



**Republic of Serbia**  
**Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management**  
**Directorate for Water**

# **NATIONAL WATER SECTOR STATUS AND PROSPECTIVES**

**UNESCO Workshop**

Thessaloniki, 27,28 June, 2008.

# CONTENTS

- Water Sector Status
- WFD Implementation
- International cooperation

# SERBIA

Area: 88.361 km<sup>2</sup>

Population: 9.500.000





# RESPONSIBILITIES

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According to the Law on Water and Law on Ministries:

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management,

**Directorate for Water**

is responsible for integrated water management in Serbia



# RESPONSIBILITIES

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Other Ministries responsible for certain aspects of water management are:

- Ministry for Environmental Protection
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry for Governance and Local Governance
- Ministry of Finance, etc.

# RESPONSIBILITIES

According to the existing Law on Ministries Directorate for Water is responsible for:

- Water management policy
- Multipurpose water usage
- Water regime
- Protection from water
- Water protection measures
- International cooperation
- Other activities according to the Law on Water





## Basic Problems

The water sector of Serbia has gone through various phases:

- A significant effort of the society between 1950 and 1980 resulted in a **sound** situation in most of the water sector
- Sanctions and economic problems in country in later period prevented the further development of the sector



## Basic Problems:

The main problem in the water domain is wide gap between financial demand and actual investment in this area

The overall annual commitment required for operation and development in the water management is about **900 mil. €**

Existing sources of financing at all water management levels and in all segments yields about **250 mil. €** - **3-4x less than needed**

# Water Supply



- ❖ Although incomplete, **communal water supply** functions well in a number of cities
- ❖ In some regions the **quality of water is not satisfactory**, and there is problem with **quantities** of water in some regions
- ❖ **Main problem is that the price of drinking water is very low (0.3-0.4 €)**

# Water Protection:

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- ❖ Only **several percent** of pollution emitters are equipped with functioning wastewater treatment facilities
- ❖ **Sanitation network** is satisfactory developed only in cities
- ❖ An **increase of industrial activity** may be expected in the future, could cause **degradation of water quality**
- ❖ Water protection will require the **highest rate of investment – 2,5-3 Billion of Euros**

# PROTECTION FROM WATER

## Potentially flooded areas



- 16 000 km<sup>2</sup>  
(80% agricultural land)
- 512 settlements
- 515 industrial and other  
commercial facilities
- 680 km of railroads
- 4 000 km of roads

# EXISTING FLOOD PROTECTION SYSTEM

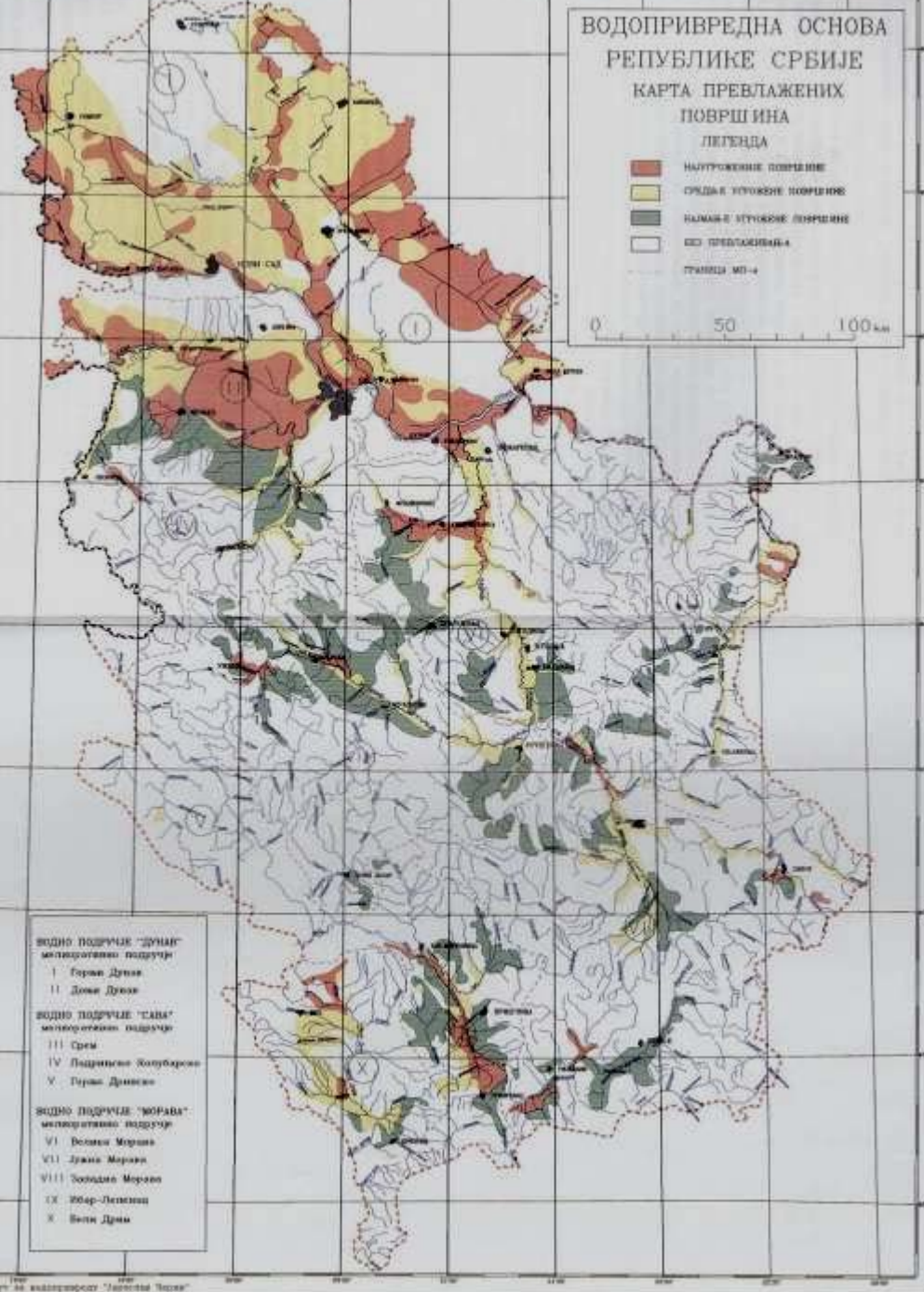
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- Levees (3460 km)
- River-training works (820 km)
- Retentions and reservoirs (39)
- Complex multipurpose systems (930 km of canals within Danube-Tisza-Danube system)
- Nonstructural measures early stage/insufficiently applied



# Drainage:

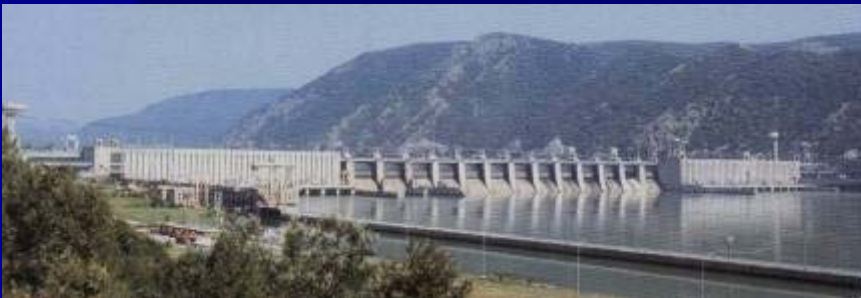
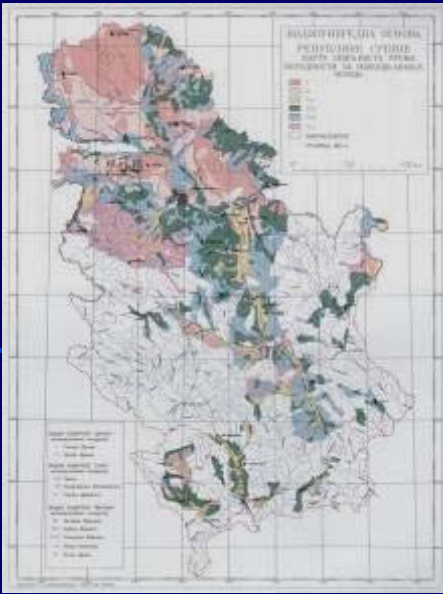
2 million of ha  
under drainage  
systems



**Irrigation** coverage is **very low** (30.000 ha)

**Erosion is intense** in some regions, so large efforts has been done to control it.

Natural resources for **hydroelectric power production** has been practically fully utilized





# PRIORITIES

- Water supply
- Sewerage and wastewater treatment
- Flood protection
- Irrigation
- Maintenance of drainage structures

# IMPLEMENTATION OF WFD

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ratified Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River on 30 January 2003 and passed the Law on its ratification.

Serbia and Montenegro became a full member of the ICPDR on August 2003.

# IMPLEMENTATION OF WFD

In February 2004 Directorate for Water prepared document:

Plan for the implementation of WFD in Serbia

National report 2003 (February 2004)

National report 2004 (December 2004) –  
Characterization report

Both documents ICPDR sent to EU.

## Main activities in 2004:

- River Basins > 4000 km<sup>2</sup>
- Preliminary typology
- Preliminary identification of surface Water Bodies
- Preliminary identification of Heavily Modified Water Bodies and Artificial Water Bodies
- Transboundary groundwater bodies identification
- Identification of significant pressures and estimation of impacts
- Identification of protected areas

## Main activities in 2005:

- Implementation of WFD on river basins  
500-4000 km<sup>2</sup>
- Finalization of ground water bodies delineation  
and risk assesment analysis
- More detailed economic analysis
- Improvement of pressures and impact analysis  
(data gaps, etc.)
- GIS based

## Main activities in 2006-2007:

- Implementation of WFD on river basins  
100-500 km<sup>2</sup>
- More detailed economic analysis
- Proposals for monitoring system in compliance with WFD

# Strategy for WFD Implementation

- Harmonization of national legislation with water related EU directives is complex and long lasting process
- It is necessary to harmonize legislation which is defining responsibilities of several ministries, as well as to adopt new ones
- Financial aspect of EU directives implementation is additional problem

# Strategy for WFD Implementation

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- Legislation: New Water Law and by-laws, time table,
- Planning: Plan for water sector development, Upgrading of Water management strategy, Water management plan, Action plans...
- Financing: defined by Law, instruments for encourage financing
- Preparation and implementation of investments



# INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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## Multilateral agreements

### Danube

ICPDR (Sofia, 1994, The Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the River Danube)  
DANUBE COMMISSION (1948, Belgrade Convention)

### Tisza

TISZA RIVER BASIN FORUM (2001: Budapest Declaration)  
ICPDR – Memorandum of Understanding (2004, Vienna, Ministerial Conference)

### Sava

SAVA COMMISSION (Kranjska Gora 2002, International Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin) – Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro

# INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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## Bilateral agreements

### **Hungary**

Bilateral agreement – August 8<sup>th</sup>, 1955 (commission, sub-commissions)

### **Romania**

Bilateral agreement – April 7<sup>th</sup>, 1955 (commission, sub-commissions)

Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the new draft agreement, it was forwarded to Romania in November 2006, start of negotiations is foreseen.

# INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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## Bilateral agreements

**Bulgaria**

Bilateral agreement – April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1958, not in force since 1982

**FYR Macedonia**

**No agreement**

**Albania**

Agreement came into force on December 5<sup>th</sup>, 1956, it is not actual since 1986

**Bosnia and Herzegovina**

**No agreement**

**Croatia**

**No agreement** – The Republic of Serbia adopted the draft, it is forwarded to Croatia on consideration

**Montenegro**

**No agreement**

# OTHER PROJECTS

- **EAR - "Twinning Project – Capacity building of the Directorate for Water"**
- **EAR - "Preparation of Water Management Information System"**
- **EAR - "Preparation of a Sewerage & Wastewater Strategic Master Plan for the Southern Morava Region and Tender Documents for the Construction of a "Model" WWTP with Capacity 5,000 PE"**
  
- **WORLD BANK**
  
- **Swedish Environmental Protection Agency - "Pilot River Basin Management Plan for Kolubara River Basin"**



**Thank you for your attention**