

Innovative Ways to Relate With the Public, Share Information and Design Policy Trough Digitalization of Data

PRTR Register Of The Republic Of Serbia

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Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Register



DIGITAL AND GREEN TRANSFORMATIONS
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
IN THE REGION OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

70th Session of the Commission



UNECE



- Importance of effective digital data management for decision-making
- Aarhus Convention and the Protocol on PRTRs – are basis for the system
- Working Group of the Parties to the Protocol on PRTRs serve as a platform for sharing experiences among Member States and various stakeholders
- Example of PRTR system in Serbia has been acknowledged as innovative and exemplary by the Working Group of the Parties
- Serbia has an advanced digital system - leading to reliable data for public access and use by the government
- Internalizing ecosystem costs (taxation) by implementing the polluter pays principle through the national PRTR

Aarhus Convention and PRTR register



- Aarhus Convention and the Protocol on PRTRs – as two important legally binding ECE instruments, which are driving positive changes in the region and globally
- Aarhus Convention's first pillar on access to information, provides for establishing PRTRs (art. 5(9)), the Protocol on PRTRs derived from this provision
- A pollutant release and transfer register (PRTR) is a system for collecting and disseminating information about environmental releases and transfers of hazardous substances from any human activity, with a focus on industrial facilities.
- PRTRs were established in several countries after the 1984 Bhopal Disaster and the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, which affirmed communities' and workers' right to know about toxic chemicals and other substances of concern.

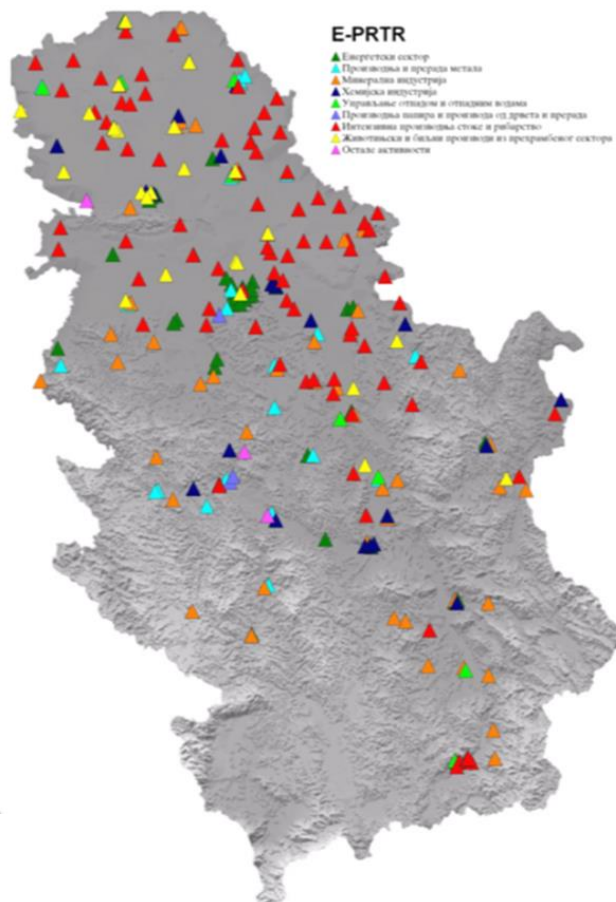
Benefits of PRTR register



BENEFITS TO THE GOVERNMENT – STATE

- Transparency of information will improve **public trust** in the government.
- Transparent environment management, accessible information **facilitates dialogue** between various stakeholders.
- Helps evidence-based decision-making
- **Promotes investment**, because investors prefer areas where there's less pollution, leading to a reduction in pollution.
- E-PRTR data can be used in future development projects.
- Increase in prestige in the international arena.
- An indicator of a transparent administration.
- Aligned legislation **facilitates the EU accession process**.
- Promotes negotiations on the environment.

Serbian PRTR register



- SEPA started with implementation of PRTR Protocol and E-PRTR directive in 2008.
- Adopted PRTR Protocol and E-PRTR directive 166/2006 through the Bylaw of National Register of Pollution Sources in 2010.
- Aarhus Convention ratified in 2009;
- PRTR Protocol ratified in 2011.
- IS developed in 2012.
- GIS developed in 2016.

Serbian PRTR register





Republika Srbija
Ministarstvo zaštite životne sredine
Agencija za zaštitu životne sredine
PRTR registar

- Home
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- PRTR around the world
- Map
- Language: 
 -  Srpski
 -  English

POLLUTION RELEASE AND TRANSFER REGISTER

On: 

Dear users,

Welcome to the Pollution Release and Transfer Register portal of Republic of Serbia. This Register is a part of National Register of Pollution Sources, leads by Serbian Environmental Protection Agency.

PRTR register is a special international treaty developed as a Protocol of the Aarhus Convention and it is a new kind of international agreements in the environmental field. For the first time and on a detailed and specific way environmental issues and human rights are linked.

Serbia and Montenegro signed the PRTR Protocol in 2003. Serbia ratified protocol in 2011.

Serbia started with implementation of the PRTR Protocol and E-PRTR directive in 2008. Information system was developed in 2012, and GIS was developed in 2016.

In 2011, Serbia began with the submission of data from the E-PRTR Register of the European Environment Agency in Copenhagen on a voluntary basis, which is positively rated by the European Commission in all EC Progress Reports.

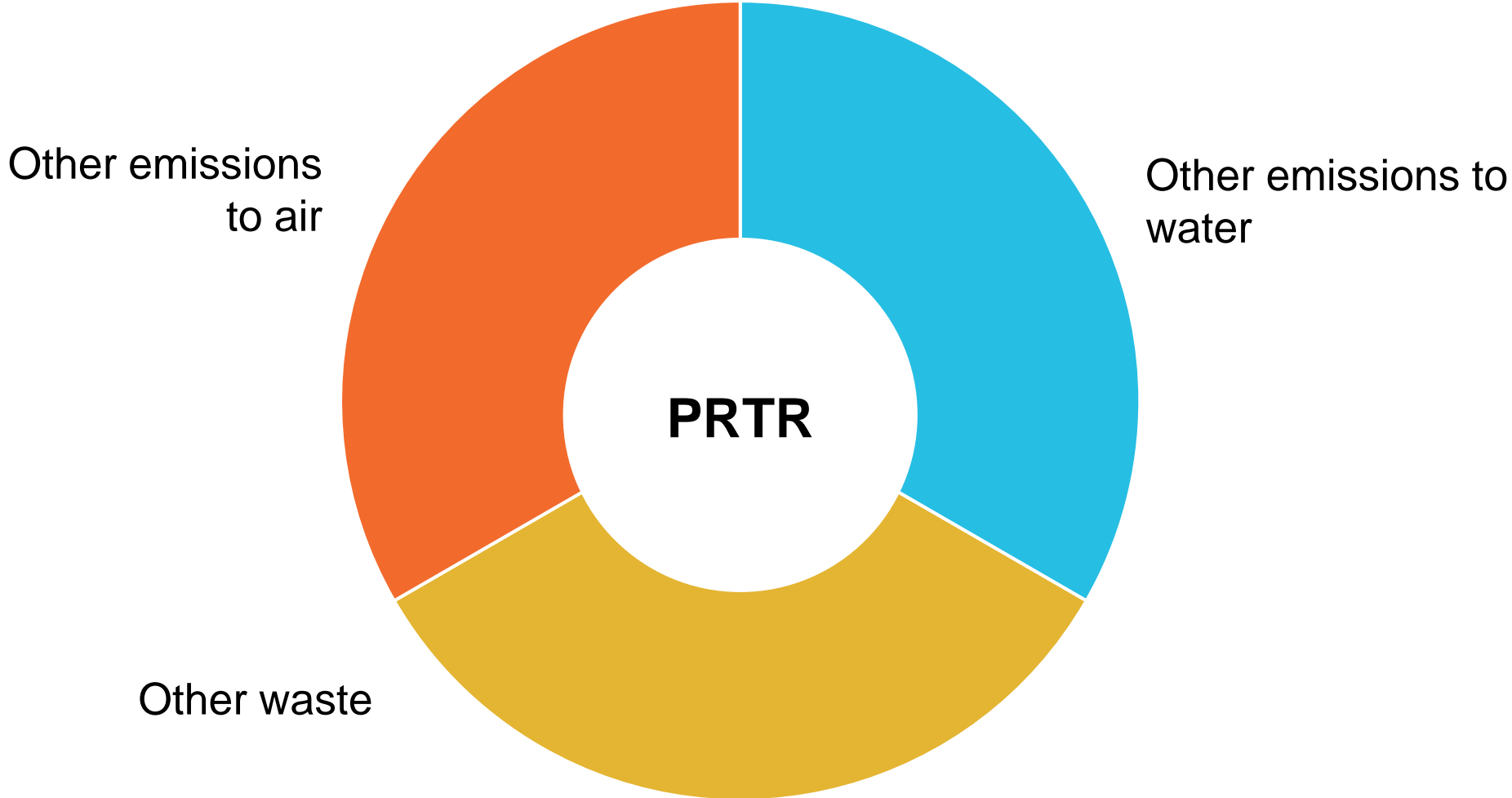
 

Serbian National Register of Pollution Sources



- The National Register was established to meet the growing needs of state authorities, as well as the wider community, for information on sources and quantities of polluting substances emitted by the environment. It also includes reporting on resource consumption and production volume, thereby helping decision-making in different areas.
- The National Register of Pollution Sources (NRPS) is a set of systematic information and data on environmental pollution sources. That is a register of all human activities that may have a negative impact on the quality of the environment in a given area.
- This Register is an information subsystem of the Environmental Information System of the Republic of Serbia, which is managed by the Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with the Law on Ministries and the Law on Environmental Protection.

Serbian NRPS vs PRTR



Serbian NRPS Register in Numbers



- Today, **30,249 companies** and **13,174 associated facilities** (locations) are registered in IS NRIZ, which, in accordance with legal obligations, submit data for the National Register of Pollution Sources.
- **54,224 user accounts** are registered in the system for persons who submit data from registered companies.
- During 2021, 30,490 annual and **135,727 daily reports** were submitted through this system.
- In the most frequent period of submission of annual reports, usually during the month of March, **more than 1600 simultaneous connections** of users submitting reports were recorded.



Each year more reports are submitted and more data users are registered.

Serbian NRPS Register



The area of the National Register related to waste management includes the following components:

- PRTR
- Generation and management of municipal and Industrial waste
- Packaging waste
- Products that after use become special waste streams
- Special waste streams
- Medical waste
- Hazardous waste
- Landfills and waste landfilling
- Recovery, recycle of waste
- Imports and exports of waste
- PCBs and RSV waste
- Register of issued waste management permits

Example
Plastics and rubber ECW code
Planned to disaggregate data and
report on plastic in 7 categories –
PP, PET

NRPS Information system



- Information system NRPS is **one of the most important subsystems** of the environmental information system in the Republic of Serbia, which is, according to the current legislation, lead by Environmental Protection Agency.
- This information system is completely developed in the Environmental Protection Agency.
- By using the software tools of this information system, data is collected and processed, and - after verification and analysis - delivered to interested parties.
- Data sources are primarily Serbian enterprises, but also public administration and local self-government authorities.

NRPS Information system



- From its inception until today, this system has been continuously **improved and expanded** in accordance with improvements concerning the legal regulations in the area of reporting on the state of the environment, as well as additional needs of the National Register and sources of pollution.

PRTR

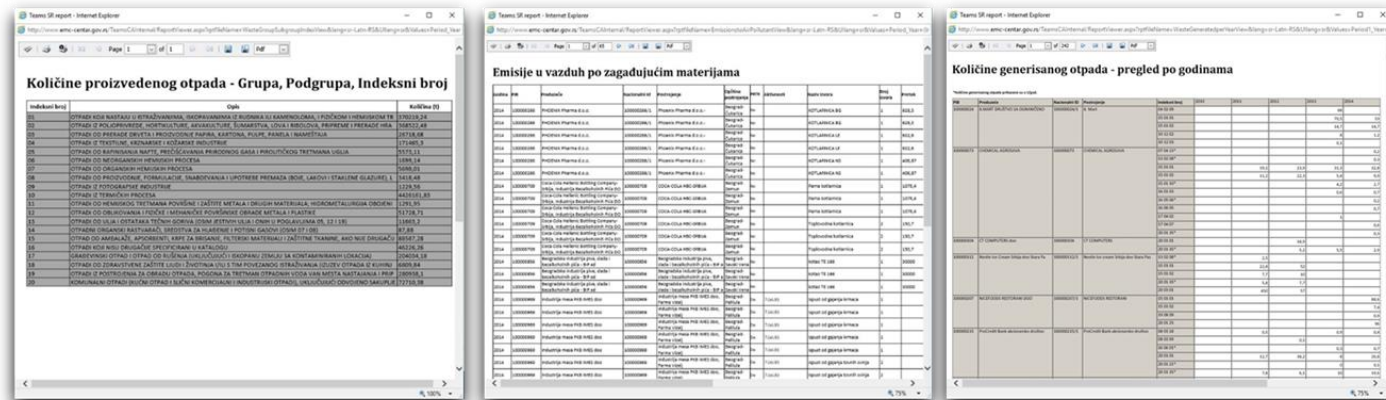
Forms

- ➔ General Data (Form 1)
- ➔ Emissions to Air (Form 2 / GVE)
- ➔ Emissions to Water (Form 3)
- ➔ Emissions to Land (Form 4)
- ➔ Waste Production (Form 5 / GIO1)
- Waste Disposal (Form GIO2)
- Waste Treatment (Form GIO3)
- Export of Waste (Form GIO4)
- Imports of Waste (Form GIO5)
- Waste Collectors and Holders (Form DEO6)
- Movement of Waste (Form DKO)
- Communal Waste (Form KOM1)
- Special Product Streams (Form PTP2)
- Packaging (Form AAO1)
- Packaging Waste (Form AAO2)
- Non sanitary landfill (Form DEP1)
- Wild dumps (Form DEP2)
- Fertilizers, detergents, plant protection (Form PZV1)

NRPS Information system



- Analytical reports – More than hundred of different reports for internal use and reports preparation.
- Data verification reports
- Data compared through the years.
- Comparison between facilities
- Emission to air, emission to water, waste management reports



NRPS Information system



ЗЕЛЕНА ДИГИТАЛИЗАЦИЈА
Агенција за заштиту животне средине

SEPA in-house project in 2021

- The main goal of implementing this project is to use innovative technologies to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the work of the National Register of Pollution Sources.
- This includes, to raise the level of training of employees, to strengthen the security and reliability of the information system, as well as to improve the capacities and communication with our users.

NRPS Information system



ЗЕЛЕНА ДИГИТАЛИЗАЦИЈА
Агенција за заштиту животне средине

- **Two-factor authentication** for reporting data. The concept developed as part of this project, based on the secured access used in the banking sector, has been further improved and adapted to the needs of the Agency, so that it represents a unique example of an information system in the state bodies of the Republic of Serbia based exclusively on an electronic document.
- **User accounts update.**
- Complete **harmonization Serbian legislation with EU legislation** from the aspect of competence of the National Register of Pollution Sources
- Creating new module of the NRPS register related to data and information from all areas that the registry deals with, the availability of data to all interested parties will increase.

NRPS Information system



- ✓ **Development of new IS for National Register of Pollution Sources.** Existing one is out of date, abandoned development framework, old IT technology.

Using PRTR for decision-making on Taxation



- **“Polluter pays” principle** - the polluter pays compensation for environmental pollution when his activities cause or may cause environmental pollution, i.e. if he produces, uses or markets a raw material, semi-finished product or product that contains substances harmful to the environment.
- The polluter, in accordance with the regulations, **bears the total costs** of measures to prevent and reduce pollution, which include the costs of environmental risks and the costs of removing damage caused to the environment.

Using PRTR for decision-making on Taxation



THE LAW ON FEES FOR THE USE OF PUBLIC GOODS

- This law regulates fees for the use of public goods, namely: payer, basis, amount, method of determination and payment, allocation of income from the fee, as well as other issues of importance for the determination and payment of fees for the use of public goods.

Using PRTR for decision-making on Taxation



Chapter 8) Fees for environmental protection

- Fees for emissions of SO₂, NO₂, particles and produced or disposed waste
- Fees for substances that damage the ozone layer
- Fee for plastic bags
- Fee for protection and improvement of the environment
- Fee for products that become special waste streams after use
- Fee for packaging or packaged product that becomes packaging waste after use
- Fee for water pollution

Using PRTR for decision-making on Taxation



Fees for emissions of SO₂, NO₂, total particles and produced or disposed waste

The company or person responsible for paying this fees is:

1. a person who causes environmental pollution with emissions of SO₂, NO₂, and total particles from plants, individual emission sources, for which an integrated permit (IPPC permit) is issued;
2. producer, that is, disposer of hazardous waste from facilities for which an integrated permit is issued;
3. public utility companies, legal entities and entrepreneurs, which manage municipal waste.

Using PRTR for decision-making on Taxation



Fees for emissions of SO₂, NO₂, total particles and produced or disposed waste

Environmental protection agency collect the data from IPPC (PRTR) companies, analyzed and validate submitted data. The Agency, independently or in cooperation with the competent inspection service, controls the submission of data and controls the accuracy of the submitted data.

The Agency initiates the initiation of misdemeanor proceedings against those obliged to report to the National Register of Pollution Sources, who did not submit the necessary data, did not submit the necessary data in the prescribed manner and within the legal deadline, or submitted incorrect data.

The collected data SEPA forwarded to the Ministry of Environmental Protection, where the Department for Economic Instruments prepares invoice for the fees paying. The Ministry controls the collection of fees.

Using PRTR for decision-making on Taxation



Fees for emissions of SO₂, NO₂, total particles and produced or disposed waste

The amount of fee for environmental pollution with SO₂, NO₂ emissions, particles emissions from facilities for which an integrated permit is issued and for produced or disposed waste are

Number	Subject of fee paying	Basis	Amount of fee RSD/t	Amount of fee EUR/t
1.	Emissions of SO ₂	t	9.258,76	79.1
2.	Emissions of NO ₂	t	7.407,01	63.3
3.	Emissions of particulate matters	t	14.816,07	126.6
4.	Production and disposal of hazardous waste	t	1.575,17	13.5

Using PRTR for decision-making on Taxation



Every year, for all types of environmental fees, SEPA collects data for the collection of about **11-12 billion dinars (90 – 100 million EUR)**.

For fees for emissions of SO₂, NO₂, total particles and produced or disposed waste is about **45-55% of total**.