

Životna sredina za Srbiju Životna sredina za Evropu

Environment
for Serbia
Environment
for Europe

Zajednička platforma organizacija civilnog društva
iz Srbije koje se bave zaštitom životne sredine
Pripremljena za prezentaciju na
VII Ministarskoj konferenciji „Životna sredina za Evropu“
Astana, Kazahstan, septembar 2011. godine

Joint Platform of Serbian Civil Society Organisations
Active in the Field of Environmental Protection
Prepared for presentation at the
Seventh "Environment for Europe" Ministerial Conference
Astana, Kazakhstan, September 2011

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РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
Кабинет потпредседника Владе
за европске интеграције



РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
МИНИСТАРСТВО
ЖИВОТНЕ СРЕДИНЕ,
РУДАРСТВА И
ПРОСТОРНОГ ГЛАНИРАЊА

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT,
MINING AND SPATIAL PLANNING

Životna sredina za Srbiju

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Preambula

Proces „Životna sredina za Evropu“ afirmisao se u proteklom periodu kao platforma za osnaživanje partnerstva i saradnje između svih činilaca u regionu koji pokriva Ekomska komisija Ujedinjenih Nacija za Evropu (UNECE), uključujući međunarodne organizacije, organizacije civilnog sektora, poslovnu zajednicu, lokalne vlasti i organizacije mladih. Osnovni cilj ovog procesa – harmonizacija politika i omogućavanje boljeg kvaliteta životne sredine kao doprinos miru, stabilnosti i održivom razvoju – ostaje i dalje od najvećeg interesa u regionu. U sadašnjem trenutku, kada se ubrzano traga za novim institucionalnim rešenjima na

Preamble

The “Environment for Europe” process has developed over the past period into a platform for the reinforcement of partnerships and cooperation among all stakeholders within the region of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), including international and civil sector organisations, the business community, local authorities and youth organisations. The main objective of this process – harmonisation of policies and securing better environmental quality as a contribution to peace, stability and sustainable development – has remained of greatest interest in the region. Today, when new institutional solutions at the global level are being

globalnom nivou, sve je izraženija potreba za daljom integracijom zahteva zaštite životne sredine u sve sektorske politike, kako bi se osiguralo da ekonomski rast bude uskladen sa principima održivog razvoja.

Značaj procesa za UNECE region je evidentan. Pored ostalog, ovaj proces predstavljao je inicijalni zamajac razvoja i usvajanja regionalnih multilateralnih sporazuma u zaštiti životne sredine, kao što su Arhuska konvencija ili Protokoli iz Kijeva. Osim što će predstavljati najveći politički skup u UNECE regionu u oblasti zaštite životne sredine, očekuje se da će Sedma

rapidly sought for, the need for further integration of environmental protection requirements into all sectoral policies is becoming more pronounced – with the aim of ensuring the consistency of economic growth with sustainable development principles.

The importance of the process for the UNECE region is evident. Among other things, the process served as an initial impetus to the development and adoption of regional multilateral agreements in the field of environmental protection, such as the Aarhus Convention or Kiev protocols. The Seventh Ministerial Conference to

ministarska konferencija, koja će se održati u Astani (Kazahstan) od 21. do 23. septembra 2011. godine, bitno uticati na medunarodnu koherentnost politika i doneti kvalitativno nova rešenja u oblasti zaštite voda i vodenih ekosistema, kao i zelene ekonomije i time ponuditi odgovore na izazove koji u životnoj sredini postoje u zemljama Evrope i Centralne Azije.

Imajući u vidu značaj Sedme ministarske konferencije i društveno ekonomski trenutak u kome se nalazi Srbija i region u celini, uz podršku Kabineta potpredsednika Vlade Republike Srbije za evropske integracije, Ministarstva životne sredine, rudarstva i prostornog planiranja i Misije OEBS u Srbiji, organizacije civilnog društva koje deluju u oblasti zaštite životne sredine u Srbiji formulisale su ovu zajedničku platformu, baziranu na usaglašenim stavovima iznetim tokom diskusija na dva pripremna skupa (u Beogradu i Sremskim Karlovcima, 1. juna 2011. godine), stavovima iznetim u pisanim dokumentima organizacija civilnog društva i detaljnog sagledavanju stanja u oblasti zaštite životne sredine u Srbiji i regionu. Ova platforma ima za cilj da se:

- uputi poruka donosiocima odluka u Srbiji (pre svega Ministarstvu životne sredine, rudarstva i prostornog planiranja) i ukaže na visok nivo interesovanja udruženja gradana iz Srbije aktivnih na polju zaštite životne sredine i održivog razvoja za proces „Životna sredina za Evropu” i na njihovu spremnost da rade na sprovodenju odluka donešenih u okviru ovog procesa;
- ukaže na neophodnost osmišljavanja mehanizma buduće saradnje i učešća organizacija civilnog društva u procesima donošenja odluka u okviru procesa „Životna sredina za Evropu”;
- izraze stavovi organizacija civilnog društva i njihove preporuke vezane za teme Sedme ministarske konferencije.

Ova platforma predstavlja usaglašene stavove organizacija civilnog društva aktivnih na polju zaštite životne sredine u Srbiji.

be held in Astana (Kazakhstan) from 21 to 23 September 2011 will not only be the greatest political gathering in the UNECE region in the field of environmental protection, but is also expected to significantly affect the international coherence of policies and bring qualitatively new solutions relating to the protection of water and water ecosystems, as well as the green economy. It will thus offer answers to environmental challenges in countries of Europe and Central Asia.

Given the importance of the Seventh Ministerial Conference and the current social-economic circumstances in Serbia and the entire region, with the support of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister for European Integration, the Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning and the OSCE Mission to Serbia, civil society organisations active in the field of environmental protection in Serbia have developed this joint platform, based on positions harmonised during discussions at two preparatory meetings held in Belgrade and Sremski Karlovci, on 1 June 2011, as well as documented stances of civil society organizations and detailed assessment of the state of environmental protection in Serbia and the region. The platform is intended to:

- send a message to decision-makers in Serbia (most notably the Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning) and point to a high level of interest of Serbian citizens' associations active in the field of environmental protection and sustainable development in the "Environment for Europe" process and their readiness to implement decisions adopted within the process;
- point to the necessity of designing mechanisms of future cooperation and participation of civil society organisations in decision making within the "Environment for Europe" process;
- express standpoints and recommendations of civil society organisations related to the themes of the Seventh Ministerial conference.

This platform represents harmonized positions of civil society organisations active in the field of environmental protection in Serbia.

U procesu izrade platforme učestvovale su sledeće organizacije civilnog društva

Akademsko društvo za proučavanje i zaštitu prirode, Novi Sad

Arhus centar Subotica

Centar za ekologiju i održivi razvoj (CEKOR), Subotica

Društvo za zaštitu životne sredine „Stara planina“, Pirot

EkoForum, Beograd

Ekološka akcija, Novi Sad

Ekološki pokret „Ibar“, Kraljevo

Ekološki pokret „Moravski orašak“, Trstenik

Ekološki pokret „Bela breza“, Kruševac

Ekološko društvo Dragačevo, Guča

Ekološko udruženje gradana „Horizonti“

Fond za razvoj neprofitnog sektora AP Vojvodine

Inženjeri zaštite životne sredine, Novi Sad

Jastrebački biser, Kruševac

Kraljevsko akademsko prirodnjačko

društvo „BALKAN“, Kraljevo

Kruševački ekološki centar KEC

Lokalna Agenda 21 za Kostolac

Mladi istraživači Srbije, Beograd

Naučno-istraživačko društvo studenata

biologije „Josif Pančić“, Novi Sad

Nepušački edukativni centar – RP, Kragujevac

Pokret gorana Novog Sada

Pokret gorana Subotice

Pokret gorana Vojvodine

Pokret za održivi razvoj „Odraz“, Kraljevo

Savez izvidača Vojvodine

Udruženje gradana „Mladi i igra“

Udruženje gradana „Sfera No“, Beograd

Udruženje TERRA'S Subotica

Unija ekologa UNECO, Paraćin

Vojvodjanska zelena inicijativa

The following civil society organisations took part in the preparation of platform

Academic Association for Nature Study and Protection, Novi Sad
Aarhus Centre Subotica
Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development (CEKOR), Subotica
Environmental Protection Society "Stara planina", Pirot
EcoForum, Belgrade
Environmental Action, Novi Sad
Environmental Movement "Ibar", Kraljevo
Environmental Movement "Morava Earthnut", Trstenik
Environmental Movement "White Birch", Kruševac
Environmental Society Dragačevo, Guča
Environmental Association "Horizons"
Foundation for the Development of the Non-profit Sector of the AP Vojvodina
Environment Engineering Group, Novi Sad
Pearl of Jastrebac, Kruševac
Royal Academic Naturalists' Association "Balkan", Kraljevo
Kruševac Environmental Centre – KEC
Local Agenda 21 for Kostolac
Young Researchers of Serbia, Belgrade
Scientific Research Society of Biology
Students "Josif Pančić", Novi Sad
Non-smokers' Educational Centre – RP, Kragujevac
Nature Conservation Movement of Novi Sad
Nature Conservation Movement of Subotica
Nature Conservation Movement of Vojvodina
Sustainable Development Movement
"Reflection", Kraljevo
Scout Association of Vojvodina
Civil Association "The Youth and Game"
Civil Association "Sfera No", Belgrade
Association TERRA'S Subotica
Union of ecologists UNECO, Paraćin
Green Initiative of Vojvodina

Zajednička platforma organizacija civilnog društva iz Srbije koje se bave zaštitom životne sredine

U susret Sedmoj ministarskoj
konferenciji „Životna sredina
za Evropu”, Astana, Kazahstan,
septembar 2011.

Joint platform of Serbian civil society organisations active in the field of environmental protection

In advance of the VII Ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe", Astana, Kazakhstan, September 2011.

Održivo upravljanje vodama i vodenim ekosistemima

Održivo upravljanje vodama i vodenim ekosistemima zahteva nova sistemska rešenja i bolju koordinaciju različitih subjekata. Pravna regulativa u ovoj oblasti postoji (Zakon o vodama iz 2010), ali brže donošenje podzakonskih akata obezbedilo bi efikasnije sprovođenje Okvirne direktive o vodama.

Nivo javne svesti o značaju voda i vodenih ekosistema nije zavidan. Evidentni su i problemi vezani za kapacitete lokalnih samouprava u upravljanju vodama. Nadležnosti lokalnih samouprava nad vodama praćene su njihovom nedovoljnom stručnom i kadrovskom sposobljeničću da se bave ovim problemima, a u mnogim slučajevima i nedovoljnom zainteresovanosti. Rezultat toga je nedostatak planova za upravljanje vodama na nivou lokalnih samouprava i, posledično, nemogućnost da se za prioritete iz ovakvih planova obezbede sredstva konkurisanjem kod odgovarajućih institucija.

Pored navedenog, prioritet u upravljanju vodnim resursima u narednom periodu mora da bude uspostavljanje adekvatnog sistema informisanja i praćenja nivoa voda na svim, a posebno bujičnim tokovima, kako bi se povećala adaptibilnost na klimatske promene i ekstremne vremenske uslove. Neophodno je vratiti rečne tokove iz visokomodifikovanih u prirodne i uspostaviti odgovarajuće mere hidroregulacije. Posebnu pažnju treba obratiti na zaštitu malih slivova, koji u sadašnjem trenutku predstavljaju mesta intenzivne gradnje, ali i mesta na kojima se stvaraju divlje deponije komunalnog otpada. Vlažna staništa, koja su od neprocenjive važnosti za životnu sredinu, treba dodatno štititi, a ona koja su narušena ili izmenjena vratiti u njihovo izvorno stanje u onoj meri u kojoj je to moguće.

U prethodnom periodu učinjen je napredak u institucionalnom regulisanju problema kvaliteta vode

Sustainable management of water and water-related ecosystems

The sustainable management of water and water-related ecosystems entails new systemic solutions and better coordination among different bodies.

Legislation in this field is in place (Law on Waters from 2010), but faster adoption of secondary legislation would ensure more efficient implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive.

Public awareness of the importance of water and water-related ecosystems is not at a high level. Problems related to capacities of local authorities for water management are evident, as well. Responsibilities of local governments for water management are impeded by inadequate professional and staff capacities to tackle the issue, which often also includes their lack of interest, resulting in the absence of adoption of water management plans at local level. Consequently, providing financial resources has been made impossible, for priority projects stemming from these plans, due to their inability to compete for funding from relevant institutions.

Moreover, priority in water resource management in the upcoming period should be given to the establishment of an adequate information and monitoring system of the level of waters in all watercourses, particularly torrents, in order to enhance adaptability to climate change and extreme weather events. It is indispensable that heavily modified watercourses be restored to their natural state and that appropriate hydroregulation measures be introduced. Special attention should be dedicated to the protection of small basins that currently represent not only areas of intensive construction, but also locations where wild landfills of municipal waste are being created. Wetlands that are of invaluable importance to the environment should be additionally protected and those that are damaged or modified restored to their original state to the extent possible.

za piće, time što su definisane nadležnosti institucija koje se bave ovim pitanjem. Ostaje, međutim, problem uskladivanja pravilnika o kvalitetu vode za piće sa evropskim normativima, kao i nedovoljna transparentnost i obaveštavanje javnosti o rezultatima analiza.

Generalno gledano, a posebno u oblasti upravljanja vodama i vodenim ekosistemima, potrebno je poboljšati saradnju javnog i civilnog sektora. Od velikog značaja je razvoj novih mehanizama koji bi ovu saradnju učinili efikasnijom. Organizacije civilnog sektora izgradile su svoje kapacitete i dostigle odgovarajući nivo kompetencija da se na regionalnom i lokalnom nivou uključe u procese planiranja upravljanja vodama i vodenim ekosistemima i ukazuju na dobre primere koji mogu pomoći u uspostavljanju institucionalnih modela za ovu vrstu učešća (formiranje lokalnih foruma za vode, uspostavljanje takozvanih „Zelenih odbora“ u Južnobačkom upravnom okrugu, osnivanje Arhus centara širom Srbije, itd). Kao veoma dobra inicijativa pokazalo se uspostavljanje Arhus centara, posebno kod pružanja sveobuhvatnih informacija u oblasti zaštite životne sredine. Međutim, u praksi se pokazalo da postoji problem finansijske održivosti ovakvih inicijativa. U saradnji sa nadležnim organima na svim nivoima vlasti potrebno je iznaći sistem opstanka ovih centara, a kao najbolji način za to nameće se osnivanje regionalnih, a ne opštinskih ili gradskih Arhus centara, imajući u vidu njihovu održivost i ograničene finansijske resurse.

Kao poseban problem ističemo zatvorenost akademskih institucija, njihovo nedovoljno učešće, pa čak i svojevrsnu nezainteresovanost u rešavanju problema upravljanja vodama.

Medunarodna saradnja na velikim prekograničnim slivovima postoji (Dunav, Tisa, Sava), ali je potrebno osmisliti dodatne mehanizme za uključivanje organizacija civilnog društva i osigurati razmenu informacija sa zainteresovanom javnošću u Srbiji.

Progress has been made in the past period in terms of distributing authority among various institutions in assuring the quality of drinking water by way of defining responsibilities of institutions dealing with the issue. However, harmonisation of drinking water quality rulebooks with European standards, is still pending as well as inadequate transparency and insufficient public disclosure regarding the results of analysis.

In general terms and particularly in the field of management of water and water-related ecosystems, cooperation between public and civil sectors must be improved. Of great importance is the development of novel mechanisms to make this cooperation more efficient. Civil sector organisations have built up their capacities and reached an adequate level of competences enabling them to become involved both at the regional and local levels in planning the management of water and water-related ecosystems, and they offer good examples that could assist in setting up institutional models for this type of participation (establishment of local "Water forums" and so-called "Green councils" such as the one in South Bačka Administrative district, opening of Aarhus centres across Serbia, etc). The establishment of Aarhus centres has proved to be a very good initiative, most notably with regards to providing comprehensive information in the field of environmental protection. However, the financial sustainability of such initiatives is a stumbling block in practice. It is necessary to identify a model for sustainability of these centres through cooperation of competent authorities at all levels and the best way to do so is to establish regional rather than municipal or city level Aarhus centres, bearing in mind the need for sustainability of their work and limited financial resources.

An issue noteworthy emphasizing is the non-accessibility of academic institutions, their insufficient participation, even lack of interest in solving water management problems.

International cooperation in major transboundary basins (Danube, Tisa, Sava) exists, but additional mechanisms should be developed to involve civil society organisations and ensure exchange of information with the interested public in Serbia.

Vode i ozelenjavanje ekonomije

Voda već danas predstavlja značajan resurs koji će u budućnosti biti sve vredniji i skuplji. Potrošnja vode u gotovo svim opštinama u Srbiji je neracionalna i praćena velikim gubicima u razvodnoj mreži i niskom sveštu gradana i privrednih subjekata o potrebi racionalne potrošnje. Svetski trend ozelenjavanja ekonomije stavlja pred veliki izazov društvo u Srbiji i, između ostalog, nalaže kao imperativ ekonomsko vrednovanje vode kao resursa i podizanje javne svesti o vodi kao vrednom resursu za budućnost. Zbog toga je neophodno utvrditi realnu cenu korišćenja vodnih resursa, uzimajući u obzir sve „skrivene“ troškove, koji se javljaju kao posledica upotrebe vodnih resursa na neadekvatan i neodrživ način. Cena vode ne sme biti socijalna kategorija, već mora da bude bazirana na jasnim ekonomskim i ekološkim parametrima, koji omogućavaju da se vodni resursi održivo i dugoročno koriste.

Zahtevi podizanja nivoa javne svesti nalažu neodložna ulaganja u edukaciju, kako privrednih subjekata koji se bave prerađom i distribucijom vode, tako i organizacija civilnog sektora i gradana uopšte. Neophodno je posvetiti posebnu pažnju edukaciji i informisanju svih subjekata u društvu o načinima i metodama za racionalnu upotrebu vodnih resursa, kao i stvoriti povoljne društvene okolnosti i tehničke preduslove da se mere racionalnog korišćenja vode primene u svim oblastima. Uloga organizacija civilnog sektora u ovome je potencijalno veoma velika, i to od podizanja nivoa svesti o značaju efikasnog korišćenja vode do edukacije o načinima uštede. Deo ovog procesa treba da bude i stalno ukazivanje udruženja gradana na to kome treba pružiti dodatnu edukaciju i razvijanje odgovarajućih i pristupačnih modela edukacije. Istraživanje zbog čega postojeći modeli edukacije, razvijeni od strane civilnog sektora, ne nailaze na dobar odziv i interesovanje, takođe bi bilo korisno.

Posebno je važno jačati ljudske resurse u organizacijama koje su zadužene za proizvodnju i distribuciju vode.

Waters and greening the economy

A vertical photograph of a landscape featuring a river flowing through green hills under a blue sky with scattered white clouds.

Water is already an important resource that will become more valuable and expensive in future. Water consumption in almost all Serbian municipalities is irrational and linked to enormous losses in the distribution network and low awareness of citizens and operators of the need for rational consumption. The global trend of greening the economy presents a major challenge to Serbian society and imposes an imperative for valuing water as a resource in economic terms and raising public awareness of water as a valuable resource for the future. It is therefore indispensable to establish a valid price for using water resources, taking into account all "hidden" costs stemming from the use of water resources in an inadequate and unsustainable way. The price of water must not be a social category, but must be based on clear economic and ecological parameters enabling the sustainable and long-term use of water resources.

The necessity of raising public awareness requires urgent investments in education of operators engaged in the purification and distribution of water, as well as civil sector organisations and citizens, on the whole. It is essential that special attention be devoted to education and information of all members of the society with regard to modalities and methods for the rational use of water resources and to create a favourable social environment and technical prerequisites for applying the rational use of water in all areas. The role of civil sector organisations is potentially very significant and ranges from raising awareness of the importance of efficient use of water to education about water-saving methods. As part of this process, citizens' associations should constantly indicate who should receive additional education. Besides, adequate and accessible educational models should also be developed, and research should be conducted as to why the existing educational models, developed by the civil sector, do not receive proper response and interest.

Dosadašnja praksa pokazala je da komunikacija i saradnja između ovih organizacija i udruženja gradana nije bila zadovoljavajuća i treba dalje raditi na prevazilaženju problema, kako kroz poboljšanje postojećih kanala komunikacije, tako i kroz razvoj novih modela (na primer, sprovodenje studentske prakse u lokalnim javnim komunalnim preduzećima i slično).

Za postizanje održivog upravljanja kvalitetom vodenih ekosistema neophodno je uspostaviti jedinstven i integralni pristup vodnim resursima na teritoriji ne samo Srbije nego i šire, i to posmatrajući sliv kao osnovnu jedinicu. Treba posebno voditi računa o pitanjima vlasništva nad izvorima vode i vodnim resursima. Organizacije civilnog društva smatraju da se ne sme dozvoliti privatizacija vode, budući da je voda opšte dobro i ne sme biti vlasništvo pojedinaca.

Zelena ekonomija, kao nova globalna paradigma razvoja, zahtevaće i od Srbije da poštuje i vrednuje svoje vodne resurse i da ulaže u sisteme koji obezbeđuju održivu upotrebu vode (sisteme za navodnjavanje, sisteme za sakupljanje kišnice, itd). Veliki izazov biće ulaganje u izgradnju sistema za prečišćavanje otpadnih voda, ali i sprečavanje degradacije i daljeg zagadivanja površinskih i podzemnih voda. Osnovni preduslov za navedeno je procena stvarnog stanja i rizika, kao i stalni monitoring površinskih i podzemnih voda u Srbiji. Uloga udruženja građana u ovom procesu mora se dodatno sagledati od strane javnog sektora.

Konačno, da bi se upravljanje vodom i vodenim sistemima dalje unapredovalo i uskladivalo sa principima zelene ekonomije, mora se obezbediti takvo društveno okruženje u kome se svi subjekti – privatne kompanije, institucije i pojedinci odgovorno i savesno ponašaju prema vodnim resursima.



Particularly important is to strengthen human resources in organisations in charge of water production and distribution. Practice implemented so far has shown that communication and cooperation among these organisations and citizens' associations has not been satisfactory. Further effort should be placed in overcoming the problems both through the upgrade of the existing communication channels and the development of new models (e.g. via student internship in local public utilities companies, etc).

To achieve sustainable management of the quality of water ecosystems, a single and integrated approach to water resources must be established, which should include not only the territory of Serbia but the wider region, as well, and take into account a river basin as the basic unit. Special attention should be devoted to issues of ownership over water sources and resources. Civil society organisations believe that privatisation of water must not be permitted since water is a general good and must not be submitted to private ownership.

Green economy as a new global development paradigm will require from Serbia as well to respect and value its water resources and to invest in systems ensuring the sustainable use of water (irrigation systems, rainwater harvesting systems, etc). A major challenge will be the investment in the construction of wastewater treatment systems, as well as the prevention of degradation and further pollution of surface waters and groundwaters. The main precondition for the above is the assessment of the situation and risks, including continuous monitoring of surface waters and groundwaters in Serbia. The public sector must further assess the role of citizens' associations in this process.

Finally, to further upgrade the management of water and water systems and harmonise it with green economy principles, a social environment must be provided where all stakeholders – private companies, institutions and individuals responsibly and conscientiously behave towards water resources.

Zelena ekonomija: uključivanje životne sredine u ekonomski razvoj

Težnja ka ekonomskom rastu i akcije usmerene ka stalnom povećanju potrošnje imale su poguban uticaj na globalnu životnu sredinu, iskorišćavanje prirodnih resursa bez dovoljno brige o posledicama koje ovo iskorišćavanje ostavlja u životnoj sredini, kao i na vrednovanje kratkoročnih finansijskih dobitaka u odnosu na dugoročnu korist koju pruža očuvanje nekih od najprestižnijih i najvrednijih ekosistema.

Politike i regulativa koji imaju direktne i indirektne posledice na životnu sredinu treba da budu integrisane i da imaju medusobno podržavajuću ulogu. Nadalje, politike, programi i regulative treba da deluju u smislu odvajanja potrošnje resursa i energije od ekonomskog rasta (decoupling). Da bi se to ostvarilo, potrebno je uspostaviti transparentan i odgovoran sistem oporezivanja i tarifa, koji će delovati podsticajno na uvodenje održivih i najboljih dostupnih tehnologija, novih koncepta u energetici, novog fokusa ka merama za održivi i multimodalni transport, novog pristupa u poljoprivredi i koji će uticati na unapredjenje i zaštitu biodiverziteta u Srbiji.

Uključivanje životne sredine u ekonomski razvoj zahteva poštovanje čitavog niza principa, od kojih organizacije civilnog sektora u Srbiji smatraju najvažnijim:

- striktno poštovanje principa „zagadivač (korisnik) plaća“ u svim aktivnostima koje mogu doprineti degradaciji životne sredine;
- internalizacija troškova proizvodnje i potrošnje kao najefikasniji podsticaj za prelazak na održivo prostorno planiranje, decentralizovanu proizvodnju i potrošnju energije, poljoprivrednu proizvodnju koja poštuje lokalne specifičnosti, itd;

Green economy: mainstreaming the environment into economic development

Aspiration to economic growth and activities aimed at a constant increase in consumption had a detrimental impact on the global environment, and resulted in the exploitation of natural resources without sufficient consideration of environmental consequences of such exploitation, and the valuation of short-term financial gains relative to long-term benefit that is provided by preservation of some of the most prestigious and valuable ecosystems.

Policies and regulations with direct and indirect consequences for the environment should be integrated and mutually supportive. Furthermore, policies, programmes and regulations should enable the decoupling of resource and energy consumption from economic growth. To make this happen, a system of transparent and responsible taxes and tariffs should be established, serving as an impetus to the introduction of sustainable and best available technologies, new concepts in the energy sector and a new focus on measures for sustainable and multimodal transport, new approach to agriculture, and the improvement and protection of biodiversity in Serbia.

Inclusion of the environment into economic development entails compliance with a number of principles, the most important of which, according to civil sector organisations in Serbia, are the following:

- strict compliance with the “the polluter (user) pays” principle in all activities that can contribute to degradation of the environment;
- internalisation of production and consumption costs as the most efficient incentive to the shift to sustainable spatial planning, decentralised

- odvajanje razvoja od potrošnje energije i resursa, kao najbolji podsticaj za energetsku i resursnu efikasnost;
- podrška decentralizaciji proizvodnje i potrošnje, kako kroz decentralizaciju sredstava prikupljenih porezima i naplatom taksi na upotrebu resursa, tako i decentralizacijom nacionalnih finansijskih sredstava u fondovima i omogućavanjem lokalnim zajednicama da se zadužuju kod finansijskih institucija.

Dostizanje odgovarajućeg nivoa efikasnosti resursa u Srbiji u ovom trenutku povezano je sa nizom izazova, koji delom prate matricu prisutnu na globalnom nivou, a drugim delom predstavljaju specifičnost Srbije.

Efikasnost resursa u Srbiji treba da bude zasnovana, pre svega, na uvodenju efikasnih proizvodnih tehnologija, baziranih na recilaži i ponovnom korišćenju. Preduslov za to predstavlja jasno i transparentno mapiranje resursa i javna kontrola svih podataka i aktivnosti koje su vezane za upravljanje resursima. Sa druge strane, dobra rešenja mogu se naći kroz stvaranje javno – privatnih partnerstava, ali samo uz jasno zakonodavstvo u ovoj oblasti i postupke koji su javni i podložni kontroli.

Efikasnost resursa mora biti bazirana na postojećim nacionalnim strateškim dokumentima i njihovoj implementaciji na nacionalnom i lokalnom nivou.

Organizacije civilnog društva u Srbiji snažno se zalažu za principe političke, ekonomске, administrativne i društvene decentralizacije i za osnaživanje konsultativnog pristupa strateškom planiranju razvoja na lokalnom nivou kao jednog od najvažnijih preduslova kako za energetsku i transportnu efikasnost, tako i za poboljšanje uslova života lokalnih zajednica. Na ovaj način utičaće se na revitalizaciju sela, malih zajednica i malih opština u Srbiji.

Eko turizam u Srbiji mora se posmatrati kao jedan od sektora koji može snažno doprineti razvoju zelene ekonomije u Srbiji kroz razvijanje održivih lokalnih izvora energije, lokalnog održivog saobraćaja, lokalizovane poljoprivredne proizvodnje i potrošnje, industrijskog razvoja baziranog na smanjivanju upotrebe resursa, energetske efikasnosti i odvajanja razvoja od resursne intenzivnosti. Uz to, neophodno je negovati lokalne specifičnosti i razvijati tradicionalne metode proizvodnje, pre svega u prehrambenoj

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- energy production and consumption, agricultural production compliant with local specifics, etc;
 - decoupling of development from energy and resource consumption as the best incentive for energy and resource efficiency;
 - support to the decentralisation of production and consumption, both through the decentralisation of funds collected from taxes and charges for the use of resources and through the decentralisation of national financial sources in funds and by enabling local communities to borrow from financial institutions.

Reaching the appropriate degree of resource efficiency in Serbia is currently linked to a number of challenges that partly reflect the global trends, but also represent Serbia's idiosyncrasy. Resource efficiency in Serbia should rely, above all, on the introduction of efficient production technologies based on recycling and reuse. A precondition for this is clear and transparent mapping of resources and public control of all data and activities relating to resource management. On the other hand, proper solutions may be found through the creation of public-private partnerships, but only with clear legislation regulating the field and activities that are transparent and subject to control.

Resource efficiency must be based on the existing national strategic documents and their implementation at the national and local levels. Civil society organisations in Serbia strongly uphold the principles of political, economic, administrative and social decentralisation, as well as strengthening the consultative approach to strategic development planning at local level as one of the most important preconditions for both energy and transport efficiency, as well as for the improvement of living conditions in local communities. This will have impact on the revitalisation of villages, small communities and small municipalities in Serbia.

Eco tourism in Serbia must be observed as a sector that could strongly contribute to the green economy development in Serbia, via the development of sustainable local energy sources, local sustainable transport, localised agricultural production and consumption, industrial development based on a

i tekstilnoj industriji i proizvodnji energije, kao i tradicionalne i alternativne tipove prevoza.

Pored navedenog, treba pomenuti i niz drugih podsticaja zelenoj ekonomiji, koje organizacije civilnog sektora smatraju neophodnim u narednom periodu:

- Zelene nabavke (posebno u javnom sektoru), što kao krajnji rezultat ima veću prisutnost zelenih usluga i proizvoda;
- Finansijski zeleni podsticaji: smanjenje poreza na proizvode i usluge koje promovišu zelenu ekonomiju, smanjenje i ukidanje carina, smanjenje lokalnih taksi, itd;
- Uspostavljanje nacionalnog i lokalnih fondova za energetsku efikasnost koji moraju biti vodeni transparentno i moraju da služe kao podrška za „ozelenjavanje ekonomije”;
- Prevazilaženje makroekonomskih i strukturalnih problema vezanih za uvodenje obnovljivih izvora energije (pre svega „feed-in” tarifa);
- Povećanje ulaganja u obrazovanje i istraživanja, kao i podrške neformalnom obrazovanju i doživotnom učenju.

Težnja ka globalnom ekonomskom rastu podigla je nivo životnog standarda miliona ljudi širom sveta i sledeći tu težnju sve države, kako one razvijene, tako i zemlje u razvoju, gledaju u stopi rasta bruto domaćeg proizvoda (BDP) kritični pokazatelj uspeha i prosperiteta. Ostvarivanje principa zelene ekonomije zahtevaće promenu dosadašnjeg načina „merenja” i iskazivanja ekonomskog uspeha. Rast bruto domaćeg proizvoda više nije dovoljan pokazatelj ekonomskog razvoja. Potrebni su nam novi, objektivni pokazatelji i podaci u svim sektorima.



reduction in the use of resources, energy efficiency and decoupling of development from resource intensiveness. Moreover, local idiosyncrasies should be fostered as well, including traditional production methods, notably in the food and textile industries and energy production, as well as traditional and alternative transportation means.

In addition, a few other green economy incentives, considered by civil society organisations indispensable in the coming period, should be mentioned as well:

- Green procurement (notably in the public sector), ultimately resulting in the stronger presence of green services and products;
- Green financial incentives: cutting taxes on products and services that promote green economy, reduction and abolishment of customs, lowering local charges, etc;
- Setting up national and local energy efficiency funds that must be transparently managed and serve as support to greening the economy;
- Overcoming macroeconomic and structural problems relating to the introduction of renewable sources of energy (most notably the feed-in tariff);
- Increasing investment in education and research, as well as greater support to non-formal education and life-long learning.

Aspiration to global economic growth has increased the living standard of millions of people around the world. Aiming to fulfil this aspiration, all countries – both the developed and developing ones, consider the gross domestic product (GDP) the key indicator of success and prosperity. Implementing principles of green economy will entail a change in the current method of measuring and expressing economic performance. GDP growth is no longer a sufficient indicator of economic development. We need new, objective indicators and data in all sectors.

Mandat Misije OEBS u Srbiji je da pruži pomoć i savetuje državne organe u pitanjima jačanja nezavisnih, odgovornih i efikasnih demokratskih institucija, naročito u oblasti vladavine prava, ljudskih prava, medija, sprovodenja zakona i životne sredine. Cilj Misije je da pruži podršku Srbiji u efikasnoj implementaciji zakona, praćenju rada demokratskih institucija, povratku izbeglih i internu raseljenih lica i promovisanju ekonomske bezbednosti i održivog razvoja. Pored toga, Misija pruža pomoć civilnom sektoru i podstiče regionalnu saradnju i proces pomirenja, kako bi doprinela stvaranju održivog, bezbednog i stabilnog društva za sve gradane Srbije.

OEBS je razvio niz aktivnosti u oblasti zaštite životne sredine, koje imaju za cilj rešavanje pitanja bezbednosti i ekoloških pretnji u državama članicama. Između ostalog, te aktivnosti vezane su za pitanje opasnog otpada, upravljanje vodama, energetsku efikasnost, razvijanje ekološke svesti i podršku spovodenju multilateralnih sporazuma o životnoj sredini. U cilju osnaživanja vladinih i nevladinih institucija, Misija pruža pomoć u uskladivanju domaćeg zakonodavstva sa medunarodnim standardima i podržava regionalnu i prekograničnu saradnju.

Mandate of the OSCE Mission to Serbia is to assist and advise Serbian authorities in building independent, accountable and effective democratic institutions, particularly in the fields of rule of law, human rights, media, law enforcement and environment. The goal of the Mission is to support Serbia in effective law enforcement, monitoring of the work of democratic institutions, return of refugees and internally displaced persons and promotion of economic safety and sustainable development. Furthermore, the Mission also supports civil society and fosters regional co-operation and reconciliation, contributing to a sustainable, secure and stable society for all citizens of Serbia.

The OSCE has developed numerous activities in the area of environment in order to assist in resolving the issue of safety and environmental threats in the member states. Among other things, those activities are related to the issue of dangerous waste, water management, energy efficiency, development of environmental awareness and support to implementation of multilateral environmental agreements. To strengthen the advocacy capacity of governmental and non-governmental institutions, the Mission supports harmonisation of national legislation with international standards and fosters regional and cross-border co-operation.



