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SOME ASPECTS OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT IN SERBIA ACCORDING TO LEGISLATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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Abstract: *The solving the problem of sustainable resources and ecosystems must be firstly dedicated to monitoring, protecting and conserving the environment in relation to water and waste treatment. It is difficult to imagine a proper non-waste management action that is present everywhere (for example, waste in waters, which primarily affects the quality of water). Of course, waste can be used for different purposes (in production and processing, in energy and industrial processes, etc). Waste must be managed from the level of expectation, production, becoming, treatment and reuse or permanent disposal. This paper deals with the problems of waste management and gives a modest but recognizable contribution to how to have the care about waste, bearing in mind the application of the laws (in the case of R. Serbia). Given the problem of waste increasing, significant inputs and interfaces can be used in order to achieve improve results at the level of research and implementation in complementary areas related to industrial processes, materials, energy, water management and ecosystem management as a whole.*

Keywords: *sustainable ecosystem, water management, waste management, legislation*

1. INTRODUCTION

There are so many laws and documents about environment protection and waste management. Laws and their practical implementation with applications at the real solution of problems usually, particularly in Serbia, have not high level of compatibility. Otherwise, there are plenty projects and papers about this problems with clear views, contributions, results and recommendations, for example (Šerović, 2017), (Tomić, R., Radosavljević, M., Jovanović, L., 2015) etc.

Here, authors will try to give the contribution to the needs of waste management according to actual laws and some relevant procedures in order to solve waste problems according to the a/m laws, of course with the right manner.

Also, there are so many different tasks in the common sustainable eco-systems, especially in term of care of water and appropriate treatment of waste. Therefore, in the subject area, attention must be also paid to wastes that pollute water (i.e. water, soil and air) and generally to interaction between water and waste. Characterization of waste is done only for hazardous waste, and for waste according to its origin, composition and properties can be hazardous waste, except household waste. Professional organizations and other legal entities referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall issue a report on the testing of waste.

Waste can be used for the same or other purpose, for recycling and/or other recovery actions, to obtain raw materials for the production of the same or other product, such as secondary raw materials. Waste can be: paper, cardboard, metal, glass, plastic, also material from construction or demolition waste, ash and sludge from combustion of coal in thermal power plants, gypsum and sulfur from desulfurization of flue gases, waste oils, etc. Also, it can be for using as waste from its own biodegradation or use of energy which is generated by waste incineration. Therefore, about waste should not be thinking exclusively as a damage or loss, but as a useful potential (it is necessary to managed the waste expertly, knowingly and skillfully). Education at all levels increases awareness of environmental protection and the improvement of human health, and for that it needs to responsible, indispensable and rational management of waters and wastes based on the knowledge models.

This work will be focused to the field of waste management and treatment (primarily in the field of industrial and municipal waste). In that sense, we already have appropriate projects from which we expect to achieve very useful results of the quality and development of preservation of the local environment. Republic of Serbia has the waste management strategy for the period 2010-2019 (Republic Serbia Government, 2010.b).

2. IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS AND LEGISLATION

The problem identification is the best from legislation in Serbia. Therefore it will be cited many aspects, considerations and articles of two the most significant laws: Law on the environment protection and Law on the waste management. Of course, everywhere when we have correspond compatible consideration of the complex problem we will be able to cited Water law.

In this chapter, some general aspects of laws will be presented and in the other chapters will be presented particularly aspects.

2.1. Law on environmental protection (Republic Serbia Government, 2016.b)

The use of funds specifically refers to aspects of waste (Article 90c, points 2 to 4):

- Rehabilitation of waste disposal sites, reduction of waste production, reuse, treatment and/or recovery and disposal of waste;
- Programs, projects and other investment and operational activities in the waste management field according to the Law on waste management;
- Introducing cleaner production for the operation of installations and performing activities, as well as adapting to environmental protection requirements.

The other items in Article 90c (points 5 to 10) depend on the following:

- Technology and production that reduce the problem and negative influence on the environment and pollution;
- protecting and preserving biodiversity, taking care of hurt, ill, confiscated or seized wild flora and fauna samples, including active protective measures such as reproduction, resettlement and maintenance of habitats;
- Promotion of sustainable use of protected areas;
- Improvement and construction of environmental protection infrastructure, especially for noise protection and for the development of strategic noise maps and action plans;
- Promoting the use of renewable resources;
- Promotion of environmentally friendly transport modes;

The last, finaly items (points 17 to 24) are dedicated to problems and measures:

- Removal of sources of ionizing radiation from radioactive lighting rods and care of abandoned sources of ionizing radiation from unknown owners and/or users;
- Improvement and construction of protection against ionizing and nonionizing radiation protection;

- Recultivation and rehabilitation of historical pollution (tailings, industrial landfill, etc.);
- Financing environmental education programs and raising public awareness about the issues of environmental protection and sustainable development;
- Co-financing projects supported by EU preaccession funds, international development assistance and other sources of funding requiring cofinancing;
- Financing with national contributions in accordance with ratified international conventions and protocols;
- Development of public and private partnerships in the activities of environmental protection and improvement;
- Financing of other activities in accordance with the law.

Beneficiaries will spend the funds as provided, in the manner and timeframe which is speciffied according to the agreement on the use of funds.

If the beneficiary does not use the funds in the manner and for the purposes stipulated under the agreement, the beneficiary will pay the funds (refunds) into the budget of Republic of Serbia. Beneficiary will be liable for the caused damage in the manner provided for by the contract of the use of funds, according to the general rules of the Law on contract and torts.

2.2 Law on waste management (Republic Serbia Government, 2016.c)

The basic provisions specifically concern the object and purpose of the Law.

Subject of the law_(Article 1). This law regulates: types and classification of waste; waste management planning; waste management entities; responsibilities and obligations in waste management; organization of waste management; management of special waste streams; conditions and procedure for issuing the license; crossborder movement of waste; waste reporting and database; waste management financing; supervision and other issues of importance for waste management.

Waste management is an activity of general interest.

Objectives of the law (Article 2). The aim of this law is to ensure and provide the most important conditions for:

1) Waste management that does not endanger human health or the environment;

2) Prevention of waste generation, in particular according to the development of cleaner technologies and the rational use of natural resources, and the elimination of hazards due to adverse effects on human health and the environment;

3) Reuse and recycling of waste, separation of secondary raw materials from waste and use of waste as energy;

4) Development of procedures and methods of waste disposal;

5) Rehabilitation of unregulated landfills;

6) Monitoring the condition of existing and newly formed landfills;
7) Awareness improving of the waste management.

Types of waste *(*Article 7) within the meaning of this law are:
a) Municipal waste (household waste);
b) Commercial waste;
c) Industrial waste.

Definitions of all types of waste are given here. For example, industrial waste is waste from any industry or from the location of the industry, except for tailings and associated minerals from mines and quarries.

Waste depending on the hazardous characteristics that affect human health and the environment (Article 7), and it can be:

- Inert;
- Non-hazardous;
- Hazardous.

Characterization of waste is done only for hazardous waste and for waste that according to its origin, composition and characteristics can be hazardous, except waste from the household. This is done by the Professional Organizations according to Articles 22 to 24 of this Law.

The following aspects considered also. Waste management shall be performed in a manner shall ensure the lowest risk in terms of endangerment of human life and health and environment, by controlling and implementing measures to reduce:

- Pollution of water, air and soil;
- Dangers to plants and animals;
- Risk of accidents, explosions or fire;
- Negative effects to landscape and natural resources of special value;
- Level of noise and odours.

3. PARTICULARLY ASPECTS OF LAWS

At the first, we need to say something about Environment Protection Agency (Republic Serbia Government, 2016.b, pp. 40-41) and (Republic Serbia Government, 2016.c, p. 25). In continue, corresponded articles in parentheses are given from Law on waste management (Republic Serbia Government, 2016.c).

Environment Protection Agency (Article 22). The Agency for environmental protection (hereinafter: the Agency) performs activities which are related to:

1) Maintenance and updating of the database on waste management in environmental information system, in accordance with the law governing environmental protection;

2) Management of data on available and needed quantities of waste, including materials and secondary raw materials, exchange and making these data electronically;

3) Reporting on waste management, in accordance with the undertaken international obligations.

Professional Organizations for Waste Testing (Article 23). Waste testing is performed for the classification of waste for:

1) Cross-border movement;

2) Treatment, i.e. recovery and disposal of waste;

3) Termination of waste status.

Waste testing is carried out by professional organizations and other legal entities authorized for sampling and characterization according to the kind and quantity of tests for which they are accredited (hereinafter: accredited laboratory) in accordance with the law.

Authorization for Waste Testing (Article 24). The application for the approval of waste testing is submitted to the Ministry by an expert organization or an accredited laboratory. The following documentation shall be submitted together with the application to which it relates (paragraph 1 of this Article):

1) The List of employees dealing with waste testing, with data on their education and their names;

2) The list of equipment with its record number;

3) The number and purpose of the premises (drawing, etc.);

4) A list of test parameters;

5) A list of methods that apply to appropriate testing;

6) Accreditation document.

The authority referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued by the Minister as a decision for a period of four years which can be renewed.

Responsibilities of Product Producers (Article 25). The product manufacturer uses technology and develops production in a way that will ensure the rational use of natural resources, materials and energy, stimulate the reuse and recycling of products and packaging at the end of their life cycle, and promote environmentally sustainable management of natural resources.

A manufacturer or importer whose product becomes hazardous waste after use it is obliged to to take over such waste after the use of the product, free of charge and manage them in accordance with this Law and other regulations. The manufacturer or importer referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may authorize another legal entity to take over the products after their use, on behalf of the manufacturer and for their account.

Responsibility of Waste Producers (Article 26) and **Organisation of Waste Management**

(Article 32) are the most important. Waste management is organized in a way that will not pose a threat to human health and the environment, in accordance with the law.

Collection and Transport of Waste (Article 35). The entity that collects and/or transports waste collects waste from the waste producer or owner and/or other carrier in order to transport waste in a waste facility and / or collection center, storage, transmission station or treatment and/or recovery or disposal facility. The entity referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article has a contract with the waste management operator that regulates the method of takeover, payments through the bank account and other issues of importance for taking over waste (type of waste, quantity, origin, classification, etc.).

The competent authority shall take appropriate measures in accordance with Article 3 and Article 6, paragraph 1, point 3 of this Law, to encourage:

1) Separate collection of biological waste for composting and digestion;
2) Treatment of biological wastes in a way that ensures a high level of environmental protection;
3) Use of environmentally friendly materials, which are produced from biological waste.

Collected mixed waste can be accepted as a material that can be recycled in a waste management facility if such materials are separated during further processing, in accordance with quality and/or recycling standards. The location of the transit station is determined by the local selfgovernment unit.

For the purpose of easier further treatment and/or recovery of waste, the entities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall ensure that different types of waste remain separated during transport.

Waste is transported in a closed vehicle, container, container or tank to prevent the spray or falling of waste during transportation, loading or unloading and/or pollution of air, water, soil and the environment.

In case of pollution during transport, the waste carrier must be responsible for cleaning and removing pollution from that area.

The waste holder transports the waste only to the destination designated by the sender. If the waste can not be delivered to the destination, the carrier returns the shipping to the sender. Hazardous waste is collected and transported separately. In the transport of hazardous waste and/or mode of transport, the regulations on the transport of dangerous goods relate to the conditions relating to the packaging of hazardous waste, as well as to the vehicle and employees dealing with transport and hazardous waste.

Storing of Waste (Article 36). Waste shall be stored at places which are technically equipped for the temporary storage of waste at the place of waste producer or owner and/or other waste holder, in collection centers, transmission stations and other locations in accordance with this Law. For example, in relation to the storage of hazardous waste, it defined that such waste should not be temporarily stored at the location of the producer or the owner of the waste for more than 12 months.

The storage of waste referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be:

1) Temporary waste storage facility at a waste production site where waste is kept for the purpose of collection;

2) A waste storage facility as a waste storage facility and/or a process for the collection and classification of waste, storage and keeping, and prepares for displacement or dispatch and/or transport for reuse, recovery or disposal facility, including collection centers;

3) The waste storage facility in the waste recycling, treatment and disposal plant in which the waste is being prepared for treatment includes a transmission station.

Waste management permit and/or Exclusion document issued according to this law shall define the type of storage space referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, taking into account its purpose, type of waste and quantity of waste and the period of its storage.

Hazardous waste must not be temporarily stored at the location of the waste producer, owner, and/or other waste holder for more than 12 months, unless the process of obtaining the permit is a matter of progress, and not longer than 120 days from the expiration of the deadline to which this paragraph.

Waste Treatment (Article 37). Treatment of waste is done using the best available techniques and technologies in accordance with this law. Waste treatment plant and equipment may be stationary and mobile. Waste treatment in a stationary or mobile facility shall carried out according to the permit for treatment issued pursuant to this law. Permits, consents or documents related to the treatment of waste in mobile drives are obtained in accordance with this Law and other regulations. The Minister shall prescribe more precisely the types of waste that can be treated on mobile devices plants and types of mobile plants for which a waste treatment permit is issued.

Re-use and Recovery (Article 38). The competent waste management authority shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the waste recovery operations are conducted in accordance with Art. 3 and 6 of this Law. The appropriate waste management authority shall take appropriate measures for promotion reuse of products

and preparations for reuse, where possible, in particular with the development of a system for the reconstitution and re-use of products, the application of economic instruments and criteria in the conduct of public procurement procedures and the definition of other objectives and measures.

The competent waste management authority shall take measures safety and promote or improve the recovery of waste in accordance with the principle of Article 6, paragraph 1 item 3, of this Law. For this purpose it needs to establish a separate collection of waste where (technically, environmentally and economically feasible) and ensure that waste is not mixed with other types of waste or other materials of different properties. The competent waste management authority will also take measures to ensure that a a high quality recycling level and because of this purpose, needs to establish a separate collection of waste where this is technically, environmentally and economically feasible and convenient, in order to achieve the other necessary standards of quality for relevant areas of recycling.

The person who recovers waste must have safety that adverse environmental effects cause no new posibilities that the created products will exceed those adverse effects that are caused by products obtained from primary raw materials.

It is forbidden to dispose and burn the waste for re-use or recovery of waste (according to standard). Exceptionally, the waste (referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article) may be disposed or burned if that is economically justified and does not endanger human health and the environment, with a previously obtained permit from the Ministry.

Plants used in waste management activities, for which exist an integrated permit is in compliance with the requirements, may again use imported harmless waste for their own purposes with a permit issued by the ministry and/or the competent authority of the autonomous province, in accordance with the regulations governing integrated prevention and pollution control.

The Minister shall prescribe more precisely the conditions and manner of collection, transport, treatment and/or storage, processing and recycling of waste used as secondary raw materials or for the production of energy.

4. ORGANIZING OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste management is organized in a way that will not pose a threat to human health and the environment, in accordance with the law (Republic Serbia Government, 2016.c, p. 32). Waste management organization is very important and relates primarily to:

- Waste management facility;
- Location for construction and operation of the plant;
- Collection and transport of waste;
- Storage of waste;

- Treatment of waste;
- Reuse of waste.

Waste is disposed of in a landfill that meets technical, technological and other conditions and requirements, in accordance with the permit issued on the basis of this law. Prior to disposal, the waste disposal operator ensures control of the delivered waste and / or its identification by type, quantity and properties, determining the waste mass and control of the supporting documents before the waste is taken over. Before disposal, waste shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of this Law and other regulations.

There are different waste treatments:

- Physical-chemical;
- Biological;
- Thermal;
- Disposal of waste to the landfill.

The treatment of hazardous waste has priority over the other treatment of waste and is only done in plants that have a permit for the treatment of hazardous waste according to this Law.

1) When collecting, sorting, storing, transporting, reusing and disposing, hazardous waste is packaged and labeled in a way that ensures safety for human health and the environment.

2) Hazardous waste is packed in special containers produced according to standards are dedicated to characteristics of hazardous waste (flammable, explosive, infectious, etc.), and containers must be marked.

It is forbidden:

- To mix different categories of hazardous waste or to mix hazardous waste with non-hazardous waste, except under the supervision of a qualified person, in the process of handling hazardous waste.
- To dispose of hazardous waste without prior treatment, in order to significantly reduce the characteristics of hazardous waste.
- To dispose of hazardous waste for discharging into the environment.

The particulary document is following the movement of hazardous waste in process of the movement of hazardous waste, carried out by the producer, ie the owner and anyone who takes hazardous waste (Article 46).

5. TYPE OF LICENCES AND THEIR ISSUE WITH WASTE RECYCLING

Type of licences and their issue is defined by Article 59 (Republic Serbia Government, 2016.c, pp. 53-55). Waste management permits are very important. Permits of obtaining agreement for one or more activities in the field of waste management are:

- Permit for collection of waste;
- Permit for the transport of waste;
- Permit for the storage of waste;
- Permit for the treatment of waste;
- Permit for the waste recovery;
- Permit for the disposal of waste.

A single license can be issued for performing more than one operator's activity.

Especialy, responsible treatments and waste recycling are the most important. The opportunity of good use of different materials is possible if the materials are separated (a necessary condition).

Recycling is very important for the following reasons:

1) Reduce waste;
2) Economic benefits are achieved;
3) Provision of funds is provided;
4) Very good results can be achieved (always practically with the necessary stimulating regulation).

It is important to know the following about hazardous waste for households:

- It is in the range of 0.1 to 1% in municipal waste;
- Primary selection is important;
- There may be done a disproportionately great damage;
- The solution should be sought in the construction and operation of regional centers for the disposal of hazardous waste from the household.

Hazardous waste treatment involves changing the physical, chemical or biological characteristics of waste to reduce or neutralize its hazardous characteristics.

Characteristics of technical and technological treatment of hazardous waste are:

- Destruction of hazardous waste under the influence of high temperature;
- Reduction in waste volume;
- Production of heat and/or electricity;
- Large investment costs.

Most of the tasks are due to the need for more precise, timely and reliable treatment of waste. Education and action at all levels (from legislation to individual's care) are also needed to improve the protection of the environment and human health.

6. SOME ASPECTS IN SOLVING EXISTING PROBLEMS

Taking into account the specific situation in Serbia regarding to the needs of the society, legal regulations, problems and priorities of their solution, available knowledge and experience, started international cooperation with very important present partners in research, business actions and projects. It is clear that is necessary to improve the operationalization of the Strategy for ecological development, according to (Republic Serbia Government, 2010.a) and Strategy for the waste management (Republic Serbia Government, 2010.b), and that nothing can be achieved by changing text of strategy with no real viable plans and projects. Number partners are already doing on this action (governmental organizations, institutions, public enterprises, economy, local self-government, NGOs, etc).

Consideration should be given to the documents such as the EU Strategy on Integrated Approximation of Environment (2007-2023) and National Environmental Approximation Strategy for the Republic of Serbia (Ministry of Environmental Protection, 2011).

Existing операционализатион of Strategy can be see according to indicators for monitoring the implementation of the Strategy

Indicators related to waste issues are type of the environmental pressures. Only the existence of waste that, once produced, requires that it be in adequate way to dedicate and take care of waste with collected, transported, deposited in a landfill, treated, etc. Answers societies on these pressures, besides passing regulations, include economic instruments as well waste management strategies and plans, which are expected to affect the reduction of the generation waste and provision of acceptable waste management measures.

The competent institution for monitoring the indicators is the Agency. The selected indicators have been prepared based on data needs at the national level, as well as the obligations that arise in the framework international data exchange and internationally are comparable and harmonized. Indicators for monitoring the implementation of the Strategy is shown in Table 10.1. (Republic Serbia Government, 2010.b).

Indicators are given for districts and local communities. Data are of type:

- Local government;
- Population according to the 2002 census;
- Quantity of produced waste 2009 (tonnes);
- Projection of the quantity of waste will produce in 2020 (tonnes).

Note about source: *Data source on waste quantities in 2009: Faculty of Technical Sciences, Novi Sad. It is according to determination of waste composition and quantity estimates in order to define a management strategy secondary raw materials within the sustainable development of the Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Life Environment and Spatial Planning, 2008.*

Attention should also be paid to such as this considerations and provisions.The law on waste management and the Law on packaging waste, and bylaws derived from them, in are largely transposed by EU regulations on waste, and other sub-legal acts are foreseen in this respect. Should note that the regulations provide for targets for reducing biodegradable waste at landfills (Ministry of Environmental Protection, 2011, p. 81):

1) From 2012 to 2016 - reduction by 25%;
2) From 2017 to 2019 - reduction by 50%;
3) From 2020 to 2026 - reduction by 65%.

While this corpus of regulations represents a major advance in transposing, many areas remain where further legal activities are required, including "waste disposal status", bio-waste, extractive waste, and sewage sludge. In addition, the provisions related to the planning, of the Law on waste management, do not adequately include an obligation that is in line with the Waste framework directive (applies to write a draft Waste Management Plan). In order for the transposition to be complete, it will be necessary to the existing Law on waste management amended.

In order to realize the planned objectives (in accordance with the needs of the society) realization of appropriate concrete projects is necessary. Everything must be in line with:

- Strategic waste management framework and
- Strategy implementation costs and financial plan.

6.1. Strategic waste management framework

This framework concerns to:

1) Legal framework compliant with EU regulations (responsibilities and obligations of waste management entities, permits for waste management, document on the movement of waste, waste management plans).

In order to plan waste management, in addition to the Waste management strategy, waste management plans are adopted. National plans for individual waste streams are taken to manage different waste streams. The regional waste management plan is passed by the assemblies of two or more local self-government units, that define common goals in waste management. The process of drafting and adopting a regional plan is regulated by the agreement of the assemblies of local self-government units.

2) Institutional framework for waste management (decentralization and distribution of responsibilities, methods of planning and management, inclusion of the private sector).

3) Technical aspects (municipal waste management infrastructure, infrastructure for hazardous waste management, medical waste management infrastructure, infrastructure for the management of special waste streams).

Bearing in mind the existing data on generation of hazardous waste on an annual basis and changes in the industry of the Republic of Serbia, in the following period, the construction of a National plant for physical and chemical treatment of hazardous waste is planned.

4) Economic aspects (economic productivity and development, efficiency of using resources, economic instruments, restructuring and transformation of the sector, private sector participation).

5) Social aspects.

6) Training of personnel and developing public awareness.

6.2. Strategy implementation costs and financial plan

This financial assessment includes the costs of implementing the objectives of the Strategy:

- Construction of regional centers for municipal waste management;
- Rehabilitation and closure of existing registered landfills and waste dumps;
- Remediation of black spots;
- Construction of infrastructure for the treatment of hazardous waste;
- Establishment of a system for managing special waste streams, etc.

The financial aspects of the waste management system relate to planning and costing, capital investment and cost recovery. Financial aspects must be included in all stages of waste management planning. In every concrete waste management project, a detailed financial analysis is required.

7. PROJECTS

Regarding to representative projects as example is given that Serbia launched in 2017 two new projects. The one is "Support to the development of a strategic framework in the field of waste management" (project is realized with the financing of the European Union from the IPA fund with the financing support of the Government of the Republic of Serbia) and the other project "Primary waste separation" (co-financed by the Republic of Serbia, Sweden and the EU), according to: http://www.ekologija.gov.rs/zapoceta-dva-znacajna-projekta-u-oblasti-upravljanja-otpadom/.

The Twinning project "Support to the development of a strategic framework in the field of waste management", funded by the European Union in the amount of 1,500,000 euros, is projected to last 24 months. Partner is the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia, the Environmental Protection Agency of Austria (Umveltbundesamt), as a leading partner, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Naturvardsverket) and the Lithuanian Ministry of Environment, as younger partners. The purpose of the project is to develop and improve the waste management system in the Republic of Serbia, by completing the strategic and legislative framework and necessary sectoral planning documents in line with the EU acquis. The project envisages the development of the New Waste Management Strategy, the National Waste Management Plan, the National Waste Prevention Program and the development of a set of economic instruments for the implementation of the Solid Waste Management Plan.

Within the Primary Waste Disposal Project, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the EU and Sweden will support a primary separation in four regions with a sanitary landfill that manages the public pre-deed - Duboko, Pirot, Srem-Mačva and Pančevo. The goal of the improve recycling is to rate in four regions rise to 15% within two years, which would mean that more than 32,000 tonnes annually of recyclables and that waste will not disposed in the region.

The projects started are expected to contribute to better waste management in Serbia, which implies the recycling of usable materials from waste, better protection of the environment and people life from hazardous materials, and consequently a better quality of life for the citizens of Serbia. The results of the project will also assist the Serbia in preparing the negotiation according to Chapter 27 in the process of accsess EU membership.

Of course, to the group of large projects of national importance should add specific projects that solve the problem and improve the situation directly at the industry and/or local community level. Therefore, better co-ordination should be established with regard to the cooperation of global planners and responsible institucions with partners of the operationalization and achieving results through specify and concrete projects addressing particulary problems on the local area.

8. CONCLUSION

It must be responsibly take care of water and managed of waste (precisely and timely, with reliable waste treatment) wherever it is a problem generated, all in order to reduce the risks to the environment and human health.

Water is a necessary resource but waste is not. Nevertheless, waste can be resource in many cases in different processes. Whateever, waste produces in process of product manufacturing. Then, it is normaly, if it is possible, to use this waste in order to achieve a variety of benefits through the proper treatment and apply of waste. So,

that can be useful for improving the economy of the local community and the region, as well as the economy of the country as a whole.

The aim of this paper was to identify the main problems and presentation of legal measures in order to define future projects and conduct operational actions in order to produce better results and benefits for society, all according to take care of waste. Our next work will focus on the field of waste treatment (primarily in the field of industrial and municipal waste). In that sense, we are already working on appropriate projects for which we expect to achieve useful results, which are essential for the improving quality and development of preservation of the local environment.

Everything is in line with the Millennium Development Goals of Serbia (UNDP, 2018: http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals), the National Environmental Program (Republic Serbia Government, 2010.a) and the National Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Republic of Serbia (Ministry of Environmental Protection, 2011). The principle "the polluter/user has to pay" implies that the cost of the product includes costs related to environmental protection. In this way, full economic costs are covered, which include the costs of production, use and disposal of products throughout their life cycle; this is the valid seventh principle of NSOR (https://lokalniodrzivirazvoj.webs.com/ Prezentacije_za_odrzivi_razvoj/razvoj_razvoj.pdf).

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