the Regulation on Incentive Measures for the Electricity Generation Using Renewable Energy Sources and Combined Heat and Power Generation ("Official Gazette of the RS" No 99/09 of December 1, 2009).

In the period of 2002 – 2006 the Energy Efficiency Agency organised and implemented a set of awareness-raising activities (organised conferences and workshops with a view to raise awareness on energy efficiency and renewable energy sources, and promote results of pilot projects) and in late 2006 launched a broad media campaign (on three television stations, several radio stations and in several daily papers) including dozens of interviews and articles published in the press and several interviews in the most popular television and radio shows.

One of the most important of the many public relations activities was coordinated and implemented in cooperation with the Public Enterprise “Elektroprivreda Srbije”. Public Enterprise “Elektroprivreda Srbije” distributed 996000 leaflets on energy efficiency labelling with stickers for energy class A (printing was enabled by GTZ – German Organisation for Technical Cooperation) to households in urban areas of the Republic of Serbia. The outcome of these activities is the appearance of many advertisements for electrical appliances in daily newspapers, containing previously unavailable energy efficiency information.

The Energy Efficiency Agency organised various research activities aimed at particular target groups – the general public, municipalities, construction sector and industry.

In the period of 2007 – 2009 the Energy Efficiency Agency received funding from the budget of the Republic of Serbia allocated for the work of nongovernmental organisations, specifically project implementation (20 projects in total) aimed at awareness-raising on energy efficiency and the need for increased use of renewable energy sources (RES) in the Republic of Serbia. The projects targeted the general public, and students and professionals in particular.

Many pieces of information, educational and promotional activities undertaken by the Energy Efficiency Agency have significantly contributed to raising awareness on energy efficiency and renewable energy sources in public administration, commercial sector and general public and have increased interest for the improvement of energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources. The Energy Efficiency Agency participated in creating the syllabus for the new subject "Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Efficiency" that led to the introduction of this subject into the curriculum of all electrotechnical schools in 2009.

Main tools used for the promotion and stimulation of rational use of energy and increases in energy efficiency should be introduced by a Law on rational use of energy (draft) and establishing the Energy Efficiency Fund (the legal basis should be created by adopting the new Energy Law).

The main purpose of this Law, apart from establishing the Energy Efficiency Fund, is to enable and support responsible, rational and sustainable use of energy through introducing minimum standards of energy consumption, energy management systems for large consumers, central and local government institutions, energy audit and other provisions that stimulate or implement rational use of energy. Together with its bylaws, the Law should represent the regulatory framework for the implementation of Directive 2002/91/EC on energy performance of buildings and Directive 92/75/EC on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by household appliances.

The role of the Energy Efficiency Fund is to support and co-finance priority activities, projects and programmes that have as their goal increasing energy efficiency in production and consumption sectors.

39. Which institutions are, or will be, in charge of the implementation and monitoring of energy efficiency measures and programmes?

In accordance with the Energy Law, the Ministry of Mining and Energy is responsible for the establishment of the energy policy of the Republic of Serbia. Among other things, a defined energy policy prioritises energy efficiency and commands its improvement in both the consumption and the production sectors. The energy policy is implemented through the implementation of the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia, Programme for Realizing the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia and the Energy Balance. The Strategy is adopted by the National Parliament of the Republic of Serbia at the proposal of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, for a period not shorter than 10 years. The Government of the Republic of Serbia monitors the implementation of the strategy and - if needed – launches an initiative for its alignment with actual energy and energy

product needs. At the proposal of the Ministry of Mining and Energy, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopts the Programme for Realizing the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia. This Programme is adopted for the period of six years and shall be aligned with actual energy and energy product needs at least every two years. The Provincial Secretariat for Energy and Mineral Resources of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina proposes the part of the Programme for Realizing energy development within its territory and in accordance with the development plan of the Autonomous Province which is an integral part of the Programme for Realizing the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia.

The Energy Law established the Energy Efficiency Agency as a separate organisation for the performance of professional activities in improving conditions and measures for the rational and economical use of energy as well as increasing efficiency of energy utilization in all energy consumption sectors.

According to the provisions of the Law on Planning and Construction (“Official Gazette of the RS” No. 72/09, 81/09-amended and 64/10 of September 10, 2010), the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning is responsible for energy efficiency issues in the field of building construction.

In accordance with the Energy Law, the Energy Efficiency Agency performs activities related to the following:

1. preparing proposals of incentive measures for the increase of energy efficiency during the drafting stage of the energy sector development strategy;
2. preparing and proposing programmes and measures to stimulate efficient and rational use of energy and monitoring their implementation;
3. preparing proposals for the implementation of energy efficiency, use of renewable energy sources and environment protection;
4. preparing and proposing technical and other regulations related to increases in energy efficiency;
5. preparing criteria for energy use efficiency assessments of appliances and the manner of their labelling in accordance with corresponding international regulations and standards;
6. providing financial and technical support in preparing and implementing priority energy efficiency projects;
7. consulting, advisory and educational activities in promoting energy efficiency;
8. other affairs in accordance with the law.

The Energy Efficiency Agency reports annually to the Government of the Republic of Serbia on its activities in the previous year, along with proposed measures.

In accordance with the Energy Law, local government units are obligated to develop their own energy development plans with respect for principles of the defined energy policy and implement energy efficiency measures at the local level.

Provisions of the Law on Rational Use of Energy (draft) foresee the compulsory introduction of energy management systems to large energy consumers, local governments and state institutions. Energy management signees will be obligated to implement energy efficiency measures; increase energy efficiency in the volume prescribed by the Government of the Republic of Serbia at the proposal of the Ministry of Mining and Energy; appoint the required number of energy managers; and submit annual reports to the Ministry of Mining and Energy on the progress in implementing energy efficiency measures.

40. Have you established any system for encouraging energy savings and improving energy efficiency (such as white certificates schemes or voluntary agreements with energy industry or other actors)?

For several years now, there have been many activities directed at the promotion of energy efficiency in the industry. These activities have mostly been implemented by the Energy Efficiency Agency, in accordance with its jurisdiction, and one of its projects was the establishing of the Serbian Industrial Energy Efficiency Network. The participation of the industry operators in this Network is voluntary and the number of members in the Network amounts to around 120. The Network has organised numerous seminars and it has prepared educational materials with the basic guidelines for energy saving in the industry.

Also, within its jurisdiction, the Energy Efficiency Agency has also implemented programmes for the training of energy auditors, and through this programme, the undertakings in the Republic of Serbia have had the opportunity to perform energy audits. Certain undertakings have followed the recommendations of energy audits in accordance with their financial possibilities.

The Ministry of Mining and Energy has also implemented the training of municipal energy managers, in order to prepare energy balance, energy plans and programmes to increase energy efficiency. Participation in these trainings has been accepted by around 60 municipalities, whereas around 150 persons have participated in the training programme.

41. Are there any measures to promote energy efficiency in the public sector and exploit its exemplary role (e.g. energy efficiency public procurement)?

In accordance with the Programme for Realizing the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 for the period from 2007 to 2012 (“Official Gazette of RS”, No. 17/07, 73/07, 99/09 and 27/10 of May 6, 2010) in the Energy Efficiency Section, within the regulatory measures for the increase in energy efficiency, it is stated that it is necessary to introduce the principle of energy efficiency to public procurements in the public sector, and for the allocation of assets from funds. Law on Public Procurement (*Official Gazette of RS* number 116/08 of December 22, 2008), which establishes the economically most suitable offers according to the principle *exempli causa*, enables the purchaser to add the energy efficiency criterion to these criteria.

The “Energy Efficiency in Serbia” Programme, mainly financed by the loan from the World Bank, conducted by the Ministry of Mining and Energy, Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education aims to improve energy efficiency in schools and hospitals in the Republic of Serbia. The Programme encompasses the improvement of energy efficiency in 20 schools, 29 hospitals and 5 social protection establishments, with the total funds for its realisation amounting to USD 55 million, out of which USD 49 million originate from the World Bank loan, and the remaining 6 million come from the budget of the Republic of Serbia.

Also, the Energy Efficiency Agency has implemented several successful demonstration projects in schools, or with municipalities where the positive effects of the implementation of energy efficiency measures can be seen.

42. Are there any support schemes (financial, fiscal or other) for:

a) the improvement of energy efficiency in buildings;

Currently there are no support schemes in place for the application of energy efficiency in buildings other than the World Bank project for energy rehabilitation of public buildings.

b) the improvement of energy efficiency in industry and households;

Currently there is no Government support scheme for the application of energy efficiency in industry and households. Various support schemes will be introduced by establishing the Energy Efficiency Fund.

c) the improvement of energy efficiency in transport.

There are no programs for support of the improvement of energy efficiency in transport.

43. Is there any policy to promote the development of energy efficiency services companies (ESCOs) or the uptake of energy performance contracts by energy consumers?

The Programme for Realizing the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 for the period from 2007 to 2012 in the subsection 12.4.1. Regulatory and Incentive Measures, stresses the need to create the foundation for the third party financing of energy efficiency programmes i.e. the framework for the operation of energy efficiency services companies (ESCOs).

According to the valid legislation, the possibility for the establishing of ESCOs and their functioning is uncontested. In this sense, through the realisation of the common project of the Ministry of Mining and Energy of the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Environment Ministry, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of the Federal Republic of Germany, whose goal is to introduce the ESCO concept of financing to public services, the model of the contract for such services was made, and tender documentation was formed for the public procurement of such type of services. It has been concluded that the Law on Public Procurement enables state bodies to implement such public procurement. In other words, further activities to improve the operations of ESCOs should be directed at promotional campaigns.

44. Do you have legislation in place that requires or ensures that final customers of electricity, natural gas, district heating and/or cooling and domestic hot water in your country are to be provided with individual meters that reflect actual energy consumption?

The Energy Law, Regulation on terms and conditions of electricity supply ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 107/05 of December 2, 2005) and Regulation on terms and conditions of natural gas supply ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 47/06, 3/10 and 48/10 of July 24, 2010) prescribe the conditions and ways of the issuance of approval for connecting facilities to transmission, transportation or distribution system. The approval for connection of facilities includes the location of connection, the method and technical requirements for connection, which are strictly determined in accordance with the location and method of measuring delivered energy. Pursuant to the provisions of the aforementioned regulations, meters indicate the locations of energy transmission and separation of responsibility for delivered energy among energy entities and between energy entities and energy consumers. Meters are provided by energy operators for transmission, transportation and distribution, and they are obliged to install, maintain and gauge those as their assets and to measure delivered energy.

However, there are different tariff systems for delivered thermal energy because, in accordance with Article 145 of the Energy Law, the approval for these systems is issued by competent bodies of local government units. The same solution arises from the provisions of the Law on Public Utility Activities (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 16/97, 42/98 of November 18, 1998) that regulates the activities of production, distribution and delivery of thermal energy from district heating systems as public utility activity and stipulates accordingly that the price for these services shall be determined at the local government level. The consequence of this fact is that district heating plants have not introduced consumption based billing for domestic district heating and hot water supply and for other heat consumers, with the exception of district heating plants in several towns.

45. Do you have legislation in place that requires or ensures that billing is to be performed by energy distributors, distribution system operators and retail energy sales companies, based on actual energy consumption?

Calculation of the price of electricity and natural gas is based on the actual consumption of electricity/natural gas, in accordance with the provisions of the Energy Law, Regulation on conditions for electricity delivery, Regulation on Terms of Natural Gas Supply as well as methodologies and tariff systems for the calculation of the price of electricity/natural gas.

With reference to heat energy, the answer is incorporated in the answer to question 44. The Law on Rational Use of Energy, which is under preparation, is expected to determine the deadlines for municipalities to introduce consumption based billing for each consumer connected to district heating companies.

46. Is national legislation aligned with the Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Directives, their implementing measures and the Energy Star Regulation? Is there a mandatory energy labelling scheme and are there minimum energy efficiency requirements for household appliances? If not what are the plans for their introduction and when? What structures do you envisage for the enforcement of these measures? Is the national legislation aligned with regulation 1222/2009/EC on the labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency and other essential parameters, and if not what are the plans for alignment?

The Decision of the Ministerial Council of the Energy Community 2009/05/MC-EnC of 18 December 2009 establishes the obligation to implement the Directive 91/75/EEC on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by household appliances.

The First Energy Efficiency Plan of the Republic of Serbia for the period from 2010 to 2012, adopted by the Government Conclusion of 29 July 2010, foresees the measure to label appliances in order to decrease energy consumption in households.

The Institute for Standardisation of Serbia has in the previous period adopted the following standards on the basis of which the examination of energy properties of household appliances is conducted.

- SRPS EN 153 Methods for measuring the energy consumption of electric mains operated household refrigerators, frozen food storage cabinets, food freezers and their combinations, together with associated characteristics
- SRPS EN 60456:2008 Clothes Washing Machines for Household Use – Methods for Measuring the Performance

- SRPS EN 61121 Tumble dryers for household use. Methods for measuring the performance
- SRPS EN 50229 Electric clothes washer-dryers for household use. Methods of measuring the performance
- SRPS EN 50242 Electric clothes washer-dryers for household use. Methods of measuring the performance
- SRPS EN 50304 Electric ovens for household use. Methods for measuring energy consumption
- SRPS EN 50285:2010 Energy efficiency of electric lamps for household use. Measurement methods

According to the Law on Consumer Protection (*Official Gazette of RS*, number 73/10 of October 12, 2010), the vendors are obliged to state the technical characteristics which are important for the choice of appliances. The Law on Technical Requirements for Products and Product Conformity Assessment (*Official Gazette of RS*, number 36/09 of May 15, 2009) also sets the legal framework for the introduction of energy labelling. In accordance with the aforementioned, the Ministry of Mining and Energy shall, through the Law on Rational Use of Energy, introduce the obligation of energy labelling of household appliances, whereas its implementation shall be monitored by the Ministry of Trade and Services. The application of the Regulation (EC) No. 1222/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency and other essential parameters is not in force yet. Since the provisions of the Law on Rational Use of Energy lay down the measures for efficiency development in the transport sector, this shall ensure the implementation of this Regulation's provisions, after the adoption of the Law on Rational Use of Energy.

47. Is energy efficiency considered in building codes?

The existing standard SRPS U J5.600: Thermal technique in construction – technical conditions for design and construction of buildings, defines conditions for designing buildings regarding their thermal properties, whereas application of this standard is compulsory in accordance with the Rulebook on technical norms for designing and conducting finishing work in construction (“Official Gazette of the SFRY” No. 21/90 of April 20, 1990). Regulation on Establishing the Programme for Realizing the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 for the period of 2007 – 2012 defined potentials and measures required to increase energy efficiency in the building construction sector. Introducing new (more stringent) design standards was defined among other measures.

The existing Law on Planning and Construction, in the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, contains legal grounds for the development of technical regulations to determine energy performance of buildings (Article 201, point 1) and transposition of Directive on the energy performance of buildings (*Directive on the Energy Performance of Buildings*) – EPBD2 (Directive-2010/31/EC) and technical regulations determining important requirements for construction products and other products used in the construction of buildings or during the execution of works.

Currently the Rulebook on energy efficiency of buildings and the Rulebook on energy certification, adopted by the Minister responsible for civil engineering, are being drafted.

Also, the Regulation on Establishing the Programme for Realizing the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 for the period of 2007 – 2012

recognised the need to pass new regulations on external design temperatures. In accordance with the Law on Standardisation ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 36/09 of May 15, 2009) all municipalities are required to adopt regulations with new external design temperatures.

Upon the initiative of the Energy Efficiency Agency of the Republic of Serbia and with the support from the Public Utility Company "Beogradske elektrane" and the Society for Heating, Ventilating, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration, early in 2010 the proposal was adopted to harmonise national standards in terms of changing external design temperatures for the Belgrade area and other cities in the Republic of Serbia (e.g. for Belgrade: from -18°C to -12°C). New external design temperatures will be entered into Serbian standards after the review of the national standard SRPS U.J5.600:1998 and its harmonisation with European standards and other regulations in the field of energy efficiency of buildings.

48. Are there any minimum energy performance requirements for certain types of buildings (new and existing, residential and non residential)? Do you have any energy performance label for buildings?

Energy efficiency in households and building construction industry results in the most significant energy savings. In order to promote energy efficient buildings as well as to establish energy efficiency and apply minimum energy performance requirements for buildings, national legislation and regulations have been subject to many changes that will result in new laws and regulations (rulebooks). At the same time, the reduction of energy consumption has been adopted as a general approach.

It is defined by the adopted Law on Planning and Construction, Article 4 that energy performance of buildings shall be determined by certificates on energy performance of buildings issued by an authorized organisation which fulfils the prescribed requirements. The certificate on energy performance of buildings shall constitute an integral part of technical documentation submitted with the request for the issuance of occupancy permit. The minister responsible for civil engineering shall issue a special decision establishing the fulfilment of requirements for the issuance of certificates to authorised companies.

The Institute for Standardisation has adopted the following standards in the field of energy efficiency of buildings:

SRPS EN 15217:2008 - Energy performance of buildings - Methods for expressing energy performance for energy certification of buildings

SRPS EN 15232:2008 - Energy performance of buildings - Impact of building automation, controls and building management

SRPS EN 15255:2009 - Energy performance of buildings - Sensible room cooling load calculation - General criteria and validation procedures

SRPS EN 15265:2008 - Energy performance of buildings - Calculation of energy needs for space heating and cooling using dynamic methods - General criteria and validation procedure

SRPS EN ISO 13790:2010 - Energy performance of buildings - Calculation of energy use for space heating and cooling

The applied methodology includes the identification of relevant standards of the European Union (i. e. EN standards), directives and other regulatory documents, defining a number of criteria to be established and included in the future regulations governing the field of energy efficiency in the Republic of Serbia.

The Rulebook on energy efficiency of buildings defines the energy criteria in the transitional period of the implementation of the Rulebook as well as the methodology for the calculation of

energy performance of buildings. The annual energy use for heating and cooling, preparation of sanitary hot water, ventilation and lighting is calculated in accordance with the standards SRPS EN ISO 13790, SRPS EN 15316, SRPS EN 15241, SRPS EN 15243, SRPS EN 15193 – the national specificities to be attached to this Rulebook. The annual energy use for heating and cooling, preparation of sanitary hot water, ventilation and lighting of building is determined on the basis of calculation done in a prescribed software package, which is being developed. The annual energy needs, which represent the basis for establishing the harmonisation of building performance with the requirements set forth in this Rulebook, are calculated for the nominal conditions of the use of buildings.

49. Do you have any policy or programme to promote the development of very low energy buildings? Do you have provisions for minimum shares of renewable energy sources in energy supply to buildings?

Promotion of energy efficiency improvements in the residential sector has been recognized in the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 (“Official Gazette of RS”, No. 44/05 of May 27, 2005) and in the Programme for Realizing the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 for the period 2007-2012. However, when the promotion of the construction of highly efficient buildings is considered, there is no special document, i.e. programme which in a special manner promotes this type of construction.

There are no legal provisions which condition the minimum share of renewable energy sources in the energy supply of buildings, even though the Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 has foreseen the construction of a large number of small biomass boiler rooms, which would decrease the fossil fuel consumption by around 0.1 Mtoe. These provisions shall be laid down by the new Law on Rational Use of Energy and by the Rulebook on Energy Efficiency of Buildings.

50. Are there efficiency and/or monitoring requirements for heating, ventilation and/or air-conditioning (HVAC) and lightening?

The annual energy use for heating and cooling, preparation of sanitary hot water, ventilation and lighting is calculated in accordance with the standards SRPS EN ISO 13790, SRPS EN 15316, SRPS EN 15241, SRPS EN 15243, SRPS EN 15193 – the national specificities that will be attached to the Rulebook on energy efficiency of buildings, which is being prepared.

At the present moment, energy efficiency monitoring of these systems is not obligatory and these requirements are envisaged by the Draft Law on Rational Use of Energy.

The annual energy use for heating and cooling, preparation of sanitary hot water, ventilation and lighting of building is determined on the basis of calculation done in a prescribed software package, which is being developed.

The annual energy needs, which represent the basis for establishing the compliance of building performance with the requirements set forth in the Rulebook on energy efficiency of buildings, are calculated for the nominal conditions of the use of buildings.

51. Are data collected with regard to the nature and the energy performance of the building stock?

Presently, there is no collection of data with regard to the nature and the energy performance of buildings.

52. Does your legislation contain any requirements regarding energy audit schemes for final energy consumers (eg. business, industry)?

Presently, the legislation of the Republic of Serbia does not envisage energy audits for final energy consumers.

53. Is there policy framework and support schemes (financial, fiscal or other) with regard to highly efficient cogeneration? Have you considered any measures to enhance the role of district heating to promote energy efficiency in urban areas? Do you have any plans to promote the use of high efficient cogeneration and renewable energy in district heating and cogeneration?

The introduction and promotion of combined heat and power production has been addressed substantially in numerous legal acts that have been prepared and adopted. Taking into consideration that combined heat and power production represents a significant potential for energy saving and rational use of energy, the electricity producers that produce combined heat and power have been categorised as privileged energy producers if they reach the required level of energy efficiency. The requirements for acquiring the status of privileged energy producer are defined by the Regulation on the Requirements for Obtaining the Status of the Privileged Electric Power Producer and the Criteria for Assessing Fulfillment of these Requirements, adopted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia. In order to provide additional support for the activities related to energy production with the use of renewable energy sources and combined heat and power production, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Regulation on Incentive Measures for Electricity Generation Using Renewable Energy Sources and for Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Generation. These incentive measures include feed-in tariffs determined by the Regulation on Incentive Measures for Electricity Generation Using Renewable Energy Sources and for Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Generation, in accordance with the type of power plant that produces energy, including the fossil fuel in cogeneration plants, with the installed power of 10 MW.

There is an ongoing study that will examine and consider the possibility of using renewable energy sources in 15 heating plants in the Republic of Serbia. The future plans and actions will be defined on the basis of study findings.

VII. NUCLEAR ENERGY

54. Please submit any nuclear policy papers/statements/declarations made by your government regarding the peaceful utilisation of nuclear energy in your country. Please submit your government's plans for the present and the future regarding nuclear energy, including the financing aspect.

Presently, the Republic of Serbia does not have documents related to the policy or strategy of peaceful utilisation of nuclear energy. The adoption of a strategic document has been planned to take place in the coming period.

In accordance with Article 4 of the Law on Ionizing Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 36/09 of May 23, 2009), it has been envisaged that, for the purpose of ensuring conditions for the implementation of policy regarding radiation and nuclear protection and safety and radioactive waste management policy, the Government of the Republic of Serbia, upon the proposal of the Serbian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety

Agency, shall adopt the Radiation Safety Programme, Nuclear Safety Programme and Radioactive Waste Management Programme. The adoption of these documents should take place in the course of 2011.

The Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 (“Official Gazette of RS”, No. 44/05 of May 27, 2005) does not provide for the utilisation of nuclear energy, while the valid Law on the Prohibition of Nuclear Power Plant Construction in FRY (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 12/95 and *Official Gazette of RS*, No. 85/05 of January 1, 2006) prohibits the construction of nuclear power plants.

55. Could you please also submit a list of Agreements concluded with EU Member States in the field of cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy? Please provide the texts of your international agreements on cooperation in the field of nuclear energy and radiation protection with third countries or international organisations (in one of the official EU languages).

Apart from the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Government of the Russian Federation concerning Cooperation on the Import of Irradiated Nuclear Fuel from a Research Reactor into the Russian Federation (signed in 2009, *Official Gazette of RS*, No. 105/09 of December 16, 2009), the Republic of Serbia has not signed any agreements with third countries regarding nuclear energy or radiation protection.

56. Is your country a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and/or the Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD and if not, does it intend to become member?

The Republic of Serbia has been a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (hereinafter IAEA) since 1957 and upon succession in 2002 it re-joined this Agency as part of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Republic of Serbia is not a member of the Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD.

57. What are your country’s nuclear research activities (existing/planned)? In case your country has research reactors, of which types are they and which nuclear fuel do they use? (See also question 15 under chapter 25)

The Republic of Serbia has two nuclear research reactors located in Vinča site and pursuant to the Law on Ionizing Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety, they are within the purview of the Public Enterprise “Nuclear Facilities of Serbia”.

In July 2002, the Government of the Republic of Serbia issued a Decision on permanent termination of activity and decommissioning of research reactor RA. The decommission programme has been implemented in cooperation with IAEA. The first phase of decommission, consisting of re-packaging nuclear fuel and transporting of spent nuclear fuel back to its country of origin, has been finished in December 2010.

The research reactor RA is still used for educational and research purposes. Given the limited human resources engaged for the implementation of the project consisting of transportation of spent nuclear fuel from RA reactor, in the past several years, the activities related to RB reactor have been limited to its maintenance.

The research reactor RB is a tank of Soviet design and production, with nominal thermal power 6.5 MW and heavy water as moderator and primary coolant. It was commissioned in 1959 and its activity was terminated 1984. It used the fuel of 2% and 80% enriched uranium.

The research reactor RB was designed and constructed in 1957, and in 1958 it was completed and commissioned. It was originally designed and constructed as non-reflective zero-power heavy water critical system using natural uranium fuel. After introduced modifications, RB reactor was transformed into a flexible heavy water reactor of nominal power 1 W and maximum power 50 W using the combination of natural uranium and low-enriched (2%) uranium metal elements as fuel.

58. Please provide the list of international conventions in the field of nuclear energy and radiation protection to which your country is a contracting party as well as the corresponding national legislation aiming to implement and enforce these conventions in the national legal order.

Conventions:

1. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Law on Ratification (*Official Journal of SFRY*, No. 10/70 of March 5, 1970)
2. Statute of the IAEA, the Statute was published in the (*Official Journal of SFRY*, No. 01/58)
3. Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (*Official Journal of SFRY – International Treaties*, No. 15/89 of November 22, 1991)
4. Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, Law on Ratification (*Official Journal of SFRY – International Treaties*, No. 04/91 of March 2, 1991)
5. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, Law on Ratification of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (*Official Journal of SFRY – International Treaties*, No. 09/85 of August 3, 1985)
6. Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (Law on Ratification of the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, *Official Journal of SFRY – International Treaties*, No. 05/77 of July 30, 1977)
7. Law on Liability for Nuclear Damage (*Official Journal of SFRY*, No. 22/78 of April 28, 1978) and Law on the Amendments to the Law on Liability for Nuclear Damage (*Official Journal of SFRY*, No. 34/79 of July 20, 1979). Both laws ceased to be valid on October 12, 1996.
8. Law on Ratification of the Law on Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban with Protocol, CTBT (*Official Journal of SM*, International Treaties, No. 4/04 of March 13, 2004)

59. What is the position of your country regarding third party nuclear liability (the Vienna Convention and the Paris Protocol)? Please give a progress report regarding the ratification process.

The Republic of Serbia adhered to the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, Law on Ratification.

The Republic of Serbia has not adhered to the Paris Protocol.

60. Please provide information for all major nuclear sites and installations in your country on their activities, processes, throughputs and inventories of Uranium, Plutonium and Thorium.

In accordance with Article 48a of the Law on Ionizing Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety, in July 2009 the Public Enterprise “Nuclear Facilities Serbia” was founded for the purpose of managing nuclear facilities in the Republic of Serbia.

The public enterprise has been managing the research reactors RA and RB, the storage of nuclear waste consisting of the hangars H0, H1 and H2 and the closed mine and hydro-metallurgic plant for the processing of uranium in Gabrovnica near Kalna.

61. Please provide information on any future plans or projects for installations storing, handling, processing or final disposing Uranium, Plutonium and Thorium.

IAEA will be appropriately notified about all quantities of nuclear material found in the storage of radioactive waste H1 and H2 during the decommission of H1 and the rehabilitation of H2; these quantities will also be repacked for further procedure.

VIII OTHER NUCLEAR ISSUES (INCLUDING RADIATION PROTECTION)

Nuclear safety, radioactive waste management and decommissioning

62. Please provide information on the structure of the National Regulatory Authority (NRA) (if any) especially in the fields of nuclear safety and radioactive waste management, including radiation protection and radiological emergency preparedness. Please provide the following information in detail:

- a. the legal framework of the NRA;
- b. the competencies/powers of the NRA concerning nuclear safety, security and radiation protection, the licensing of operating and/or new nuclear facilities, including fuel and waste treatment facilities, and the implementation of nuclear safeguards;
- c. the structure and responsibilities of the various departments of the NRA;
- d. the degree of autonomy and independence of the NRA, method of appointment and reporting relationship of the officers of the NRA.

In accordance with the Law on Ionizing Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety, the Serbian Agency for Ionizing Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety (SRPNA) was established towards the end of 2009, as an independent regulatory body in compliance with the Law on Public Agencies (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 18/05 and 81/05 – corr. of March 4, 2005).

Article 6 of the Law on Ionizing Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety stipulates the following competences of the Agency:

- 1) to adopt by-laws for the implementation of this Law;
- 2) to adopt the Programme for Environmental Radioactivity Monitoring;
- 3) to adopt the Programme of additional training and qualification of occupationally exposed persons and persons in charge of ionizing radiation protection;
- 4) to adopt the Programme for early warning of emergencies;
- 5) to draw up proposals of Programmes referred to in Article 4 herein;
- 6) to draw up an Emergency Plan proposal;
- 7) to prepare guidance and procedures for the implementation of radiation and nuclear safety and security measures;
- 8) to issue, renew and revoke licenses for performing radiation practice and nuclear activity;
- 9) to issue and revoke permits for transferring radioactive and nuclear materials;
- 10) to issue, renew and revoke decisions to legal persons or entrepreneurs for performing ionizing radiation protection activities, radiation practice or nuclear activities;
- 11) to issue receipts on the registration of ionizing radiation sources;
- 12) to issue certificates to persons responsible for radiation protection;

- 13) to prescribe the amount of fees for the issuance of licenses, permits, decisions, registration receipts and certificates;
- 14) to administer a register of applications and issued licenses, permits, decisions, registration receipts and certificates;
- 15) to establish and maintain a data base (central register) of radioactive sources and users of such sources, occupationally exposed persons and other information relevant to radiation protection and radiation and nuclear safety and security;
- 16) to administer central register of nuclear facilities, nuclear materials and radioactive waste and to control the records kept by users;
- 17) to monitor the scope and change of radioactivity level and to assess its impact on the population and the environment, and, in that respect, to order and supervise the implementation of necessary measures;
- 18) to publish the annual reports about the level of exposure of the population in the Republic of Serbia to ionizing radiation;
- 19) to control the fulfillment of requirements for issuing licenses, permits and decisions, referred to under points 8), 9) and 10) herein;
- 20) to ensure transparency in the implementation of this Law and in the procedure of adopting by-laws;
- 21) to provide media, competent state authorities and the International Atomic Energy Agency with the information relevant to radiation and nuclear safety and security;
- 22) to cooperate with competent state bodies within its purview;
- 23) to establish cooperation, independently or in cooperation with relevant state bodies, with the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international bodies and competent authorities of other countries, in relation to the implementation of this Law;
- 24) to give its opinion, upon the request of competent state bodies, about the adherence to international conventions and other agreements in the field of radiation and nuclear safety and security;
- 25) to perform other tasks determined by law.

The Government of the Republic of Serbia has adopted a document on job classification in SRPNA envisaging in its first year of work 18 employees assigned to: Radiation Protection Department, Department for Nuclear Safety and Radioactive Waste Management, International Cooperation and Project Management Group and General and Legal Affairs Group. The organisational units of Radiation Protection Department are Licensing Group and Monitoring and Database Administration Group. The Department Heads assume also the position of Assistant Director.

On the basis of Article 4 of the Law on Public Agencies, SRPNA shall work independently. The Ministry of Science and Technological Development shall supervise its work related to nuclear activity, while the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning shall supervise its work related to radiation activity. The Law on Ionizing Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety envisages the financing of SRPNA from the state budget and from its own sources. The Director was elected in a public competition and appointed by the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia of 8 July 2010. SRPNA has a Management Board of 5 members.

63. What is the existing and planned capacity for storing spent fuel and radioactive waste?

All spent fuel has been returned to the Russian Federation, the country of origin, in accordance with international arrangements.

The Republic of Serbia, jointly with the IAEA, has been implementing the project of improving the conditions in the temporary storage of radioactive waste. The project includes the decommissioning of hangar H1, the rehabilitation of hangar H2 and the construction of new hangar H3 with the sufficient capacity for receiving the radioactive waste from the decommissioned RA reactor.

64. Do you have a national waste management programme covering all types of radioactive waste and all management stages including final disposal? Please provide details incl. the related documents).

The Republic of Serbia does not have an adopted strategy on radioactive waste management but in the coming period, SRPNA will prepare a radioactive waste management programme that should be adopted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

As regards permanent disposal of radioactive waste, in accordance with Article 92 of the Law on Ionizing Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety, the Republic of Serbia will ensure necessary conditions for permanent disposal of radioactive waste within 10 years of the entry into force of this Law.

65. Please provide information on the national legal and regulatory framework for nuclear safety. Does your country use/apply the IAEA/NUSS codes and standards?

The Law on Ionizing Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety and the following regulations:

1. Decision on requirements for the location, construction, trial run, commissioning, use and permanent decommissioning of nuclear facility with the Methodology for drafting the program for quality assurance in nuclear facilities (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 42/97 of August 15, 1997)
2. Decision on preparation and content of report on nuclear safety and other documentation required for establishing the implementation of nuclear safety measures (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 42/97 of August 15, 1997)
3. Decision on requirements for using and trading in nuclear materials and the method of keeping records on nuclear materials by material balance zones (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 42/97 of August 15, 1997)
4. Decision on the method and conditions of systematic examination of radionuclide presence in the environment surrounding nuclear facilities (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 42/97)
5. Decision on the criteria for the assessment of nuclear facility safety (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 2/98 of August 15, 1997)
6. Decision on the requirements for persons performing production process management work and assignments in nuclear facilities and supervision of that process (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 2/98 of January 9, 1998).

The majority of the aforementioned regulations have been partly aligned with the international standards and in the course of 2011 new regulations will be adopted in compliance with the IAEA standards and nuclear security and safety standards.

66. Please explain your country's national decommissioning strategy and the corresponding legal framework.

In July 2002, the Republic of Serbia issued a Decision on permanent termination of activity and decommissioning of research reactor RA.

67. What legal and financial provisions are put in place to ensure that adequate financial resources are available in time and managed transparently for decommissioning and the management of radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel?

The decommissioning process is financed from the budget of the Republic of Serbia and the funds donated from IAEA, EU, USA, the Republic of Slovenia and the Czech Republic. The decommissioning of hangar H1 used for temporary storage of radioactive waste is planned to take place in the coming period, with the financial support of the European Union.

68. Please provide an overview of the current status and schedule of the dismantling of the Vinca nuclear institution and the repatriation of used fuel to Russia.

Nuclear material supply, safeguards and physical protection

The goal of the Nuclear Decommission Programme in the Vinca Institute (VIND Programme), established in 2002, is based on the decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, to start decommissioning the nuclear reactor RA in Vinca. The major part of the decommissioning strategy was accepted in 2008 with the aim of securing adequate funds with the support of European Union, IAEA and other international donors, which is of crucial importance for the completion of this task.

The VIND Programme consists of several successive implementation phases in the period 2006-2013.

Phase 1: Transfer, characterisation and repackaging of irradiated nuclear fuel stored in the RA reactor in Vinca

Phase 2: Preparation for and transport of Russian-origin irradiated nuclear fuel from Vinca to the Russian Federation

Phase 3: Processing and disposal of Russian-origin irradiated fuel from Vinca in the Russian Federation

Phase 4: Design and construction of waste processing and storage facility in Vinca for radioactive waste to be generated during the decommissioning of RA nuclear research reactor

Phase 5: Provisions of equipment for radioactive waste processing

Phase 6: Conditioning, packaging and storing of disused sealed radioactive sources

Phase 7: Conditioning and processing of improperly stored and unconditioned radioactive waste

Phase 8: Decommissioning of the old storage facilities for sources and radioactive waste

Phase 9: Dismantling of the old piping system and tanks containing radioactive liquid waste

Phase 10: Radioactivity survey of Vinca site

Phase 11: Improvement of radiation safety and infrastructure conditions at Vinca site

Phase 12: Stabilisation of the tank used for storing irradiated nuclear fuel

In 2009, the Government of the Republic of Serbia established a Public Enterprise "Nuclear Facilities of Serbia", which is responsible for nuclear facility management in Serbia and for the continuation of activities planned within the VIND Programme. On 1 December 2009, the Public Enterprise "Nuclear Facilities of Serbia" began with the implementation of fuel repatriation project and the provision of support to the programmes for waste management, disused sealed radioactive sources storage and decommissioning.

As regards the technical aspect, the repatriation of spent nuclear fuel from the RA nuclear research reactor requires first the removal of fuel from the degraded containers and then its repackaging into new containers for transport. The repackaging of fuel began on 2 December 2009 and was completed in May 2010; in December 2010, it was transported to the Russian Federation.

The following projects will be implemented in the period 2011-2013 and financed through IPA horizontal programmes: Conditioning and Secure Storage of Disused Sealed Radioactive Sources in Serbia; Decommissioning of Degraded Waste Storage Hangar No. 1; Radioactivity Survey of the Vinča site; Characterization and Conditioning of Radioactive Waste; Strengthening Radiation Safety Capabilities and Infrastructure; Decommissioning of underground liquid transuranic waste tanks and associated piping and Stabilization of Spent Nuclear Fuel Storage Pool at the Vinča Site.

The future decommission plans will focus on hot cells decommissioning in the RA nuclear reactor, reactor body and reactor facility.

69. Please provide the texts of the international agreements and conventions that have been concluded with third countries or international organisations in the field of nuclear material supply, accountancy and safeguards.

The Safeguards Agreement between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the International Atomic Energy Agency related to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (*Official Journal of SFRY*, No. 67/73 of 13 December 1973).

The Additional Protocol to the Safeguards Agreement between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the International Atomic Energy Agency related to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was signed on 3 July 2009.

70. Please provide the texts of national legislation and policy in the field of nuclear material supply, accountancy and safeguards.

Decision on requirements for using and trading in nuclear materials and the method of keeping records on nuclear materials by material balance zones.

71. Does your country adhere to the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) Guidelines? Does it have national legislation to enforce the guidelines of the NSG and the capability to maintain the necessary controls?

The Republic of Serbia is not a member of Nuclear Material Suppliers Group. The national accession procedure has been initiated.

72. Who in your country can buy, own and sell nuclear material?

Pursuant to Article 49 of the Law on Ionizing Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety, only legal persons can hold a license for performing nuclear activities and possess nuclear materials. The license is issued by the Serbian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency as regulatory body, in accordance with the Law on Ionizing Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety.

73. Who in your country can physically hold nuclear material?

Only the legal persons that have a license for performing nuclear activities can possess nuclear material. The license is issued by the Serbian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency

as regulatory body, in accordance with the Law on Ionizing Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety.

74. With regard to the fuel used in your reactors, which country/countries is/are the source of enrichment services?

The Republic of Serbia does not acquire fresh nuclear fuel for its reactors and does not use enrichment services.

75. Please describe what is your country's policy regarding import, export and trade of nuclear equipment, nuclear materials, new and irradiated nuclear fuel. Please give details of any national authorities responsible for controlling and/or monitoring such trade.

Trading in radioactive and nuclear materials is regulated by Articles 65-71 of the Law on Ionizing Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety. The license and permit issued by the Serbian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency is required for each trading activity.

76. Given that your country is party to the Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, does it have a full-scope safeguards agreement in force with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)? If so, please provide a copy. If not, will there be such an agreement in force in the near future?

The Safeguards Agreement between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the International Atomic Energy Agency related to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

77. Has your country signed a Protocol Additional to the Safeguards Agreement on the basis of the document published as INFCIRC/540 and, if yes, since when is this Protocol in force?

The Additional Protocol to the Safeguards Agreement between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the International Atomic Energy Agency related to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was signed on 3 July 2009.

78. Has your country made a voluntary offer to the IAEA concerning extended reporting on movements of nuclear materials and equipment, pursuant to IAEA document GOV/2929 of 22.01.1993? If so, please provide a copy.

The Republic of Serbia has not acceded to this Agreement.

79. Does your country envisage any regulatory problems in adapting its legislation to ensure that it conforms to the provisions of chapter VII of Euratom as regards the implementation of Euratom safeguards in all nuclear installations on its territory?

The Republic of Serbia does not envisage any difficulties in aligning its legislation with the EU *acquis* arising from chapter VII of Euratom.

80. Please provide information on components and equipment related to the nuclear fuel cycle present in your country that are subject to any agreement or convention concluded with third countries or international organisations.

The Republic of Serbia does not have components or equipment related to the nuclear fuel cycle that are subject to any international agreements.

81. Does your country participate in any fusion research programme that involves the use of Tritium and who are the suppliers of this Tritium?

In the Republic of Serbia, there are no fusion research programmes that involve the use of tritium.

82. Does your country envisage any problems in suspending the existing Safeguards Agreement between your country and the IAEA and adhering to the Agreement INFCIRC/193 between the EU, the IAEA and the non-nuclear weapon Member States of the European Union? Please answer the same question concerning the Protocol Additional to the Safeguards Agreement between your country and the IAEA.

The Republic of Serbia does not envisage any problems in suspending the existing Safeguards Agreement between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the International Atomic Energy Agency related to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and adhere to the tripartite agreement, like other countries that were seeking accession to the European Union.

83. Did your country adhere to the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and its recent amendment, the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities (CPPNMNF)?

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, Law on Ratification of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (*Official Journal of SFRY*, No. 09/85 of August 3, 1985)

The Republic of Serbia has not adhered to the Amendments to this Convention but the ratification procedure should be initiated soon.

84. Does your country belong to the IAEA Illicit Trafficking Database?

Yes, since 2004.

Radiation Protection

85. What is the status of compliance with the Euratom Treaty and Euratom *acquis* provisions concerning radiation protection? In particular:

a) Is there an online network of dose rate measuring stations and off-line sampling programme to monitor environmental radioactivity (Air, water, soil and foodstuffs)? Are there plans to start providing automatic dose rate data to the EURDEP system soon?

Presently, the Republic of Serbia has a system of 8 stations for measuring radioactivity, which falls under the purview of SRPNA. Pursuant to Article 9 of the Law on Ionizing Radiation

Protection and Nuclear Safety, the systematic examination of radioactivity in the environment/monitoring of radioactivity is performed in accordance with the Programme for Systematic Examination of Environmental Radioactivity, which was adopted by SRPNA with the approval of the Government of the Republic of Serbia.
The procedure of joining the EURDEP system is underway.

b) Regarding environmental assessment and review of the licensing of new sites and nuclear installations, please state if your country's present legislation provides for environmental assessment requirements and public participation/review during the licensing process.

In accordance with Articles 49 and 50 of the Law on Ionizing Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety, a license for nuclear facility operation can be obtained upon having submitted a nuclear safety report, which must include the analysis of possible impact of the nuclear facility on the environment and possible impact of environmental occurrences on that facility.

A public debate is defined in the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (*Official Gazette of RS*, No. 135/04 and 36/09 of May 15, 2009).

86. What is the status of the legislation in the area of radiation protection in your country? Please provide a copy of existing legislation together with relevant regulations or government decrees in the following areas:

- a) Health protection of the population;**
- b) Health protection of workers;**
- c) Medical applications of ionising radiation;**
- d) Emergency preparedness, in particular interventions during a radiological emergency, international early exchange of information and information to the general public;**
- e) Contamination of foodstuffs and feedingstuffs;**
- f) Shipments of radioactive waste and spent fuel;**
- g) Control of high activity sealed sources and orphan sources. Do the arrangements comply with the IAEA Code of Conduct on the safety and security of radioactive sources?**
- h) Shipments of radioactive substances;**
- i) Protection against exposure to radon in dwellings and drinking water.**

In the field of radiation protection, the ruling law is the Law on Ionized Radiation and Nuclear Safety. In line with this Law, there is a regulation adopted as indicated under 1 below. Other by-laws indicated under 1- 12 are still in force and they were adopted based on the Law on Ionized Radiation Protection ("Official Gazette of FRY", No. 46/96 of October 4, 1996).

1. The Rulebook on the Program for Systematic Examination of Radioactivity in Environment ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 100/2010 of December 28, 2010).
2. Decision on qualifications and medical requirements for persons working with ionizing radiation sources (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 45/97 of September 5, 1997)
3. Decision on records of ionizing radiation sources and irradiation of population, patients and persons with occupational exposure to ionizing radiation (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 45/97 of September 5, 1997)
4. Decision on requirements for legal persons that perform measurements to assess the level of exposure to ionizing radiation of persons working with radiation sources, patients and population (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 45/97 of September 5, 1997)
5. Rulebook on the manner of using ionizing radiation source in medicine (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 32/98 and 33/98 – corr. of July 10, 1998)

6. Rulebook on requirements for legal persons that perform systematic examination of radionuclide presence in the environment (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 32/98 of July 3, 1998)
7. Rulebook on requirements for trading and using radioactive materials, X-ray and other devices generating ionizing radiation (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 32/98 of July 3, 1998)
8. Rulebook on ionizing radiation exposure limits (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 32/98 of July 3, 1998)
9. Rulebook on requirements for legal persons performing decontamination (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 9/99 of February 19, 1999)
10. Rulebook on the limits of environmental radioactive contamination and decontamination methods (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 9/99 of February 19, 1999)
11. Rulebooks on the methods and conditions of collecting, keeping, recording, storing, processing and disposing of radioactive waste material (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 9/99 of February 19, 1999)
12. Rulebook on the changes to the Rulebook on requirements for legal persons that perform systematic examination of radionuclide presence in the environment (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 67/2002 of December 13, 2002)
13. Corrigendum of the Rulebook on the changes to the Rulebook on requirements for legal persons that perform systematic examination of radionuclide presence in the environment (*Official Journal of FRY*, No. 70/2002 of December 27, 2002)

87. What is the timetable for compliance with Euratom Treaty and derived legislation provisions on radiation protection? Please provide any draft amendments or draft new legislation under consideration for the future.

New rulebooks in the field of radiation protection, aligned with the Law on Ionizing Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety and EC legislation, will be adopted in the course of 2011.

88. Does your country follow the 1994 International Basic Safety Standards (BSS) edited by the IAEA?

The majority of the rulebooks, still applicable and adopted on the basis of Law on Ionizing Radiation Protection have been aligned with the IAEA Basic Safety Standards.

Annex 1 - Answer to Question 1

Table 1.2 Republic of Serbia - Summary Energy Balance and Indicators (B)(without the data for Kosovo and Metohija)*

	STATISTICS			FORECASTS	
000 toe	2002	2005	2008	2012	2015
PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCTION	7843	8485	9411	11070	11090
Coal	5975	6564	7369	8480	8480
Oil	667	665	660	1000	1000
Gas	268	233	201	400	400
Nuclear energy	0	0	0	0	
Renewable energy Sources	934	1023	1181	1190	1210
Hydro potential	934	1023	869	1010	1010
Biodiesel	0	0	0	180	200
Firewood	0	0	306		
Wind	0	0	0		
Solar energy	0	0	0		
Geothermal energy	0	0	6		
NET ENERGY IMPORTS	4599	6304	6307	6010	6910
Coal	324	887	887	510	570
Oil	2693	3662	3662	3300	3540
Crude oil	-	-	-	-	-
Oil derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
Gas	1417	1791	1752	2430	2870
Electricity	165	-59	6	-230	-70
GROSS PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION (PE)	12442	14491	15718	17080	18000
Coal	6299	7251	8256	8990	9050
Oil	3360	4252	4322	4300	4540
Gas	1685	2024	1953	2830	3270
Nuclear energy	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	165	-59	6	-230	-70

Renewable sources (hydropower potential + other)	933	1023	1181	1190	1210
SHARE IN TOTAL GROSS CONSUMPTION (%)					
Coal	51	50	53	53	50
Oil	27	29	27	25	25
Gas	14	14	12	17	18
Nuclear energy	0	0	0	0	0
Renewable sources (hydropower potential + other)	7	7	8	7	7
ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION IN GWh	29857	36214	37375	39820	39850
Nuclear energy	0	0	0	0	
Thermal power plants	18713	23873	26614	27210	27210
Hydro power plants	10855	11943	10109	11810	11840
Cogeneration plants	289	398	652	800	800
FUEL INPUTS FOR ELECTRICITY GENERATION IN THERMAL POWER PLANTS (TP) AND CONGENERATION PLANTS (CHP)	5751	6073	6857	8140	8230
Coal	5588	5844	6714	7860	7860
Oil	120	173	74	120	120
Gas	43	56	69	160	250
Biomass	0	0	0	0	0
Geothermal energy	0	0	0	0	0
FUEL INPUTS FOR OTHER TYPES OF TRANSFORMATION	4146	5899	5106	5170	5420
Refineries	3360	3949	3389	4300	4540
Heating plants*	536	633	624	610	620
Other	250	1317	1093	260	260
ENERGY BRANCH CONSUMPTION	517	864	775	960	1020
NON-ENERGY USES	630	1029	860	1060	1180
LOSSES	448	558	696	430	410
FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (FE)	6943	7367	8412	9300	10000
BY SECTOR					
Industry	2425	2216	2832	2800	2980
Transport	1580	1981	2361	2300	2490

Other (households, public services, agriculture)	2938	3170	3219	4200	4530
BY FUEL					
Solid	877	658	943	1110	1170
Liquid fuels	2378	2506	3056	3240	3440
Gaseous fuels	1587	933	1032	2130	2380
Electricity	2100	2252	2344	2640	2810
Thermal energy (TP + CHP)	-	1018	726	-	-
Other	0	0	310	180	200
CO2 EMISSIONS (Mt CO2)	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity and steam production (t CO2/MWh)	-	-	-	-	-
Energy branch	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-
Other (public and commercial activities and agriculture)	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	-	-	-
CO2 EMISSIONS INDEX (1990=100)	-	-	-	-	-

* Pursuant to the UN SC Resolution 1244, these data are provided by the competent UN body

Table 1.3 Republic of Serbia - Summary Energy Balance and Indicators (C) (without the data for Kosovo and Metohija)*

	2002	2005	2008	2012	2015
	STATISTICS			FORECASTS	
KEY ENERGY SYSTEM INDICATORS					
POPULATION (million)	7.50	7.44	7.33	7.35	7.35
GDP (000 M EUR '00)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CONSUMPTION / GDP (TOE/ M EUR '00)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF PE/INHABITANT (toe/inhabitant)	1.66	1.95	2.14	2.32	2.45

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY/INHABITANT (kWh/inhabitant)	3981	4867	5099	5416	5422
CO2 INTENSITY (t CO2/toe of total consumption)	-	-	-	-	-
CO2 EMISSIONS/POPULATION (t CO2/inhabitant)	-	-	-	-	-
CO2 EMISSIONS TO GDP (t CO2/M EUR 00)	-	-	-	-	-
IMPORT DEPENDENCY %	37	44	40	35	38
ENERGY INTENSITY INDICATORS (1990=100)					
Industry (energy/added value)	-	-	-	-	-
Households (energy/household income)	-	-	-	-	-
Other (public and commercial activities and agriculture); (energy/added value)	-	-	-	-	-
Transport (energy/DP)	-	-	-	-	-
CO2 INTENSITY INDICATORS					
Electricity and steam generation (t CO2/MWh)	-	-	-	-	-
Final energy consumption (t CO2/ toe)	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-
Other (public and commercial activities and agriculture)	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRICITY AND STEAM GENERATION					
Installed capacities (MWe)	7124	7124	7124	7124	7124
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0
Hydro (pumped-storage plant BB excluded)	2217	2217	2217	2217	2217
Wind and solar energy	0	0	0	-	-
Thermal power plants	4289	4289	4289	4989	4989
of which cogeneration units	353	353	353	353	353
open cycle (including biomass – waste)	-	-	-	-	-
supercritical/clean coal and lignite technology	-	-	-	-	-
gas turbines combined cycles	-	-	-	-	-

small gas turbines	-	-	-	-	-
fuel cells	-	-	-	-	-
geothermal heat sources	-	-	-	-	-
ENERGY INDICATORS					
Efficiency of thermal power plants (%)	28.800	35.131	34.090	29.772	29.772
Load factor for installed capacities (%)	-	-	-	-	-
CHP indicator (% of electricity from CHP)	0.968	1.099	1.744	2.009	2.008
Non-fossil fuels in electricity generation (%)	36.357	32.979	27.047	29.658	29.711
nuclear	0	0	0	0	0
renewable	36.357	32.979	27.047	29.658	29.711
of which waste	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSPORT SECTOR					
PASSENGER TRANSPORT ACTIVITY (Gpkm)	7.21	11.415	12.072	-	-
road transport	5.17	4.82	4.719	-	-
private cars and motorcycles	-	-	-	-	-
railway transport	0.94	0.715	0.583	-	-
aviation	1.10	1.218	1.445	-	-
inland navigation	-	-	-	-	-
travel per person (km per capita)	-	-	-	-	-
FREIGHT TRANSPORT ACTIVITY (Gtkm)	3.81	6.83	7.883	-	-
road transport	0.46	0.68	1.112	-	-
railway transport	2.26	3.481	4.341	-	-
inland navigation	1.08	1.622	1.37	-	-
aviation	-	0.006	0.005	-	-
pipeline	-	1.041	1.056	-	-
tonne-kilometres per unit of GDP (tkm / 000 EYP 00)	-	-	-	-	-
ENERGY DEMAND IN TRANSPORT (000 toe)	1580.00	1981.00	2361.00	2300.00	2490.00
public road	-	-	-	-	-
private cars and motorcycles	-	-	-	-	-
freight road transport	-	-	-	-	-
railway transport	-	-	-	-	-

aviation	-	-	-	-	-
inland navigation	-	-	-	-	-
EFFICIENCY INDICATORS					
passenger transport (toe/Mpkm)	-	-	-	-	-
freight transport (toe/Mtkm)	-	-	-	-	-

* Pursuant to the UN SC Resolution 1244, these data are provided by the competent UN body

Annex 2 – Answer to Question 25

Table 25.4 Distribution system prices according to tariff items exclusive of value added tax

Name of natural gas distributor*	Price of using natural gas distribution system according to tariff items and categories/groups of users								
	Category 1			Category 2					
	Households	Other users		Uneven consumption		Even consumption		District heating systems	
	Fuel price RSD/EUR/m ³	Fuel price RSD/EUR/m ³	Capacity RSD/EUR/ m ³ /day/year	Fuel price RSD/EUR/m ³	Capacity RSD/EUR/ m ³ /day/year	Fuel price RSD/EUR/m ³	Capacity RSD/EUR/ m ³ /day/year	Fuel price RSD/EUR/m ³	Capacity RSD/EUR/ m ³ /day/year
PUC “7. Oktobar”, Novi Kneževac	3.37/ 0.034	2.48/ 0.025	117.49/ 1.175						
“Beogas”, LLC. Beograd	3.73/ 0.037	2.62/ 0.026	121.31/ 1.213						
PUC “Beogradske elektrane”, Novi Beograd									
“Boss petrol”, LLC. Stari Trstenik									
PUC “Čoka”, Coka	5.57/ 0.056	3.93/ 0.039	212.52/ 2.125						
SOE “Drugi oktobar”, Vrsac	3.77/ 0.038	2.53/ 0.025	150.11/ 1.501						
PUHE “Ekos”, Zitiste	4.39/ 0.044	3.10/ 0.031	147.09/ 1.471						
PE “Elgas”, Senta	3.17/ 0.032	2.19/ 0.022	119.48/ 1.195						
“Gas – Feromont”, JSC. Stara Pazova	1.51/ 0.015	1.05/ 0.010	55.38/ 0.554	0.70/ 0.007	21.66/ 0.217	0.70/ 0.007	38.01/ 0.380	0.70/ 0.007	38.01/ 0.380

PE “Gas – Ruma”, Ruma	4.58/ 0.046	2.98/ 0.030	161.65/ 1.616	2.44/ 0.024	117.37/ 1.174	2.44/ 0.024	111.85/ 1.118	2.44/ 0.024	138.08/ 1.381
PE“Gas”, LLC Becej	5.31/ 0.053	3.74/ 0.037	224.27/ 2.243						
PE “Gas” Temerin	3.40/ 0.034	2.36/ 0.024	121.87/ 1.219	1.89/ 0.019	97.42/ 0.974				
PUC“Graditelj”, Srbobran	3.49/ 0.035	2.41/ 0.024	128.24/ 1.282						
SOE “Grejanje”, Zrenjanin	6.51/ 0.065	4.55/ 0.046	256.67/ 2.567	3.62/ 0.036	204.24/ 2.042	3.62/ 0.036	204.24/ 2.042		
PE “Ingas”, Indjija	2.72/ 0.027	1.82/ 0.018	97.69/ 0.977	1.54/ 0.015	84.80/ 0.848	1.54/ 0.015	62.75/ 0.628		
“Interklima”, LLC. Vrnjacka Banja	5.78/ 0.058	3.75/ 0.038	404.28/ 4.043						
PE“Komunalac”, Novi Becej									
PE “Kovin-Gas”, Kovin	1.91/ 0.019	1.24/ 0.012	51.01/ 0.510	1.03/ 0.010	36.24/ 0.362			1.03/ 0.010	41.66/ 0.417
“LP - Gas” - in bankruptcy, LLC Beograd									
SOE “Novi Sad – Gas”, Novi Sad	2.82/ 0.028	1.95/ 0.020	86.42/ 0.864	1.08/ 0.011	38.90/ 0.389	1.08/ 0.011	47.49/ 0.475		
PUC "Polet", Plandiste									
“Resava Gas”, LLC Svilajnac									
“Rodgas”, JSC. Backa Topola	4.81/ 0.048	3.52/ 0.035	249.06/ 2.491	2.34/ 0.023	169.79/ 1.698	2.54/ 0.025	151.11/ 1.511		
“Sigas”, LLC Pozega									
“Sloga” JSC Kanjiza									
“Sombor - Gas”, LLC Sombor	5.52/ 0.055	4.47/ 0.045	115.42/ 1.154	4.19/ 0.042	89.78/ 0.898	4.19/ 0.042	144.81/ 1.448	4.19/ 0.042	144.81/ 1.448
PE“Srbijagas”, Novi Sad	2.50/ 0.025	1.77/ 0.018	115.74/ 1.157	1.18/ 0.012	78.48/ 0.785	1.18/ 0.012	77.34/ 0.773	1.18/ 0.012	78.48/ 0.785
PE“Srem –Gas”, Sremska Mitrovica	5.69/ 0.057	3.85/ 0.038	201.42/ 2.014	3.34/ 0.033	88.70/ 0.887	3.34/ 0.033	177.40/ 1.774		

PUC "Standard", Ada	6.23/ 0.062	3.99/ 0.040	333.50/ 3.335						
PUC "Suboticagas", Subotica	5.67/ 0.057	3.69/ 0.037	207.22/ 2.072						
PUC "Toplana – Sabac", Sabac									
PE "Vrbas-Gas", Vrbas	3.85/ 0.038	2.37/ 0.024	202.86/ 2.029			1.73/ 0.017	137.90/ 1.379		
"Yugorosgaz" JSC. Beograd	3.38/ 0.034	2.07/ 0.021	256.16/ 2.562	1.28/ 0.013	62.20/ 0.622	1.28/ 0.013	49.14/ 0.491	1.28/ 0.013	62.20/ 0.622
"Loznica - Gas", OJSC. Loznica									
"Tehnoenergetika" JSC. Krusevac									
"Užice - gas", JSC. Uzice									

* **PUC** - Public Utility Company, **LLC** - Limited Liability Company, **SOE** - Socially-Owned Enterprise, **PUHE** - Public Utility Housing Enterprise, **PE** - Public Enterprise, **JSC** - Joint Stock Company, **OJSC** - Open Joint Stock Company.

Annex 3 – Answer to Question 31 (a)

The Matrix for compliance with Directive 2009/28/EC

Directive 2009/28/EC	Current provision in Serbia	Compliance: Yes/No	Actions necessary for compliance
Article 2 - Definitions			
Energy from renewable non-fossil sources = wind, solar, aerothermal, geothermal, hydrothermal and ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, biogases ¹ .	Art 3 of the Decree on status of Privileged Producer expands the broad definition of renewable sources in Energy Law. It does not include aerothermal or hydrothermal and ocean energy specifically, but has an “catch-all” reference to “energy sources found in nature”.	essentially	Clarify inclusion of aerothermal, hydrothermal and ocean energy.
District heating or cooling = distribution of thermal energy in form of steam, hot water or chilled liquids, from central source of production through a network to multiple buildings or sites, for the use of space or process heating or cooling	heat distribution defined, and concept of district heating well used, but no specific definition found	partial	include of definition if/when appropriate to ensure compliance
Bioliqids = liquid fuel for energy purposes other than for transport, incl. electricity and heating and cooling, produced from biomass	Bioliqids and biofuels defined in Regulation OJ Serbia and Montenegro 23/2006, but not quite aligned with the definitions in the Directive.	partial	Some amendment required to align with definitions in Directive
Biofuels = liquid or gaseous fuel for transport produced from biomass			
Guarantee of origin(GoO) = electronic document with the sole function of providing proof to final customer that a given share of energy was produced from RES	No GoO scheme yet, so no definition.	No	definition required
Support scheme = instrument scheme or mechanism to promote the use of RES by reducing the cost, increasing the price, or the volume (by an obligation) of such energy energy purchased; includes investment aid, tax exemptions or reductions, tax	Support schemes exist but no specific definition		

¹ The Directive further details some sources:

(b) Aerothermal energy = energy stored in the form of heat in ambient air
(c) Geothermal energy = energy stored in the form of heat beneath the surface of solid earth
(d) Hydrothermal energy = energy stored in the form of heat in surface water
(e) Biomass = biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from biological origin from agriculture (incl. vegetal and animal substances), forestry and related industries incl. fisheries and aquaculture, as well as biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste
In addition, (f) “Gross final consumption of energy”, (m) “Actual value”, (n) “Typical value”, and (o) “Default value” are defined. However, as methodological terminology, these are irrelevant for the gap analysis.

refunds, RES obligation support schemes (e.g. FiTs, premium payments)			
Directive 2009/28/EC	Current provision in Serbia	Compliance: Yes/No	Actions necessary for compliance
Renewable energy obligation = national support scheme requiring the inclusion of a given proportion of energy from RES in production, supply, or consumption; includes green certificate schemes as a means for compliance	national targets exist but no specific definition		
Article 3 – Mandatory national targets and measures			
Individual national RES targets to be met by 2020, consistent with 20% Community target, calculated as a share of gross final energy consumption General national biofuels target of 10% of final energy consumption in transport, to be met by 2020	Serbia has set RES targets for 2012 (according to the Directives 2001/77 and 2003/30) within the amendments to the Energy Strategy Implementation Program – ESIP 2007-2012, adopted in November 2009. However, it is not consistent with target calculation according to the new Directive.	No	Adoption of new mandatory target required
Energy efficiency (EE) and energy savings shall be promoted to achieve targets more easily	The Energy Efficiency Agency, which has as a goal to enhance and promote EE, is established in the Energy Law.	Yes	Align existing support mechanisms with requirements of New Directive and potentially adjust mechanisms so as to meet the new target.
Measures shall be introduced to promote RES and biofuels: support schemes and joint measures between MS and with third countries	Support mechanisms are introduced. No specific measures for cooperation.	Partly	Cooperation measures required
Directive 2009/28/EC	Current provision in Serbia	Compliance: Yes/No	Actions necessary for compliance
Article 4 – National renewable energy action plans			
Action plans must be submitted annually Minimum requirements (Annex VI): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expected gross final energy consumption in electricity, transport and heating and cooling for 2020, taking into 	No provisions	No	Action plans meeting the minimum requirements necessary

<p>account effects of EE and energy savings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National sectoral 2020 targets and estimated shares of energy from RES • Measures for achieving the targets: Overview of all policies concerning RES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Specific measures to fulfill Articles 13 (Administrative procedures), 14(Information and training) and 16(Grid access) and measures concerning Articles 17 to 21(Sustainability of biofuels and bioliquids and reporting and compliance/verification) ○ Support schemes for the promotion of RES in electricity, heating and cooling, and transport(applied by one MS or in cooperation) ○ Specific measures for biomass ○ Planned use of statistical transfers between MS and planned participation in joint projects • Assessments of RES technology and EE and energy saving measures to meet 2020 target • National action plans have to assess the need to build new infrastructure for district heating and cooling (Article 16,11) 			
--	--	--	--

Directive 2009/28/EC	Current provision in Serbia	Compliance: Yes/No	Actions necessary for compliance
Article 6 – Statistical transfers			
Statistical transfers of energy from RES can be made between MS, after the national target has been met They do not require physical transfer of energy	No provisions	No	Develop provisions to facilitate cooperation where required
Article 7 to 10 – Joint projects			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MS can engage with other MS or third parties in joint projects for target compliance purposes(Art.7 and 9) Joint projects between MS can be developed for electricity and heating and cooling from RES. The joint projects has to have became operational after 25 June 2009 or be a capacity increase through refurbishment after this date(Art.7) Joint projects with third parties can be developed for electricity from RES(Art.9) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be accounted for in the national target, physical transfer of the electricity needs to have taken place by firm nomination on the interconnector The joint projects has to have become operational after 25 June 2009 or be a capacity increase through refurbishment after this date The nominated amount may not have received support under a support scheme in the third country other than investment aid 	No provisions	No	Develop provisions to facilitate cooperation where required
Directive 2009/28/EC			
Article 11 – Joint support schemes			
The joining and coordination of support schemes is allowed The energy from RES should be allocated by statistical transfers or per-specified distribution rules	No provisions	No	Develop provisions to facilitate cooperation where required

Article 13 – Administrative procedures, regulations and codes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportionality of administrative bodies, procedures, rules, structures and charges, certification and licensing, information availability with respect to RES projects and infrastructure for RES (networks) needs to be ensured Building codes and regulations should require minimum levels of RES in new buildings and major renovated buildings and measures to encourage uptake of RES Equipment should be certified and eco- labels should be used to encourage RES use 	<p>Licenses not required for electricity and heat generators less than 1MW. No other specific measures to ensure administrative procedures or regulations for small/RES producers are proportionate</p> <p>No specific requirements in building regulations</p> <p>No certification and labeling requirements</p>	<p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>No</p>	Develop relevant measures
Directive 2009/28/EC	Current provision in Serbia	Compliance: Yes/No	Actions necessary for compliance
Article 14 – Information and training			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information and guidance programs on RES should be made available to the republic Certification and qualification schemes for installers should be developed Guidance on high efficiency technologies should be given Awareness-raising , guidance and training programs should be developed 	Some existing provisions, but insufficiently extensive to meet all requirements	Partial	More extensive awareness and education measures required, in relation to provisions 2-5 particularly
Article 15 – Guarantees of origin			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GoOs are to be issued can be issued for electricity and heating and cooling from RES and state the share or RES in an energy supplier's energy mix GoOs have no function for target compliance and are purely meant for commercial purposes A competent body independent from production, trade and supply activities shall supervise transfer and cancelation of 	Procedures and administrative issues on GoOs to be announced in the new Energy Law	No	

<p>GoOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GoOs must <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have a standard size of 1 MWh Be valid for 12 months Specify source, start and end date of production State whether it relates to electricity or heating and cooling Specify identity, type of production facility, capacity, and the date it became operational State benefit of investment support and support from national support scheme Contain information on country and date of issuance and have a unique identification number 			
Directive 2009/28/EC	Current provision in Serbia	Compliance: Yes/No	Actions necessary for compliance
Article 16 – Access to and operation of grids			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission and distribution grid infrastructure, intelligent networks, storage facilities and the electricity system (incl. interconnectors) need to be developed Authorization procedures for grid infrastructure development need to be accelerated and coordinated with administrative and planning procedures 	The transmission entity has legal responsibility for maintaining and developing the system.	Yes in law, but difficult in practice	Although legal responsibility is allocated in the Law, in practice tariffs remain insufficient to support the level of network development likely to be required to support extensive expansion of small renewable generation. Appropriate funding required.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission and distribution of electricity from RES shall be guaranteed by T/DSOs in their territories Priority or guaranteed access for RES shall be provided for by the MS System security permitting, TSOs shall give priority to RES 	Energy Law requires third party access for all generators providing the network is technically capable. No specific terms for RES generators regarding priority access to the network, but RES generators do have priority in the organized market.	Partial	The effect of “priority access to the market “ is intended to have the same effect as “priority access to the network”, but legislation should be amended when there is an opportunity. Again, inadequate funding of network development could lead to

			discrimination against RES in practice.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> T/DSOs have to make public standard rules on costs for technical adaptation and these rules shall be non-biased and based on all costs and benefits of connection of new producers MS may require costs of technical adaptations to the grid to be borne by T/DSOs T/DSOs have to make available to any new producer applying for connection their grid connection cost estimates, timetables for processing requests, and an indicative timetable for any proposed grid connection Transmission and distribution tariffs may not discriminate against RES producers, especially from peripheral and low population density regions, and charging must be cost reflective Gas infrastructure may need to be extended too, where necessary and technical rules for network connection may be requested to be published 	<p>Shallow connection policy, producers pay only for local costs, cost of reinforcement postulated through tariffs</p> <p>Energy Law requires transparent connection policy and processes including appeals mechanism</p> <p>Separate tariffs for T and D produced. Energy Law requires tariffs to be non-discriminatory and cost-reflective</p> <p>Under the Energy Law, the gas transmission entity has legal responsibility for maintaining and developing the system. Rules for connection must be published.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Partial. Law is compliant, but in practice tariffs remain below full cost.</p> <p>Yes, in law, but not in practice, as for above.</p>	<p>Ensure compliance in practice.</p> <p>Ensure legal requirement is applied in practice</p> <p>Ensure compliance in practice</p> <p>Although responsibility for development of the network is clearly assigned, funding of development could be problematic as tariffs remain below full cost.</p>
Directive 2009/28/EC	Current provision in Serbia	Compliance: Yes/No	Actions necessary for compliance
Article 17 – Sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids			
<p>Energy from biofuels and bioliquids can count towards the target, irrespective of its country of origin but subject to sustainability criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHG emissions savings shall be at least 35%, then 50% from 2017 and 60% from 2018 They shall not be made from raw materials from certain 	No provisions	No	Sustainability criteria and regulations to ensure compliance to be developed

land types (high biodiversity, designated areas, biodiverse grassland, land with high carbon stock, peatland) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural raw materials needs to be in accordance with common agricultural policy 			
--	--	--	--

Annex 4 – Answer to Question 31 (g)

1. CONSTRUCTION OF PLANTS AND ELECTRICITY/HEAT GENERATION
FROM HYDROGEOTHERMAL RESOURCES IN THE REPUBLIC OF
SERBIA
GUIDE FOR INVESTORS
2. CONSTRUCTION OF WIND FARMS AND ELECTRICITY GENERATION
FROM WIND ENERGY IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
GUIDE FOR INVESTORS
3. CONSTRUCTION OF PLANTS AND ELECTRICITY/HEAT GENERATION
FROM BIOMASS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
GUIDE FOR INVESTORS
4. CONSTRUCTION OF SMALL HYDROPOWER PLANTS AND POWER
GENERATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
GUIDE FOR INVESTORS

Annex 5 – Accompanying Regulation List for Chapter 15

Accompanying Regulation List for Chapter 15	
Full name	Short name by which the document is saved
MINISTRY OF MINING AND ENERGY	
Energy Law ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 84/04)	The Energy Law
Energy Sector Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia by 2015 ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 44/05)	TEXT VERSION: Energy Sector Development Strategy of Republic of Serbia by 2015 CD VERSION: Strategy by 2015
Regulation on Establishing the Program for Realizing the Energy Sector Development Strategy for the Republic of Serbia Until 2015 for the Period from 2007 to 2012 ("Official Gazette of the RS" Nos. 17/07, 73/07, 99/09, 27/10)	Regulation on Establishing the Program for Realizing the Energy Sector Development Strategy
Regulation on Terms of Natural Gas Supply ("Official Gazette of the RS" Nos. 47/06, 3/10, 48/10)	Regulation on Terms of Natural Gas Supply
Rulebook on the Criteria for the Issuance of an Energy Permit, the Application Content and the Permission Procedure ("Official Gazette of the RS" Nos. 23/06 and 113/08)	Rulebook on the Criteria for the Issuance of an Energy Permit
Regulation on Incentive Measures for Electricity Generation Using Renewable Energy Sources and for Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Generation ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 99/09)	TEXT VERSION: Regulation on Incentive Measures for Electricity Generation Using Renewable Energy Sources and for Combined Heat and Power Generation CD VERSION: Regulation on Incentive Measure-Renewable
Regulation on the Requirements for Obtaining the Status of the Privileged Electric Power Producer and the Criteria for Assessing Fulfillment of these Requirements ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 72/09)	Privileged power producer Regulation
Biomass Action Plan for the Republic of Serbia 2010-2012 ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 56/10)	Biomass Action Plan for the Republic of Serbia 2010 2012

Mining Law ("Official Gazette of the RS" Nos. 44/95, 85/05, 101/05, 34/06 and 104/09)	Mining Law
The Law on Geological Researches ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 44/95)	The Law on Geological Researches
Rulebook on Technical and Other Requirements for Liquid Fuels of Bio Origin ("Official Gazette SM", No. 23/06)	<p>TEXT VERSION:</p> <p>Rulebook on Technical and Other Requirements for Liquid Fuels of Bio Origin</p> <p>CD VERSION:</p> <p>Rulebook- Liquid fuels and Bio Origin</p>
Law on the Ratification of the Statute of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) ("Official Gazette of the RS- International Treaties" No. 105/09)	<p>TEXT VERSION:</p> <p>Law on the Ratification of the Statute of the International Renewable Energy Agency IRENA</p> <p>CD VERSION:</p> <p>IRENA</p>
The First Energy Efficiency Plan of the Republic of Serbia for the Period from 2010 to 2012	<p>TEXT VERSION:</p> <p>The First Energy Efficiency Plan of the Republic of Serbia for the Period from 2010 to 2012</p> <p>CD VERSION:</p> <p>Energy Efficiency Plan (2010-2012)</p>
Decision on Adoption of Energy Balance Sheet of the Republic of Serbia for 2007 ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 114/06)	Decision on Adoption of Energy Balance Sheet of the Republic of Serbia for 2007
Decision on Adoption of Energy Balance Sheet of the Republic of Serbia for 2010 ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 109/10)	Decision on Adoption of Energy Balance Sheet of the Republic of Serbia for 2010
Law on the Ratification of the Treaty Establishing the Energy Community Between the European Community and the Republic of Albania, Republic of Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Montenegro, Romania and Republic of Serbia ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 62/06)	Treaty Establishing Energy Community

Law on Ratification of the Agreement Between the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation on the Construction of the Gas Pipeline on the Territory of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ("Official Gazette FRY- International Treaties", No. 4/96)	Agreement FRY and RF Construction of the Gas Pipeline
Law on Ratification of the Agreement Between the Serbian Government and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the Oil and Gas Sector ("Official Gazette of RS-International Treaties", No. 83/08)	<p>TEXT VERSION:</p> <p>The Law on Ratification of the Agreement between the Serbian Government and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the Oil and Gas Sector</p> <p>CD VERSION:</p> <p>Agreement- Serbia and R.F.-Oil and Gas Sector</p>
Law on the Ratification of the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation in the Field of Infrastructure Between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Government of the People's Republic of China ("Official Gazette of RS-International Treaties", No. 90/09)	<p>TEXT VERSION:</p> <p>The Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Government of the People-s Republic of China</p> <p>CD VERSION:</p> <p>Agreement- Serbia and China</p>
Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Government of the Swiss Confederation Concerning the Granting of the Financial Assistance for the Project Modernization of the Monitoring and Control System of Nikola Tesla Thermal Power Plant B	<p>TEXT VERSION:</p> <p>Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Government of the Swiss Confederation</p> <p>CD VERSION:</p> <p>Agreement- Serbia and the Swiss Confederation</p>
Rulebook on technical and other requirement for liquid fuels of oil origin ("Official Gazette of the RS" No. 97/10)	Rulebook on technical and other requirement for liquid fuels of oil origin
ENERGY AGENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	
Decision on Determining Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Calculating Prices for Access to and Use of System for Electricity Transmission ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 68/06)	<p>TEXT VERSION:</p> <p>Decision Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Pricing Access to and Use of Electricity Transm Sys</p> <p>CD VERSION:</p> <p>Decision on tariff / transmission</p>

Decision on Amendments to the Decision on Determining Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Calculating Prices for Access to and Use of System for Electricity Transmission ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 18/07)	<p>TEXT VERSION:</p> <p>Amend Decision Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Pricing Access to and Use of Electricity Transm Sys</p> <p>CD VERSION:</p> <p>Dec. on amend decision on tariff-transmission 1</p>
Decision on Amendments to the Decision on Determining Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Calculating Prices for Access to and Use of System for Electricity Transmission ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 116/08)	<p>TEXT VERSION:</p> <p>Amend Decision Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Pricing Access to and Use of Electricity Transm Sys OG116-08</p> <p>CD VERSION:</p> <p>Dec. on amend decision on tariff-transmission 2</p>
Decision on the amendment of the Decision on Determining Methodology for Tariff Elements for Calculating Prices for Access to and Use of Electricity Transmission System ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 92/10)	<p>TEXT VERSION:</p> <p>Amend Decision Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Pricing Access to and Use of Electricity Transm Sys OG92-10</p> <p>CD VERSION:</p> <p>Dec. on amend decision on tariff-transmission 3</p>
Decision on Determining Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Calculating Prices for Access to and Use of System for Electricity Distribution ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 68/06)	<p>TEXT VERSION:</p> <p>Decision Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Pricing Access to and Use of Electricity Distribution Sys</p> <p>CD VERSION:</p> <p>Decision on tariff / electricity distribution</p>
Decision on Amendments to the Decision on Determining Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Calculating Prices for Access to and Use of System for Electricity Distribution ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 18/07)	<p>TEXT VERSION:</p> <p>Amend Decision Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Pricing Access to and Use of Electricity Distribution Sys OG 18-07</p> <p>CD VERSION:</p> <p>Dec. on amend decision on tariff-electricity distribution 1</p>
Decision on Amendments to the Decision on Determining Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Calculating Prices for Access to and Use of System for	<p>TEXT VERSION:</p> <p>Amend Decision Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Pricing Access to and</p>

Electricity Distribution ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 116/08)	Use of Electricity Distribution Sys OG116-08 CD VERSION: Dec. on amend decision on tariff-electricity distribution 2
Decision on Determining Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Calculating Prices for Access to and Use of System for Natural Gas Transportation ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 68/06)	TEXT VERSION: Decision Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Pricing Access to and Use of Natural Gas Transp Sys CD VERSION: Decision on tariff / NG Transportation
Decision on Amendments to the Decision on Establishing the Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for the Calculation of Prices for Access to and Use of the System for Natural Gas Transport ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 1/07)	TEXT VERSION: Amend Decision Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Pricing Access to and Use of the Natural Gas Transp Sys OG1-07 CD VERSION: Dec. on amend decision on tariff-NG Transportation 1
Decision on Amendments to the Decision on Determining Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Calculating Prices for Access to and Use of System for Natural Gas Transportation ("Official Gazette of RS", No.100/08)	TEXT VERSION: Amend Decision Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Pricing Access to and Use of the Natural Gas Transp Sys OG100-08 CD VERSION: Dec. on amend decision on tariff-NG Transportation 2
Decision on Amendments to the Decision on Determining Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Calculating Prices for Access to and Use of System for Natural Gas Transportation ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 116/08)	TEXT VERSION: Amend Decision Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Pricing Access to and Use of the Natural Gas Transp Sys OG116-08 CD VERSION: Dec. on amend decision on tariff-NG Transportation 3
Decision on the amendment of the Decision on Determining Methodology for Tariff Elements for Calculating Prices for Access to and Use of System for Natural	TEXT VERSION: Amend Decision Methodology for Setting

Gas Transportation ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 64/10)	<p>Tariff Elements for Pricing Access to and Use of the Natural Gas Transp Sys OG64-10</p> <p>CD VERSION: Dec. on amend decision on tariff-NG Transportation 4</p>
Decision on Determining Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Calculating Prices for Access to and Use of System for Natural Gas Distribution ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 68/06)	<p>TEXT VERSION: Decision Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Calculating Prices for Access to and Use of Sys for Natural Gas Distr</p> <p>CD VERSION: Decision on tariff / NG Distribution</p>
Decision on Amendments to the Decision on Establishing the Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Calculation of Prices for Access to and Use of the Natural Gas Distribution System ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 1/07)	<p>TEXT VERSION: Amend Decision Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Calculation of Prices for Use of Sys for Natural Gas Distr OG1-07</p> <p>CD VERSION: Dec. on amend decision on tariff-NG Distribution 1</p>
Decision on Amendments to the Decision on Determining Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Calculating Prices for Access to and Use of System for Natural Gas Distribution ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 100/08)	<p>TEXT VERSION: Amend Decision Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Calculating Prices for Use of Sys for Natural Gas Distr OG100-08</p> <p>CD VERSION: Dec. on amend decision on tariff-NG Distribution 2</p>
Decision on Amendments to the Decision on Determining the Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Calculating Prices for Access to and Use of System for Natural Gas Distribution ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 116/08)	<p>TEXT VERSION: Amend Decision Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Calculating Prices for Use of Sys for Natural Gas Distr OG116-08</p> <p>CD VERSION: Dec. on amend decision on tariff-NG Distribution 3</p>
Decision on Amendments to the Decision on Determining the Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Calculating Prices for Access to and Use of System for Natural Gas Distribution ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 64/10)	<p>TEXT VERSION: Amend Decision Methodology for Setting Tariff Elements for Calculating Prices for Use of Sys for Natural Gas Distr OG64-10</p>

	CD VERSION: Dec. on amend decision on tariff-NG Distribution 4
Tariff System for Electricity Transmission System Access and Utilization ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 1/07)	Tariff System for Electricity Transmission System Access and Utilization
Decision on Amendments to the Tariff System for Access to and Use of the Electricity Transmission System("Official Gazette of RS", No. 31/07)	Amend Tariff System for Electricity Transmission System Access and Utilization
Tariff System for Electricity Distribution System Access and Utilization ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 1/07)	Tariff System for Electricity Distribution System Access and Utilization
Decision on Amendments to the Tariff System for Access to and Use of the Electricity Distribution System("Official Gazette of RS", No. 31/07)	Amend Tariff System for Electricity Distribution System Access and Utilization
Tariff System for Natural Gas Transport System Access and Utilization ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 1/07)	Tariff System for Natural Gas Transport System Access and Utilization
Tariff System for Natural Gas Distribution System Access and Utilization ("Official Gazette of RS", No. 1/07)	Tariff System for Natural Gas Distribution System Access and Utilization
SERBIAN RADIATION PROTECTION AND NUCLEAR SAFETY AGENCY	
Law on Ionizing Radiation Protection and on Nuclear Safety ("Official Gazzette RS" No. 36/09)	Law on ionizing radiation protection and on nuclear safety
Law Concerning the Protection Against Ionizing Radiation ("Official Gazzette FRY" No. 46/96)	Law concerning the protection against ion
Law on Prohibition of Nuclear Power Plants Construction in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ("Official Gazette SRY", No. 12/95 and "Official Gazette of RS", No. 85/05)	Law on Nuclear Power Plants Prohibition in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Law on the Ratification of the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage ("Official Gazzette SFRY" No. 05/77)	Vienna convention on civil liability for nuclear damage
Decision on the Requirements for the Sitting, Construction, Trial Run, Commissioning, Operation, and Permanent Shutdown of a Nuclear Facility ("Official Gazzette FRY" No. 42/97)	TEXT VERSION: The Sitting, Construction, Trial Run, Commissioning, Operation and Permanent Shutdown of a Nuclear Facility, Decision on 5 CD VERSION: Decision on requirement- Nuclear facility
Decision on the Drafting and Contents of	TEXT VERSION:

the Nuclear Safety Reports and Other Documents Required for Establishing Compliance with Nuclear Safety Measures ("Official Gazzette FRY" No. 42/97)	Decision on the drafting and contents of the nuclear safety reports and other document required for establishing compliance with nuclear safety measures CD VERSION: Decision on the Drafting and Contents- Nuclear Safety Measures
Decision on the Requirements for Trading and Use of Nuclear Materials and the Way of Record Keeping of Nuclear Materials by Material Balance Zones ("Official Gazzette FRY" No. 42/97)	The Requirements for Trading and Use of Nuclear Materials, Decision on 12
Decision on the Procedures and Conditions for Systematic Testing of the Presence of Radionuclide in the Environment Surrounding a Nuclear Facility ("Official Gazzette FRY" No. 42/97)	Procedures and Conditions for EnvMonitoring around NF, Decision on 8
Decision on the Criteria for the Assessment of a Nuclear Facility's Safety ("Official Gazzette FRY" No. 2/98)	The Criteria for the Assessment of a Nuclear Facility's Safety, Decision on 9
Decision on the Requirements to be Fulfilled by Persons Employed in the Management of a Nuclear Facility Production Process and Persons Supervising the Process ("Official Gazzette FRY" No. 2/98)	The Requirements for Persons Engaged in NF, Decision on 10
Law on the Ratification of the Agreement between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons ("Official Gazzette SFRY" No. 67/73)	TEXT VERSION: Agreement between SFRY and IAEA for application of safeguards in connection with the treaty on the non proliferation of nuclear weapons CD VERSION: Agreement between SFRY and IAEA on the non proliferation of nuclear weapons.
Law on the Ratification of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material("Official Gazzette SFRY" No. 9/85)	Convention on the physical protection of nuclear material
Decision on Professional Qualifications and Health Condition Required of Persons Working with Sources of Ionizing Radiation ("Official Gazzette FRY" No. 45/97)	Professional Qualifications and Health Conditions, Decision on 14
Decision on the Records of Ionizing	Decision on the Records of Ionizing

Radiation Sources and Irradiation of the Population, Patients and Persons Exposed to Ionizing Radiation at Work („Official Gazzette FRY“ No. 45/97)	Radiation and Irradiation
Decision on the Systematic Testing of the Radionuclide Content in the Environment ("Official Gazzette FRY" No. 45/97)	Systematic Testing of the Radionuclide Content in the Environment, Decision on 16
Decision on the Requirements to be Met by Legal Entities for Carrying Out Measurements of the Level of Exposure to Ionizing Radiation of Persons Working with Radiation Sources, Patients and the Population ("Official Gazzette FRY" No. 45/97)	The Requirements for Legal Entities Measuring Exposure, Decision on 17
Rulebook on Application of the Ionizing Radiation Sources in Medicine ("Official Gazzette FRY" Nos. 32/98 and 33/98-corr.)	The Method of Use of Ionizing Radiation Sources in Medicine, Rulebook on 18
Rulebook on the Requirements to be Met by Legal Entities for Carrying Out Systematic Testing of the Radionuclide Content in the Environment ("Official Gazzette FRY" Nos. 32/98, 67/02 and 70/02-corr.)	The Requirements for Legal Entities-systematic testing, Rulebook on 19 25 26
Rulebook on the Requirements for Trading and Use of Radioactive Materials, X-Ray Devices and Other Devices that Generate Ionizing Radiation ("Official Gazzette FRY" No. 32/98)	Requirements for Trading and Use of Radioactive Materials, Rulebook on 20
Rulebook on Limits of Radioactive Contamination of the Environment and the Methods of Decontamination ("Official Gazette of the FRY", Nos. 9/99 and 19/99)	Limits of Radioactive Contamination of the Environment, Rulebook on 23
Rulebook on Methods of and Requirements for Collecting, Keeping, Recording, Storing, Treatment and Disposal of Radioactive Waste ("Official Gazzette FRY" No. 9/99)	TEXT VERSION: RAW Methods of Collecting, Safekeeping, Recording, Processing and Disposal, Rulebook on 24 CD VERSION: RAW Methods of Collecting, Safekeeping, Recording, Processing and Disposal
Rulebook on the Ionizing Radiation Exposure Limits ("Official Gazzette FRY" No. 32/98)	Ionizing Radiation Exposure Limits, Rulebook on 21
Rulebook on the Requirements to be Met by Legal Entities for Carrying Out Decontamination ("Official Gazzette FRY" No. 9/99)	The Requirements for Legal Entities-decontamination, Rulebook on 22
Law on the Ratification of the Agreement	TEXT VERSION:

between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Government of the Russian Federation Concerning Cooperation on the Import of Irradiated Nuclear Fuel from a Research Reactor into the Russian Federation ("Official Gazzette RS" No. 105/09)	Agreement between the Govern of the R of Serbia and the Govern of the R Federation-cooperation CD VERSION: Agreement-Gov of Serbia and R.F.coop.
Rulebook on Establishment of the Program for Systematic Radioactivity Screening in Environment ("Official Gazzette RS" No. 100/10)	Rulebook on Establishment of the Program for Systematic Radioactivity Screening in Environment