

THE LAW ON THE AIR PROTECTION

I. BASIC PROVISIONS

Subject Matter

Article 1

This Law arranges the air quality management and establishes the measures, manners of organisation and control of the protection implementation and improvement of the air quality as a natural value of a general interest that is especially protected.

The regulations of this Law are not to be implemented to the pollutions caused by radioactive matters, industrial accidents and natural disasters.

Aims

Article 2

The air protection is achieved through the following:

- 1) establishment, maintenance and improvement of a single system of air quality management at the Republic of Serbia territory;
- 2) preserving and improving the air quality through establishing and implementing measures in the protection field in order to prevent or decrease harmful consequences on the people's health and/or environment;
- 3) avoiding, preventing and decreasing the pollutions affecting the harm to the ozone layer and climate changes;
- 4) monitoring, collecting and assessing the appropriate data on air quality based on measurement and standardized methods;
- 5) providing the availability of data on air quality;
- 6) completing duties in accordance with the international contracts confirmed;
- 7) international cooperation in the field of protecting and improving the air quality and ensuring the availability of these data to the public.

Definitions

Article 3

Individual expressions used in this Law have meanings as follows:

- 1) *air* is the air in troposphere at the open space that does not include air in the closed space;
- 2) *greenhouse gases* are the gases absorbing and re-emitting infrared rays and getting into the atmosphere as the consequence of natural processes, but also due to human activities;
- 3) *fuel* is any solid, liquid or gaseous burnable material used for combustion in the mobile pollution resource and combustion installation, apart from community and dangerous waste;
- 4) *assessment upper threshold* is the prescribed level of pollutant under which the evaluation can be done by combining the measurements and assessment methods based on mathematical models and/or other appropriate assessment methods;
- 5) *margin of tolerance* is the percentage of allowed over limiting the allowed over limitation of limit value under prescribed conditions;

- 6) *limit value* is the highest allowed level of the pollutant in the air, established based on scientific information, in order to avoid, prevent or decrease harmful consequences to the people's health and/or environment and that cannot be crossed once reached;
- 7) *emission threshold value* is the highest allowed value of the pollutant concentration in waste gases from stationary and mobile pollution sources that can be emitted to the air in a specific period;
- 8) *lower assessment threshold* is the prescribed level of pollutant under which the evaluation can be done only by assessment methods based on mathematical models and/or other assessment methods;
- 9) *contribution to the pollution from natural sources* are emissions of pollutants that occur due to natural events such as seismic and geothermal activities, forest fires, extreme weather appearances, including pollen, that are not directly or indirectly caused by human activities;
- 10) *long-term objectives* is the level of pollutant that is established as the objective for the long period of time, if the limit value is impossible to be reached in the given timeline by the implementation of appropriate measures;
- 11) *emission* is emitting the pollutants in gas, liquid or solid matter state from the pollution source into the air;
- 12) *emission of greenhouse gases* is transmission of greenhouse gases from individual and/or diffuse sources into the air;
- 13) *pollutant* is any matter (brought in directly or indirectly by human into the air) existing in the air, that has harmful effects to the health of people and environment as a whole;
- 14) *interested public* is the public affected or likely to be affected by the work of installations, including NGOs dealing with environment protection, which are registered with the competent body;
- 15) *indicative measurement* is measurement with less strict requirements regarding the data quality than for those required for fixed measurement;
- 16) *the public* is one or more physical or legal entities, their associations, organisations or groups;
- 17) *information threshold* is the level of pollutant the exceedance of which is dangerous to health, especially for sensitive population due to short term exposition, about which it is necessary to urgently and appropriately inform the public;
- 18) *alert threshold* is the level of the pollutant the exceedance of which represents the danger to the people's health due to short term exposition, which occurrence requires urgent appropriate measures prescribed;
- 19) *critical level* is the level of the pollutant based on scientific information, above which a direct harmful effect to some receptors can happen, such as trees, other plants or natural eco systems, excluding people;
- 20) *national emission ceiling* is the maximum amount of pollutants expressed in kilotons that can be emitted in the Republic of Serbia during a calendar year in accordance with confirmed international contracts;
- 21) *level of pollutant* is the concentration of the pollutant in the air or its sedimentation at the surface in a specific period of time, that the air quality is expressed in;
- 22) *accidentally released long-term organic polluting substances* are the substances that are persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic, emitted from stationary and mobile polluting

sources, such as polychlorinated dibenzofurans and polychlorinated dibenzodioxins, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, hexachlorobenzene and polychlorinated biphenyls;

23) *authorised legal entity* is the professional organisation accredited as the research laboratory, possessing prescribed conditions and the license of the Ministry responsible for the environmental issues (further on: the Ministry) to perform the monitoring of the air and/or emission measurement;

24) *operator* is an business association, other legal entity or entrepreneur that manages the installation in accordance with the provisions, controls it or is authorised to make economic decisions in the field of the installation's technical functioning;

25) *rural background locations* are the measurement locations that are remote from significant sources of air pollution, used for providing the data on basic concentrations of the pollutants at the locations not being directly exposed to air pollution;

26) *urban background locations* are the measurement locations in urban areas where the levels of exposure to the pollutant of the general city population are representative;

27) *air quality assessment* is any method used for measurement, calculating, forecasting and assessing the levels of the pollutants in order to list the areas based on the level of pollution;

28) *plans and programmes* are instruments used to determine measures in order to reach limit and target values, in event they are exceeded;

29) *mobile pollution source* is the motor with internal combustion built into a transport vehicle or working machines;

30) *installation for combustion* is a technical system (burn place) where the fuel is oxidized with the aim of using the heat produced through this process;

31) *ozone precursors* are substances contributing to the formation of the ground ozone;

32) *ground ozone* is the ozone in the lowest troposphere layers;

33) *substances that deplete the ozone layer* are those having a higher than zero potential to damage ozone layer: chlorofluorocarbons, other completely halogenated chlorofluorocarbons, halons, carbon tetrachloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform), methyl bromide, bromofluorohydrocarbons, chlorofluorohydrocarbons and bromochloromethane, regardless being alone or mixed, new, collected, renewed or rafinated, and controlled in accordance with Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer;

34) *stationery pollution source* is a stationery technical unit, including the combustion installation, where one or more activities that can lead to the air pollution are performed, as well as any other activity technically connected with the activities performed at the location and that can produce emissions and pollution;

35) *margin of tolerance* is the limit value increased for the toleration limit;

36) *total sedimentary matters* are the total mass of the pollutants that came from the atmosphere onto the surface (e.g. grounds, vegetations, water, buildings, etc) in the specific area in the specific period of time;

37) *fixed measurements* are measurements performed at fixed locations, by permanent or temporary sample taking with the aim of assessing the level of the pollutants in accordance with relevant aims of data quality;

38) *fluorinated greenhouse gasses* are fluorinated gases having zero potential to damage the ozone layer, but with the global warming potential, as follows: fluorohydrocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.

39) *target value* is the level of the pollutants determined in order to avoid, prevent or decrease the negative effects to the people's health and/or environment as a whole, which shall be reached in a determined timeline

Authorisations and duties in protecting and improving the air quality

Article 4

In accordance with their authorizations, the protection and improving of the air quality shall be performed by the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province, local self-government (LSG) unit, business associations, entrepreneurs, as well as other legal and physical entities.

Business associations, other legal entities and entrepreneurs that while performing their activities affect or could affect the air quality must do the following: provide technical measures for preventing or decreasing the emission into the air; plan the costs of protecting the air against pollution within investment and manufacturing costs; monitor the effect of their activities to the air quality; provide other protection measures, in accordance with this Law and laws regarding environment protection.

Monitoring both the air quality and emissions into the air are done by competent bodies of state administration and legal entities provided with the license to perform these activities.

II. CONTROLLING THE AIR QUALITY

Zones and agglomerations

Article 5

The zone is the part of the Republic of Serbia territory with defined borders, specified with the aim of assessing and managing the air quality, being a characteristic functional whole from the point of controlling, maintaining and/or improving the state of the air quality.

Agglomeration is the zone with more than 250,000 inhabitants. Agglomeration can also be a zone with fewer inhabitants, if the population density in that zone is higher than prescribed, so that justifies the need to assess and manage the air quality. The Government prescribes the population density for identifying agglomeration in event of number of inhabitants in the zone being fewer than 250,000.

Identifying zones and agglomerations

Article 6

Zones and agglomerations are identified based on the air quality assessment, depending on the identified upper and lower assessment limit. Identifying the zones and agglomerations from Paragraph 1 of this Article is verified at least once in five years, in accordance with the monitoring conditions from the act of Government from Article 9 Paragraph 3 of this Law.

Identifying the zones and agglomerations from Paragraph 1 of this Article can be verified in a shorter period of time, in events of the changes in activities important for increasing the pollutants concentration.

With the aim of controlling, maintaining the state and/or improving the quality of the air, the Government identifies zones and agglomerations at the Republic of Serbia territory.

Assessing the air quality in zones and agglomerations

Article 7

The air quality is assessed in the Republic of Serbia regarding the level of the pollutants, depending on upper and lower assessment threshold, as follows:

- 1) in all the zone and agglomerations where the level of the pollutants exceeds the upper assessment threshold for that matters, for assessing the air quality there are used the data obtained by fixed measurements, to which the data obtained by technical modelling and/or indicative measurements can be added;
- 2) in all the zones and agglomerations where the level of the pollutants is below the established upper assessment threshold for these pollutants, for assessing the air quality there can be used the combination of fixed measurements and technical modelling and/or indicative measurements;
- 3)) in all the zones and agglomerations where the level of the pollutants is below the established lower threshold for these pollutants, for assessing the air quality there are used technical modelling and/or assessment techniques.

As an exception from Paragraph 1 Point 3 of this Article, measurements are also performed at basic rural locations, remote from the important sources of air pollution, with the aim of providing minimum information about the level of the pollutants.

Pollutants in terms of which the air quality assessment is done

Article 8

Assessing the air quality is done mandatorily in terms of the concentrations of sulphur dioxide, nitride dioxide and oxide nitrates, particulate matters (PM10, PM2.5), lead, benzene and carbon monoxide, ground ozone, arsenic, cadmium, nickel and benzo(a)pyrene (further on: pollutants), and can also be done for other pollutants, identified as such by relevant international regulations.

1. Monitoring the air quality

Conditions for performing the air quality monitoring

Article 9

With the aim of an efficient air quality management, a single functional system of monitoring and controlling the air pollution level and maintaining the database on air quality is established (further on: air quality monitoring).

The Republic of Serbia, autonomous province and LSG unit, within their competences prescribed by the law, provide the air quality monitoring.

The conditions for the air quality monitoring in the Republic of Serbia territory are determined by the Government, upon the proposal by the Ministry.

The act from Paragraph 3 of this Article determines specifically the following:

- 1) criteria for determining the minimum number of measurement locations and locations for taking samples in events of fixed measurements and in event when indicative measurements or modelling actions are added to fixed measurements;
- 2) methodology of measurement and assessing the air quality (referent methods of measurement and criteria for assessing the concentrations);
- 3) requirements in terms of data used for air quality assessment;
- 4) manner of providing the quality of data for assessing the air quality (according to SRPS ISO/IEC 17025 standard requirement);
- 5) scope and content of information on air quality assessment.

Air quality monitoring system

Article 10

Air quality monitoring system establishes local and state networks of measurement stations and/or measurement locations for fixed measurement.

Monitoring the air quality can be also performed by purposed indicative measurements, based on acts of the competent body for tasks of environment protection, when it is necessary to determine the level of the air pollution at the specific area that is not included in the network of air quality monitoring.

State network

Article 11

State network of measurement stations and/or measurement locations (further on: state network) is established in order to perform the air quality monitoring at the level of the Republic of Serbia.

State network is the integral part of monitoring the environment quality monitoring and is financed from the Republic of Serbia budget.

State network is established in accordance with the Programme of air quality control, which determines the number and locations of measurement stations and/or measurement locations in specific zones and agglomerations, as well as the scope, type and frequency of measurement.

The programme from Paragraph 3 from this Article is brought by the Government, upon the Ministry's proposal.

State network establishment

Article 12

State network is consisted of measurement stations and/or measurement locations for measurement the following:

- 1) regional and transboundary atmosphere transmission of pollutants in the air and aero sediments within international commitments;
- 2) air quality in settlements, industrial and non populated areas;
- 3) air quality in protected natural goods and protected surrounding of stationery cultural goods;
- 4) air quality in the fields affected by certain sources of pollution, including mobile sources;
- 5) allergenic pollen.

Responsibility over the state network

Article 13

The Ministry shall take care about the implementation of the Air Quality Control Programme in the state network.

The Ministry shall perform the coordination of the state network activities and cooperates with other state administration bodies that, based on special provisions, participate in air quality monitoring, especially bodies responsible for protecting the people's health, protection of nature, monitoring meteorological conditions etc, as well as the bodies of autonomous province and LSG units.

Monitoring the air quality in the state network, within their responsibilities, shall be performed by the Environment Protection Agency (further on: Agency), republic

organisation responsible for hydrological and meteorological issues and authorised legal entities.

Republic organisation, responsible for hydrological and meteorological tasks, and authorised legal entities from Paragraph 3 of this Article are due to submit the data about the performed measurement to the Agency.

Monitoring of transboundary pollution

Article 14

In event from Article 12 Paragraph 1 of this Law, republic organisation responsible for hydrological and meteorological matters can, in accordance with provisions and the Air Quality Control Programme, establish one or more shared measurement stations, which cover the neighbouring zones in our and neighbouring countries, in order to obtain necessary spatial resolution.

Local network

Article 15

Local network of measurement stations and/or locations (further on: local network) is established in order to monitor the air quality based on autonomous province and LSG unit.

Local network is consisted of additional measurement stations and/or locations that the competent body of the autonomous province and the competent body of LSG unit establish based on measurement or assessments for the zones and agglomerations that do not have the data on the pollution matters level, in accordance with their needs and possibilities.

Monitoring of the air quality in the local network is performed according to the programme that is brought by the responsible body of autonomous province or the responsible body and LSG unit for their territory and it must be consolidated with the programme from Article 11 Paragraph 3 of this Law.

The Ministry approves the programme which establishes the local network from Paragraph 3 of this Article.

Resources for realizing the programme of controlling the air quality in the local network are provided from the budget of the autonomous province and the budget of an LSG unit.

Responsible body of the autonomous province and the responsible body of an LSG unit performs the tasks of coordination of all the activities of the local network.

Responsible body of the autonomous province and the responsible body of an LSG unit performs the tasks of monitoring the air quality from Paragraph 1 of this Article through an authorised legal entity.

Responsible body of the autonomous province and the responsible body of an LSG unit can be founded by a legal entity managing the automatic monitoring of air quality, monitoring the work of automatic stations, collecting and analyzing the data collected through controlling the air quality in the local network under the conditions prescribed by an act from Article 60 of this Law.

Responsible body of the autonomous province and the responsible body of an LSG unit are obliged to publicly publish and submit the data on the results of monitoring the air quality to the Agency.

Special purpose measurements

Article 16

In events of a reasoned doubt of air pollution that can be harmful to the health of people and/or environment, purpose measurement of the pollutants level must be done.

The Ministry, i.e. competent body of the autonomous province and the responsible body of an LSG unit determines the justification of a reasoned doubt from Paragraph 1 of this Article and makes a decision about a special purpose measurement, which contains manners and measurement timelines, as well as the type of the pollutants that need to be measured.

The Ministry, i.e. competent body of the autonomous province and the responsible body of an LSG unit shall perform the special purpose measurement through competent bodies of a state administration or authorised legal entity.

Data on air quality

Article 17

The competent body of the autonomous province, the responsible body of an LSG unit, republic organisation competent for hydrological and meteorological tasks and competent legal entities are due to submit the data on the air quality obtained through controlling the air from the state and local network, as well as the results of a special purpose measurements, to the Agency by the 15th in a month for a previous month, and an annual report at the latest in 60 days after the expiration of the calendar year, for the previous year.

Agency, competent body of the autonomous province and the responsible body of an LSG unit must make the data from Paragraph 1 of this Article available to the public and publish in the means of public informing, electronic media, and their web sites.

The data from Paragraph 1 of this Article are used for assessing the air quality, as well as for developing the report on the air quality, and make the integral part of the information system on the air quality.

III. AIR QUALITY REQUIREMENTS

Specifying the air quality requirements

Article 18

With the aim of monitoring the air quality, the Government, upon the Ministry's proposal, prescribes the air quality requirements.

The air quality requirements are numeric values of limit values of the pollutants level in the air, upper and lower threshold of air quality assessment, critical levels, margins of tolerance and tolerant values, target values and (national) long-term aims of the pollutants in the air, alert and information threshold.

The act from Paragraph 1 of this Article also prescribes timelines for reaching limit and/or target values, in events when they are exceeded.

Forbidding the limit and/or target values exceedance

Article 19

Limit and/or target values of the pollutants level in the air are prescribed in accordance with Article 18 of this Law and cannot be exceeded once reached.

Timelines exceedance and exceptions

Article 20

When in the specific zone or agglomeration the consolidation with the limit values of individual pollutants cannot be reached within the timelines specified by the act from Article 18 Paragraph 1 of this Law, the Government can, upon the Ministry's proposal, extend timelines for reaching these values for 5 years maximum only for that specific zone or agglomeration, in terms that the zone or agglomeration have the Air Quality Plan. In event from Paragraph 1 of this Article, tolerant values prescribed by act from Article 18 Paragraph 1 of this Law cannot be exceeded.

Air quality categories

Article 21

According to the pollution level, starting from the prescribed and limit and tolerant values and based on the measurement results, the following air quality categories are established:

- 1) Category 1 – pure or slightly polluted air where the limit values of none of the pollutants are exceeded;
- 2) Category 2 – moderately polluted air where limit values of one or more pollutants are exceeded, but tolerant values of none of the pollutants are not exceeded;
- 3) Category 3 – too polluted air where tolerant values for one or more pollutants are exceeded.

In event of a pollutant not having a prescribed tolerance limit, its limit value shall be taken as the tolerant one.

Air quality categories are established once a year for the previous calendar year.

The list of air quality categories by zones and agglomerations at the Republic of Serbia territory is brought by the Government and published in "The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", electronic media, as well as the web sites of the Government and the Ministry.

Air quality protection and improvement

Article 22

In the zone and/or agglomeration which air quality is assessed as category 1, prevention measures are implemented in order to prevent the air pollution above the limit values.

In the zone and/or agglomeration which air quality is assessed as category 2, measures for decreasing the air pollution are implemented, in order to reach limit values, as well to decrease them below the limit values.

In the zone and/or agglomeration which air quality is assessed as category 3, measures for decreasing the air pollution are implemented, in order to achieve the tolerant values for the short term and long term provision of limit values.

Informing the public in event of threshold exceedance

Article 23

When the information threshold, in line with the act from Article 18 Paragraph 1 from this Law, or the specific alert threshold, is exceeded, the Ministry, competent body of the autonomous province and a competent body of an LSG unit is due to inform the public through radio, TV, daily newspapers, Internet and/or other appropriate manner.

1. Special types of pollution Pollutions from natural sources

Article 24

Every year the Government creates the List of zones and agglomerations which establishes the exceedance of limit values that come from natural sources.

The List of zones and agglomerations from Paragraph 1 of this Article is created upon the Ministry's proposal, and based on the data on concentrations and sources, as well as the evidence showing that these exceedances can be attributed to natural sources.

If the exceedances of limit values can be attributed to natural sources, these exceedances shall not be considered as exceedances regarding this Law.

Exceedances because of sanding or salting of roads

Article 25

The Government creates the List of zones and agglomerations where the limit values of PM10 fraction of particulate matter in the air are exceeded because of the dust created during winter-sanding or -salting of roads.

The List of zones and agglomerations from Paragraph 1 of this Article is established upon the Ministry's proposal, and based on the data on concentrations and sources, as well as the evidence showing that these exceedances can be attributed to the action of accelerating winter -sanding or -salting of roads.

In zones and agglomerations where the limit values of PM10 fraction of particulate matter in the air are exceeded because of the dust created during winter –sanding or -salting, such exceedances shall not be considered as exceedances regarding this Law.

IV. STRATEGY, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Instruments of National Policy and Planning

Article 26

Air Protection Policy and Planning instruments are as follows:

- 1) Air Protection Strategy;
- 2) Air quality plans;
- 3) Short-term action plans;
- 4) National programme for gradual decrease of annual national emission ceilings of the pollutants;
- 5) Operator's plans for decreasing emissions from stationery installations.

Air Protection strategy, air quality plans and short term action plans are all brought with the aim of maintaining and improving the air quality and avoiding, preventing or decreasing harmful consequences for people's health and/or environment.

National programme for gradual decrease of annual national emission ceilings of the pollutants as follows: sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitride oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds and ammonia (NH₃) is brought with the aim of consolidating total emissions in the Republic of Serbia with the established annual national emission ceilings of the pollutants.

Operator's plans for decreasing emissions from stationery installations are brought by an operator with the aim of taking measures to decrease the air pollution, implement specific technical-technological solutions and plan the costs of emissions decreasing.

1. Air Protection Strategy

Air Protection Strategy as the national policy instrument

Article 27

Air Protection Strategy (further on: Strategy) is the basic document based on which the plans of air quality, short term action plans and programmes for decreasing emissions of pollutants into the air are brought and need to be in consolidation with it.

The Strategy is consolidated with other national, general and sector plans and policies.

The Ministry prepares draft Strategy that is brought by the Government for a six years period.

Aim and content of the Strategy

Article 28

The Strategy is the document which provides conditions for establishing the institutional system based on which the measures for avoiding, preventing or decreasing the air pollution and harmful consequences for people's health and/or environment in a whole, at the Republic of Serbia, are taken.

The Strategy specifically contains the following:

- 1) general information (data on locations, climate and topographic data, number of inhabitants, measurement stations and/or locations);
- 2) key elements for assessing the current state of air quality;
- 3) aims to be achieved;
- 4) activities needed to be done in order to achieve the given aims;
- 5) long term and short term measures for preventing, moderating and controlling the air pollution;
- 6) timeline in which the air quality requirements implemented in EU shall be transferred;
- 7) timeline for achieving the given aims regarding air quality;
- 8) requirements for integrating the aims and measures of air quality protection into other sector policies;
- 9) researches necessary to be done in order to implement the Strategy and achieve the given aims;
- 10) manner of reporting on the Strategy realization;
- 11) actions of evaluating the reports;
- 12) reasons for reviewing and correcting the strategic decisions;
- 13) demonstration of sources and manners of using the utilities as well as other resources necessary for strategic aims implementation.

Action plan

Article 29

Strategy implementation is achieved through bringing the action plan for protecting the air, atmosphere and stopping climate changes, which is its integral part and contains the following:

- 1) concrete measures taken in order to implement the Strategy's aims;
- 2) timelines for Strategy's aims achievement;
- 3) activities' implementers.

Implementer of developing the plan from Paragraph 1 of this Article is the Ministry in cooperation with other competent bodies.

Report on Strategy's Implementation

Article 30

The Ministry submits the report on the Strategy implementation to the Government once in three years.

The report from Paragraph 1 of this Article is published by the Ministry to the public in accordance with the provisions of this law, and the public opinion can be taken in consideration when bringing decision on reviewing and amending the strategic decisions.

2. Air Quality Plans

Bringing the air quality plans

Article 31

In zones and agglomerations where the air quality category is 3, i.e. when the air pollution exceeds the effects of the measures implemented, i.e. when the environment capacity is endangered or there is the permanent air pollution in the specific area, the competent body of autonomous province and competent body of an LSG unit must bring the Air Quality Plan with the aim to reach appropriate limit values or target values identified by the act from Article 18 Paragraph 1 of this Law.

The Plan from Paragraph 1 of this Article is brought upon the assessment of the air quality condition and includes all main pollutants and main polluting sources that led to the pollution.

As an exception from Paragraph 1 of this Article, the competent body of autonomous province and competent body of an LSG unit does not have to bring the Air Quality Plan in event of exceedance from Article 24 Paragraph 2 of this Law, as well as Article 25 Paragraph 2 of this Law, apart in events that the exceedances can be attributed also to the other sources of particulate matter PM10, and not only to winter-sanding or –salting of roads.

The Ministry agrees with the air quality plans.

Content of air quality plans

Article 32

Air quality plans specifically contain:

- 1) data on location (area) of increased pollution;
- 2) basic information about the zone and agglomeration;
- 3) data on type and level of pollution;
- 4) data on the pollution source;

- 5) analysis of situation and factors that affected the exceedance appearance;
 - 6) details on measures or projects of improvement that existed before this Law came into force;
 - 7) details on measures or projects that have been implemented with the aim of decreasing the pollution after this Law came into force;
 - 8) details on measures or projects that are planned in a long term period;
 - 9) bodies competent for the plan development and implementation;
 - 10) list of documents, publications and similar which support the data stated in the plan.
- The plans of air quality can also contain measures prescribed by short term action plans from Article 34 of this Law.

In event of exceeding these limit values that the achievement timeline has already expired for, the air quality plans establish appropriate measures in order to decrease the exceedance period as much as possible.

Air quality plans can establish specific measures meant for protecting the sensitive citizen groups, especially children.

The Minister prescribes the content of air quality plans in more details.

3. Short term action plans **Bringing the short term action plans**

Article 33

Competent body of autonomous province, i.e. competent body of an LSG unit is due to bring short-term action plans in the zone or agglomeration at their territory in events as follows:

- 1) if there is a danger that the levels of the pollutants in the air exceed one or more alert thresholds, determined by the act from Article 18 Paragraph 1 of this Law;
 - 2) if there is a danger to exceed the alert threshold of the ground ozone, identified by an act from Article 18 Paragraph 1 of this Law, if the competent body makes an assessment, considering geographical, meteorological and economic conditions, that there is a significant potential to decrease the risk, duration and seriousness of such an exceedance.
- Short term action plans can be, with the aim to protect the people's health and/or environment as required, brought also in the case of a danger of exceeding one or more limit or target values for individual pollutants that are established by the act from Article 18 Paragraph 1 of this Law.

The Ministry agrees with short term action plans.

Content of short term action plans

Article 34

Short term action plans from Article 33 of this Law specifically contain measures that are implemented in short terms in order to decrease the risk or the duration of such an exceedance.

By short term action plan from Paragraph 1 of this Article can be taken, depending on each individual case, effective measures for controlling the activities contributing to creating the dangers of exceeding appropriate limit or target values or alert thresholds, and, as required, temporarily stop the specified activities.

Short term action plans can foresee the measures regarding the motor vehicle traffic, in accordance with the special law, works on building, ships at berth, work of industrial

installations, using the products containing the pollutants and heating the households, as well as specific activities meant for protecting the sensitive groups of population, especially children.

The Minister prescribes the content of short term action plans in more details.

Short term action plans' availability to the public

Article 35

Short term action plans and information on the manner of their implementation must be available for the public and interested organisations, such as those dealing with the environment protection, representing the sensitive groups' interests, health organisations and business associations.

Plans in event of transboundary air pollution

Article 36

In event that any limit value, critical level, tolerance limit, target value and long term aim, alert threshold or information threshold is exceeded because of a significant transboundary transfer of the pollutants or their precursors by air, competent body of an LSG is obliged to inform the Ministry on that, and, as required, competent body of the autonomous province.

In event from Paragraph 1 of this Article, the Ministry shall, as required, take joint activities with the other country competent bodies, such as preparation of a jointly coordinated plan of air quality and/or preparation and implementation of a short term action plan for neighbouring zones in neighbouring and our country and exchange of the necessary information.

In event of exceeding the alert and information threshold in zones or agglomerations near the state border, the Ministry shall inform the competent body of a neighbouring country about that as soon as possible.

The Ministry informs the public in events from Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.

4. National programme for gradual decrease of annual national pollutant emission ceilings

Content

Article 37

National programme for gradual decrease of annual national pollutant emission ceilings (further on: National programme) is brought by the government for a four years period.

National Programme contains the following:

- 1) data on the adopted instruments of air protection policy and measures for decreasing the pollutants emission from Article 26 Paragraph 3 of this Law;
- 2) quantified assessment of policies and measures from point 1 of this Paragraph regarding the pollutants emissions from year 2000, which is taken as a reference;
- 3) approximate assessment of possible significant changes in geographical distribution of national emission ceilings;
- 4) other data and documentation.

National programme needs to be available to the public and interested public.

National plan for decreasing the emissions from the existing combustion installations

Article 38

National plan for decreasing the emissions from the existing combustion installations is the part of the National Programme from Article 37 of this Law.

National plan for decreasing the emissions from the existing combustion installations specifically contains the following:

- 1) aims and defined target values in accordance with them;
- 2) measures and timelines for achieving the aims and target values;
- 3) procedure of monitoring this plan's implementation.

5. Operator's plan for decreasing the emissions from stationery installations Plan's development and content

Article 39

In the area which air is assessed as the air quality category 3, the body competent for the environment matters orders the operator to develop a plan for decreasing emissions from stationery sources of air pollution and establishes the timeline for this plan's realization.

Operator is obliged to develop a Plan for decreasing emissions from stationery air pollution sources in a timeline specified in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

Operator's plan for decreasing emissions from stationery sources of pollution contains the following:

- 1) description of an exceeded air pollution implications;
- 2) the zone where the operator is;
- 3) measures for achieving the air quality improvement;
- 4) description of selected technological and other solutions;
- 5) cost assessment;
- 6) order of the planned activities' implementation;
- 7) timeline for the planned activities implementation;
- 8) resources for the plan's implementation;
- 9) other data and documentation.

The body which has ordered development of the plan from Paragraph 2 of this Article agrees with it.

V. MEASURES FOR AIR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

Measures for preventing and decreasing the air pollution

Article 40

Measures for preventing and decreasing the air pollution and improving the air quality include the following:

- 1) prescribing the limit values of the pollutants emissions from the stationery pollution sources;
- 2) prescribing the limit values of the pollutants emissions from the mobile pollution sources;
- 3) consolidation with national emission ceilings after their establishment for individual pollutants;
- 4) prescribing the allowed amounts of individual pollutants in specific products;
- 5) decreasing the emission of greenhouse gases;

- 6) gradual decrease of the use of substances that deplete the ozone layer;
- 7) other measures for pollution preventing and decreasing.

1. Stationery pollution sources

1.1. Emissions from the stationery pollution sources

Article 41

The Government prescribes the following:

- 1) limit values of the pollutants emissions into the air;
- 2) manner, procedure, frequency and methodology of measurement the pollutants emission;
- 3) criteria for establishing the measurement locations for measurement the emission;
- 4) procedure of evaluating the results of emission measurement and consolidation with the prescribed normatives;
- 5) content of the report on the taken emission measurement and emission result;
- 6) manner of submitting the data on emissions for the needs of the information system and timelines for the data submission.

Act from Paragraph 1 of this Article can, for the existing pollution sources, prescribe the allowed exceedance of the limit values of the specific pollutants emissions and establish the timeline in which these values must be decreased to the emission value limit level.

Emissions from the combustion installations

Article 42

The Government prescribes the emission limit values of the pollutants from the existing combustion installations having in mind the type, capacity, age, planned working use of the installation and fuel used in it, as well as the methods, manner of measurement the pollutants emission, criteria for selecting the measurement locations, manner of verifying the measurement accuracy (control measurement and calibration), manners of analyzing the measurement results, manners and timelines for data submission and procedure of establishing total annual emission from the combustion installation.

1.2. Emission of volatile organic compounds

Controlling the emissions of volatile organic compounds

Article 43

With the aim of protecting and maintaining the air quality, controlling the emissions of volatile organic compounds from installations for storage and distribution of oil derivatives from terminals to gas stations, as well as from technological processes and activities in which volatile organic compounds are used as solvents, is performed.

Storage and distribution of oil and oil derivatives

Article 44

Legal entities and entrepreneurs dealing with storage, distribution and marketing of oil and oil derivatives are obliged to implement technical measures in order to decrease the emissions of volatile organic compounds.

The Ministry, in cooperation with the Ministry competent for mining and energetic, prescribes technical measures and requirements regarding the allowed emission factors for volatile organic compounds that originate from the process of storage and distribution

of oil and oil derivatives, i.e. for storage, loading and unloading installations at terminals and for tanks, loading and unloading installations in retail stores.

Organic solvents use

Article 45

Legal entity and entrepreneur who in their production process use the organic solvents must implement the measures with the aim of decreasing the value of volatile organic compounds emission below the prescribed values.

The Government prescribes the following:

- 1) list of industrial installations and activities in which the emission of volatile organic compounds is controlled
- 2) values of the emission of volatile organic compounds in specific use of solvents and total allowed emission of volatile organic compounds from installations and activities
- 3) schemes for decreasing the emissions of volatile organic compounds.

A scheme for decreasing the emissions of volatile organic compounds is a prescribed alternative manner of decreasing the emissions of volatile organic compounds.

Legal entity and an entrepreneur managing the industrial installation, i.e. performing activities established by the provision from Paragraph 2 Point 1 of this Article, can implement the scheme for decreasing the emissions of volatile organic compounds if such a possibility is prescribed in the act from Paragraph 2 Point 2 of this Article.

2. Mobile pollution sources

Article 46

Mobile pollution sources can be used and marketed if the pollutants in exhaust emissions from those sources do not exceed limit emission values established by technical provisions, in accordance with the Law.

Mobile pollution sources emissions are controlled during regular, irregular and control technical examination, in accordance with an appropriate technical provision and the law regarding the traffic safety.

3. National emission ceilings

Article 47

National emission ceilings are established for acidifying and eutrofying pollutants and ozone precursors, for the following: sulphur dioxides (SO₂), nitrate oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds and ammonia (NH₃), with the aim of improving and protecting the environment and people's health from the harm of acidification, eutrofication and ground ozone, and in order of achieving long term aims including the maintenance of critical levels and population protection.

4. Allowed amounts of the pollutants in specific products

Fossil fuel

Article 48

Fuel that is marketed, i.e. used in stationery and mobile pollution sources cannot be produced, imported and marketed unless meeting the requirements prescribed by a technical provision regarding the fuel quality.

Technical provision from Paragraph 1 of this Article prescribes technical and other requirements that the fuel needs to meet, allowed amount of the pollutants in the fuel,

methods of fuel examination, manner of determining the quality and proving the consolidation with the prescribed limit values.

Paints and polishes

Article 49

With the aim of decreasing the volatile organic compounds emissions from paints and polishes, a maximum allowed amount of individual volatile organic compounds in paints and polishes is determined.

Maximum allowed amount of volatile organic compounds in paints and polishes is determined by the provisions regarding chemicals.

5. Emissions of greenhouse gases

Article 50

Greenhouse gases are the following: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitridesuboxide (N₂O), fluorohydrocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphurhexafluoride (SF₆).

Preventing and decreasing the air pollution affecting the climate change are implemented:

- 1) by implementing measures for decreasing the emissions of greenhouse gases;
- 2) by monitoring the emissions of greenhouse gases from sources, and monitoring the removed amounts of these gases by sinks.

Measures from Paragraph 2 Point 1 of this Article are implemented by:

- 1) developing and using cleaner technologies that prevent or decrease the emissions of greenhouse gases;
- 2) encouraging the use of renewable energy sources;
- 3) encouraging the energetic efficiency;
- 4) activities that increase the removal of the emissions of greenhouse gases from atmosphere.

Measures from Paragraph 2 Point1 of this Article can be implemented within Kyoto Protocol Clean Development Mechanism.

The Government establishes the Designated National Authority for the implementation of Clean Development Mechanism which approves the programmes and projects implemented within Clean Development Mechanism.

The Government prescribes the criteria and manner of approving the programmes and projects implemented within Clean Development Mechanism.

In order to monitor the emissions and removed amounts of greenhouse gases from Paragraph 2 Point 2 of this Article, a National inventory of greenhouse gases emission is established.

National inventory from Paragraph 7 of this Article is managed by the Agency.

Data from the National inventory of greenhouse gases emission is public.

The Government prescribes the methodologies of data collection for the National inventory from Paragraph 7 of this Article.

6. Use of substances that deplete the ozone layer
Dealing with substances that deplete the ozone layer

Article 51

Gradual decrease of the use of substances that deplete the ozone layer, dealing with these substances, dealing with products and equipment that contain these substances or have been produced by their use, dealing with substances that damage the ozone layer after ending the use of products and equipment containing them, manner of their collection, renewal and elaboration, use and permanent storing, marketing, as well as the manner of costing their re-use and manner of labelling the products and equipment containing substances that deplete the ozone layer, are all prescribed by the Government.

The regulation from Paragraph 1 of this Article, establishes the conditions that need to be met by legal entities and entrepreneurs performing the activities of manufacturing, maintenance and/or repair, collecting, renewing and alternation, use control, permanent putting away and excluding from the use those products and equipment containing substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Legal entities and entrepreneurs from Paragraph 2 of this Article must provide the training for the staff according to the professional education programme prescribed by the Ministry in cooperation with the ministry competent for education and professional organisations.

For performing the activities of manufacturing, maintenance and/or repair and excluding from the use those products and equipment containing substances that deplete the ozone layer, legal entities and entrepreneurs must have the Ministry's license.

Against the act from Paragraph 4 a complaint cannot be placed, but an administrative dispute can be initiated.

Dealing with specific fluorinated greenhouse gases, as well as the equipment and installations containing them

Article 52

With the aim of controlling the emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases, their use, and dealing with equipment and installations containing them, the Minister prescribes the following:

- 1) manner of controlling the emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases from motor vehicles air condition systems;
- 2) list and contents of fluorinated greenhouse gases their potential for global warming, manner of use, collecting and destroying these gases, manner of labelling and storing the products and equipment containing these gases, manner of reporting about fluorinated greenhouse gases in accordance with accepted international obligations, manner of controlling the use and marketing, as well as the manner of training and conditions for issuing the certificates to legal entities and entrepreneurs for work with fluorinated greenhouse gases;
- 3) minimum requirements and conditions for issuing certificates to legal entities and entrepreneurs for working with stationery cooling installations and air conditioners, as well as heating pumps containing specific fluorinated greenhouse gases, minimum requirements and conditions for issuing certificates to legal entities and entrepreneurs for working with stationery systems against fire and machines for putting the fire out, containing specific fluorinated greenhouse gases, minimum requirements and conditions

for issuing certificates to legal entities and entrepreneurs dealing with collecting the specific fluorinated greenhouse gases from installations under high pressure, minimum requirements and conditions for issuing certificates to legal entities and entrepreneurs dealing with collecting the specific solvents on the base of fluorinated greenhouse gases from the equipment, minimum requirements for training programmes and conditions for acknowledging testimonials on the training for legal entities and entrepreneurs working with air condition systems that contain specific fluorinated greenhouse gases in motor vehicles, as well as the manner of reporting about the training programmes and certificates issued in accordance with agreed international obligations.

Act from Paragraph 1 Point 2 of this Article prescribes the form of the report submitted by the manufacturer, importer and exporter of specific fluorinated greenhouse gases, manner of labelling the products and equipment containing specific fluorinated greenhouse gases, standard procedures for verifying the emission of specific fluorinated greenhouse gases from stationery anti fire systems, from stationery cooling and air condition equipment, as well as heating pumps.

Prohibitions

Article 53

At the Republic of Serbia territory, the following actions are prohibited:

- 1) manufacturing the substances that deplete the ozone layer;
- 2) import and/or export of the substances that deplete the ozone layer that are assessed by the verified international contract, i.e. products and equipment containing these substances, from the countries, i.e. into countries that are not the signing parties of that contract;
- 3) import and/or export and marketing without the permission of the substances that deplete the ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases;
- 4) import and/or export and marketing of the new products and equipment containing the substances that are controlled, but that deplete the ozone layer, apart from chlorofluorohydrocarbons;
- 5) emission of the substances that deplete the ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases;
- 6) loading the products and equipment containing fluorinated greenhouse gases with the substances that deplete the ozone layer;
- 7) washing out by substances that deplete the ozone layer
- 8) import and/or export, marketing and exploiting the tanks for one-off use where substances damaging ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases are stored
- 9) retail marketing of the substances damaging ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases
- 10) import and/or export and marketing the used products and equipment containing substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Records on the substances damaging ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases

Article 54

The Ministry keeps records on importing and/or exporting, marketing and exploiting the substances damaging ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases, i.e. products and equipment containing them, legal entities and entrepreneurs dealing with import and/or

export, marketing, manufacturing and maintaining the products and equipment containing these substances, collecting, renewing and alternating the substances damaging ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases.

7. Other measures for preventing and decreasing the air pollution

Measures of preventing and decreasing

Article 55

The installation must be projected, built and/or manufactured, equipped and maintained so it does not emit the pollutants into the air in the amount higher than the limit emission value.

If the installation that enable the implementation of the prescribed measures get broken, or the technological process is disturbed, which leads to emission limit value exceedance, the operator is due to remove defect or disturbance, i.e. adjust the work to the new situation or stop the technological process, in order to bring the emission to the allowed limits as soon as possible.

In event that limit values of the pollutants in the air are exceeded, the operator must, when they note or according to the order of the competent inspector, implement technical-technological measures or stop the technological process, so the pollutants concentrations would be brought to the prescribed limit values.

Operator of the stationery pollution source, where while the activities performance the gases with unpleasant odour can be emitted, must implement the measures that shall lead to the unpleasant odour reduction although the concentration of the emitted matters in a waste gas is below the emission limit value.

License for work

Article 56

A newly built or reconstructed stationery pollution source that the obligation of issuing an integrated license, i.e. developing a study on the impact on the environment, is not prescribed for can start working after obtaining the license for work.

The license from Paragraph 1 of this Article is issued by the body competent for the matters of the environment protection in the form of resolution.

A complaint can be stated upon the first instance resolution of the competent body of the autonomous province and the competent body of an LSG unit from Paragraph 2 of this Article.

Ministry's first instance resolution from Paragraph 2 of this Article is final in the administrative procedure and an administrative dispute can be initiated against it.

Together with the request of issuing the license from Paragraph 1 of this Article, a license for use or technical documentation for that pollution source is submitted and also other documentation required for bringing the resolution, upon the competent body request.

Competent body issued the license from Paragraph 1 of this Article if they identify the following:

- 1) that the operator has implemented all planned technical-technological and other measures of protecting the air from the pollution
- 2) that the emissions of the pollutants from that stationery pollution source are below the prescribed emission limit values, i.e. that the air quality shall not be worsened by this stationery pollution source operation.

The competent body shall temporarily approve the operation of the pollution source from Paragraph 1 of this Article in order to gain the results of measurement the emissions and/or level of the pollutants, if these measurements have not been taken during the probation work.

License for work from Paragraph 1 of this Article states that the conditions for protecting the air from the pollution are met, approves the work of the stationery pollution source and, based on the results of the taken measurements in accordance with Paragraph 7 of this Article, identifies the frequency of measurement the emission and/or level of the pollutants.

Work prohibition

Article 57

The work of a newly built or reconstructed stationery air pollution source, as well as performing the other activities in an open space that can lead to the uncontrolled release of the pollutants, is banned, until the license for work from Article 56 Paragraph 1 of this Law is obtained.

Operator's obligations

Article 58

The operator must do the following:

- 1) submit the data on the stationery pollution source and its every change (reconstruction) to the Ministry, i.e. Agency, competent autonomous province body and competent LSG unit body;
- 2) enable regular emission monitoring and keep records on that;
- 3) enable permanent measurement of the emission when prescribed for specific pollutants and/or pollution sources, independently, through automatic machines for permanent measurement, with the Ministry agreement;
- 4) enable control measurements of the emission through an authorised legal entity, if performing the measurement independently;
- 5) enable prescribed occasional emission measurements, through an authorised legal entity, twice a year, if not exercising a permanent measurement;
- 6) provide air quality monitoring upon the order of a competent inspection body, independently or through an authorised legal entity;
- 7) keep records on the exercised measurements with the data on measurement locations, results and frequency of measurements and submit the data in the prescribed written report form to the Ministry, i.e. Agency, competent autonomous province body and competent LSG body, for the following measurements: from Paragraph 1 points 2 and 3 of this Article once in three months within 15 days after the trimester finishes, from Paragraph 1 Point 5 of this Article within 30 days after the exercised measurement, for annual measurements in the form of the annual report at the latest by January 31 of the running year for the previous calendar year;
- 8) keep records on type and quality of raw materials, fuel and waste in the combustion process;
- 9) keep records on the work of installations for preventing or decreasing the pollutants emission, as well as measurement installations for emission measurement.

The operator must implement the measures for decreasing the pollutants decreasing, determined by the plan for its own stationery air pollution sources, at their own cost.

VI. MATTERS OF MEASUREMENT THE EMISSIONS AND LEVEL OF THE POLLUTANTS IN THE AIR

Authorised legal entities

Article 59

Authorised legal entities having a license for air quality monitoring must exercise the air quality measurements in accordance with the act from Article 9 Paragraph 3 and Article 18 Paragraph 1 of this Law.

Authorised legal entities having a license for measurement the emission from the stationery polluting sources must exercise the emission measurement in accordance with the act from Articles 41 and 42 of this Article.

Legal entity from Article 15 Paragraph 8 must monitor the work of automatic stations and collect the data in accordance with act from Article 9 Paragraph 3 and Article 18 Paragraph 1 of this Law.

License for legal entities

Article 60

Authorised legal entities from Article 59 Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Law can exercise the measurement after being issued a license by the Ministry, if they meet the conditions in terms of staff, equipment and space, as well as if they are technically enabled according to the requirements of the standard SRPS ISO 17025.

More detailed conditions for issuing the license from Paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as conditions that need to be met by the legal entity from Article 15 Paragraph 8 of this Law, are all prescribed by the Minister.

License for measurement the air quality and/or emission shall be canceled if a licensed legal entity stops meeting the prescribed conditions and if it is assessed that the licensed legal entity does not exercise these tasks in accordance with the issued license and the acts from Article 9 Paragraph 3, Article 18 Paragraph 1 of this Law, i.e. Articles 41 and 42 of this Law.

A complaint cannot be made upon the resolution by which the license from Paragraph 1 of this Article is issued or cancelled, but an administrative dispute can be initiated.

Agreement for the operators

Article 61

The operator exercising the air quality and/or emission measurement independently must do that in accordance with the acts from Article 9 Paragraph 3 and Article 18 Paragraph 1 of this Law, i.e. Articles 41 and 42 of this Law.

Operator from Paragraph 1 of this Article must obtain the agreement from the Ministry in the resolution form , provided that, within their registered activity, they independently exercise the tasks of measurement the air quality and/or emission and that they are professionally and technically able according to the requirements of the standard SRPS ISO 17025.

More detailed conditions for issuing the agreement from Paragraph 2 of this Article are prescribed by the Minister in accordance with Article 60 Paragraph 2 of this Law.

Resolution from Paragraph 2 of this Article is final in the administrative procedure and against it an administrative dispute can be initiated.

Professional and technical capability

Article 62

Legal entity from Article 59 Paragraphs 1 and 2 and Article 61 Paragraph 1 of this Law can be issued a license, i.e. agreement for exercising the activities from Article 60 Paragraph 1 and Article 61 Paragraph 1 of this Law, provided that they are technically and professionally capable, which is proved by the statement issued by the national accreditation body.

Assessing the professional and technical capabilities from Paragraph 1 of this Article is done by the Accreditation body of Serbia.

Cancelling the license and agreement

Article 63

Based on the report of the environment protection inspector, the Ministry shall cancel the license from Article 60 Paragraph 1 of this Law, i.e. agreement from Article 61 Paragraph 2 of this Law.

A complaint cannot be made upon the administrative act from Paragraph 1 of this Article, but an administrative dispute can be initiated.

Revision of license and agreement

Article 64

Revision of the issued licenses, i.e. agreements, is exercised once a year or upon the request of the authorised legal entity, i.e. operator.

Once a year in "The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", the Ministry publishes the list of legal entities from Article 59 Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Law, who are issued a license from Article 60 Paragraph 1 of this Law.

VII. INFORMING AND REPORTING

Informing

Article 65

Competent body must inform the other bodies and organisations and public through electronic and printed media at least in one local magazine in each official language, as well as through Internet about the following:

- 1) air quality;
- 2) plans of air quality and postponing the reaching of limit value for nitrate dioxide, benzene and particulate matter PM10 for a certain period of time;
- 3) plans for reaching limit values in zones and agglomerations with the exceedance of limit values;
- 4) annual report on all pollutants included in this Law.

Content of information on air quality

Article 66

Information on the air quality from Article 65 Paragraph 1 of this Law specifically contain the following:

1) updated data on concentration of the pollutants in the air that are included in this Law, especially sulfur dioxide, nitrate dioxide, particulate matter (PM10), ground ozone and carbon monoxide;

2) average values of concentrations in the air in the average period for ground ozone, limit values for protecting the people's health, alert thresholds, critical levels for vegetation protection, target and limit value for PM2,5.

In event of exceeding the alert and information threshold, the competent body informs the public about the location or area of exceedance, type of concentration exceeded (information and alert threshold), time of beginning and duration of exceedance, highest concentration per one hour, i.e. highest middle concentration for eight hours in event of ground ozone, geographical area where the exceedance of information threshold and/or alert threshold is expected, forecasts for the upcoming period with expected pollution changes with the change assessment, data for especially sensitive population groups, possible effects on health and recommended behaviour (data on especially sensitive groups, description of possible symptoms, taking the recommended measures, new information on the current situation) and data on preventive measures for pollution decrease.

In event of the assessed continuation of the exceedance, the competent body shall implement the practical measures.

Timelines for informing the public

Article 67

The competent body informs the public about the following:

1) air quality, in the form of the Annual report on the air quality condition, until July 31 of the current year for the previous one, and after 2012 until February 28 of the current for the previous year;

2) plans of air quality and postponing the reaching of limit value for nitrite dioxide, benzene and particulate matter PM10 for the certain period of time, within 8 days after the adoption;

3) plans for reaching limit values in zones and agglomerations with the exceedance of limit values, within 8 days after the adoption.

The Annual Report on the air quality condition in The Republic of Serbia is prepared and published by the Agency.

Once a month, the Agency publishes the report about the air quality condition, based on the data from the state and local networks.

VIII. INFORMATION SYSTEM

Content of the air quality information system

Article 68

Air quality information system is the integral part of a single information system of the environment protection and contains the following:

1) data of the state and local networks for monitoring the air quality, as well as the data obtained by the measurement by operators;

2) data on the substances that deplete the ozone layer;

3) data from the National inventory of the emission of greenhouse gases and removed amounts of these gases through sinks;

- 4) data from the national Inventory of accidentally released long term organic polluting substances;
- 5) measures and plans for protecting and improving the air quality;
- 6) measures and plans for alleviating the climate changes;
- 7) measures and plans for the ozone layer protection;
- 8) data on exceeding the alert thresholds and measures of protecting the people's health and environment in such cases;
- 9) data on the state administration bodies and authorised legal entities exercising the tasks of monitoring the air quality and measurement the level of the pollutants and emission;
- 10) data from the register of the air pollution sources;
- 11) data on exercised inspection oversight and measures prescribed;
- 12) other data of importance of the air quality.

The Government prescribes the methodology of data collection for the National inventory of accidentally released long term organic polluting substances.

Air quality information system for the Republic of Serbia is managed by the Agency.

State bodies and organisations, operators and authorised legal entities must timely and without charges submit the data from their competence, as well as the other data required for managing the air quality information system, to the Agency, with the aim of developing plans and reports, in accordance with this Law.

The Agency must collect and input the collected data in the air quality information system according to the prescribed procedure.

Exchanging the information and data from the information system

Article 69

The data from the air quality information system are used for exchanging the information on measurement locations in state and local networks, measurement techniques, as well as for exchanging the data obtained through monitoring the air quality in the state and local networks and data about the emissions from the air pollution sources, for the needs of reporting in accordance with the agreed international obligations.

The Minister prescribes the manner of information exchange from Paragraph 1 of this Article.

Mediation in data exchange

Article 70

The Ministry mediates and exchanges the data on air quality and emissions with international organisations and other countries in accordance with the confirmed international contracts.

The Agency mediates and exchanges the data with the European Agency for Environment Protection and European Network for Information and Monitoring.

IX. FUNDING THE PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF AIR QUALITY

Funding sources

Article 71

Resources for funding the protection and improvement of the air quality are provided in the Republic of Serbia budget and from the incomes of the Environment Protection Fund in accordance with the law which regards the environment protection, from the operators

obligations in accordance with the law and other sources in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Resources for funding the protection and improvement of the air quality are also provided from an autonomous province and LSG unit budgets, as well as from the incomes of the Environment Protection Fund realized at the autonomous province or LSG unit territory, in accordance with the law which regards the environment protection.

Using the resources

Article 72

Resources from Article 71 of this Law are used for:

- 1) assessing the air quality and sorting the zones and agglomerations by the air quality categories;
- 2) maintaining, functioning and development of the state network;
- 3) realization of the programme of controlling the air quality in state network;
- 4) special purpose measurement;
- 5) implementing measures for decreasing the effect of the polluted air to the climate change and ozone layer protection;
- 6) exercising the obligations agreed in international contracts;
- 7) establishing and maintaining the register of the air pollution sources and air quality information system;
- 8) realization of action plan, plans of air quality and short term action plans;
- 9) funding and/or co-funding of professional and scientific research needed for the achievement of this law's aims;
- 10) co-funding of the investments that shall contribute to the significant decrease of air pollution;
- 11) funding and/or co-funding of other projects, programmes and measures with the aim of protecting and improving the air quality;
- 12) encouraging the cleaner technologies and implementation of the best available techniques for the work of installations and exercising the activities;
- 13) implementation of technology and products decreasing the air pollution;
- 14) co-funding of preventive and intervention measures in extraordinary circumstances of air pollution and enabling for reaction in event of accident.

X. OVERSIGHT

Work oversight

Article 73

The Ministry exercises the oversight over the work of the Agency, competent autonomous province body, competent LSG unit body, as well as the authorised legal entities in the exercise of the entrusted tasks.

Inspection oversight

Article 74

Inspection oversight over the implementation of the provisions of this Law and regulations brought for its implementation is exercised by the Ministry, unless prescribed differently by this Law.

Inspection oversight is performed by an inspector for environment (further on: inspector) within the responsibilities determined by this Law.

Autonomous province is entrusted with the tasks of inspection oversight over the implementation of air protection measures against the pollution in facilities that the competent autonomous province body issues the permission for building, i.e. permission for use.

LSG unit is entrusted with the tasks of inspection oversight over the implementation of air protection measures against the pollution in facilities that the competent LSG unit body issues the permission for building, i.e. permission for use.

The City, i.e. the City of Belgrade is entrusted with the tasks of inspection oversight over the implementation of air protection measures against the pollution in facilities that the competent City, i.e. City of Belgrade body issues the permission for building, i.e. permission for use.

Rights and duties of an inspector

Article 75

While exercising the tasks of inspection oversight, the inspector has the right and duty to determine the following:

- 1) if the pollution source is projected, built, equipped, used and maintained in such manner that the emission is in the prescribed limits;
- 2) if the prescribed, i.e. ordered measures have been taken in event of exceeding the limit values of emission and/or level of the pollutants in the air;
- 3) if the operator has obtained the license for the work of the stationery pollution source before the work started;
- 4) if the work of the stationery pollution source or other activity is implemented against the prescribed prohibition;
- 5) if the operator has provided the prescribed measurement of the emissions and/or the level of the pollutants in the air and if they keep record on the taken measurement;
- 6) if the operator keeps records on type of raw materials and fuel;
- 7) if the operator keeps records on the work of the machines for preventing or decreasing the emission of the pollutants and measurement installations for emission measurement and if these installations have been placed and maintained in accordance with this Law;
- 8) if the tasks of measurement the emissions and monitoring the air quality are exercised as prescribed;
- 9) if the substances that deplete the ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases, as well as products containing them or have been produced by using them, are dealt with in accordance with this Law;
- 10) if the tasks of servicing and pulling out from use, i.e. collecting, renewing and elaborating are exercised by persons with licenses, as well as if these persons meet the conditions prescribed;
- 11) if the prescribed measures for manufacturing, releasing into the air, selling, import, export and use of the substances that deplete the ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases, as well as products containing them, have been taken, i.e. if the allowed annual amounts have been exceeded and if the substances are used for the allowed purposes;
- 12) if the import and export of substances that deplete the ozone layer and the fluorinated greenhouse gases are exercised based on the license and is records kept on that;
- 13) if it was acted in accordance with the inspector's order;
- 14) if there are implemented also other prescribed measures for preventing and decreasing the air pollution.

Inspector's authorizations

Article 76

In exercising the tasks from Article 75 of this Law, the inspector is authorised to do the following:

- 1) order the implementation of the prescribed obligations within the specified timeline and temporarily prohibit the work in event the order has not been implemented within the timeline;
- 2) temporarily prohibit the work of the stationery pollution source or order the implementation of other appropriate protection measures until the emission and levels of the pollutants in the air are brought to prescribed limit values;
- 3) order the obtaining of the emission and/or pollutants in the air measurement results through an authorised legal entity and temporarily prohibit the work if the measurement results have not been submitted within the specified timeline;
- 4) order the control measurement of the emission and/or the level of pollutants in the air through another authorised legal entity, when the operator exercises measurement independently or through a certain legal entity, and the results of the exercised measurement provide grounds for that;
- 5) propose the cancelation of the authorization for exercising the tasks of measurement the emission and/or monitoring the air quality if these tasks have not been exercised in accordance with the law;
- 6) prohibit the work of the stationery pollution source or any other activity exercised against this Law;
- 7) prohibit dealing with substances that deplete the ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases, as well as products containing these substances or are produced by using them against this Law;
- 8) prohibit the tasks of servicing and pulling out from use, i.e. collecting, renewing and alternating the products containing substances that deplete the ozone layer or fluorinated greenhouse gases, if they are assessed as being exercised by a person not having a license for it, i.e. propose the cancelation of the license for exercising these tasks, if the person stops meeting the conditions;
- 9) forbid import and/or export of substances that deplete the ozone layer or fluorinated greenhouse gases that the license has not been issued for;
- 10) in the procedure of forced resolution exercise, close and seal the stationery pollution source or identify other manner of forced exercise in accordance with the Law;
- 11) order the removal of other identified irregularities or exercise of other prescribed obligations in the defined timeline.

In exercising the oversight over the implementation of measures of air protection from pollution, the inspector also has authorizations established by other provisions.

After each inspection review and activities, the inspector keeps records containing the finding about the condition, proposed and ordered measures, and submits the records to the legal entity or entrepreneur where the review was exercised.

In event of taking extremely urgent measures in order to remove the direct danger for the lives and health of people, the inspector can bring the resolution from Paragraph 1 of this Article also in spoken manner (orally) and order it to be implemented without delay.

Oral resolution shall be issued also in the written form at the latest within eight days after the request has been submitted, if required by the party.

Request for submitting the written resolution can be submitted within two months after the spoken resolution has been brought.

Obligations of the operator, other legal entity and entrepreneur in the act of inspection oversight

Article 77

Operator, other legal entity and entrepreneur must provide the following to the inspector during the oversight:

- 1) review of business and other premises where the activities are performed, as well as the review of the facilities, installations, machines, files, etc;
- 2) presence of at least one employee authorised for providing the information, notifications, as well as giving the data, acts, records and other documentation;
- 3) insight into the implemented air protection measures.

Operator, other legal entity and entrepreneur must act in line with the inspector's order.

XI. COMPETENCE FOR RESOLVING UPON THE COMPLAINT

Article 78

Upon the resolution of the inspector from Article 76 Paragraph 1 of this Law, a complaint can be submitted to the Minister within 15 days after the resolution has been received.

The complaint upon the inspector's resolution does not postpone its exercise.

The Minister decides about the complaint upon the first instance resolution by the competent body of the municipality, i.e. city, i.e. the City of Belgrade, which has been brought while exercising the entrusted tasks.

The competent body of autonomous province decides about the complaint upon the first instance resolution by the competent body of the municipality, i.e. city from the autonomous province territory.

The Minister decides about the complaint upon the first instance resolution by the competent body of the autonomous province.

The Minister, i.e. competent body of autonomous province, decides about the complaint upon the first instance resolution within 30 days after the complaint submission.

The Government decides about the first instance resolution of the Ministry.

XII. PENALTIES

Business offense

Article 79

Fine with the amount from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 dinars shall be declared for the legal entity because of the business offense in following cases:

- 1) if they do not implement the measures with the aim of decreasing the emissions of volatile organic compounds (Article 44 Paragraph 1 and Article 45 Paragraph 1);
- 2) if they produce substances that deplete the ozone layer (Article 53 Paragraph 1 Point 1);
- 3) if they import and/or export substances that deplete the ozone layer, i.e. products and equipment containing them, and which are identified by ratified international contract from the countries, i.e. into the countries that are not the signing parties of that contract (Article 53 Paragraph 1 Point 2);

- 4) if they import and/or export and market the substances that deplete the ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases without license (Article 53 Paragraph 1 point 3);
- 5) if they project, build and/or produce, equip, use and maintain the sources of air pollution that release pollutants into the air in the amount higher than emission limit value (Article 55 Paragraph 1);
- 6) if they do not remove defect or disturbance, i.e. do not adjust the work to the new situation or not stop the technological process, in order to bring the emission to the allowed limits as soon as possible in accordance with Article 55 Paragraph 2 of this Law
- 7) if they do not take technical-technological measures or do not stop the technological process, in order to bring the concentrations of the pollutants to the prescribed limit values of the level in accordance with Article 55 Paragraph 3 of this Law;
- 8) if they do not implement the measures that can lead to the odour reduction, although the concentration of the emitted matters in waste gas is below the limit value in accordance with Article 55 Paragraph 4 of this Law;
- 9) if the newly built or reconstructed stationary air pollution source starts working without license for work from Article 56 Paragraph 1 of this Law;
- 10) if they do not provide the regular emission monitoring nor keep records on that (Article 58 Paragraph 1 Point 2);
- 11) if they do not enable the permanent emission measurement in event they are prescribed for specific pollutants and/or pollution sources independently, through automatic machines for permanent measurement (Article 58 Paragraph 1 Point 3);
- 12) if they do not enable control measurements of the emission through an authorised legal entity, if emission measurements are exercised independently (Article 58 Paragraph 1 Point 4);
- 13) if they do not provide prescribed occasional emission measurements, through an authorised legal entity, twice a year, unless exercising the permanent emission measurement (Article 58 Paragraph 1 Point 5);
- 14) if they do not enable the air quality monitoring upon the order of the competent inspection body, independently or through an authorised legal entity (Article 58 Paragraph 1 Point 6).

For the business offense from Paragraph 1 of this Article a fine can be declared in line with the amount of the harm done, obligation not exercised or the value of goods or other issue that is the object of this offense, up to the amount twenty times higher than the harm done, obligation not exercised or the value of goods or other issue that is the object of this offense.

For the business offense from Paragraph 1 of this Article, also a legal entity's responsible person shall be declared a fine with the amount from 100,000 to 200,000 dinars.

Protective measures

Article 80

For the business offense from Article 79 of this Law a protective measure can also be declared:

- 1) prohibition for the legal entity to perform a certain business for the period of five to ten years;
- 2) prohibition for the responsible person to perform specific duties for the period of three to ten years.

Misdemeanours

Article 81

Fine with the amount from 500,000 to 1,000,000 dinars shall be declared for the legal entity in following cases:

- 1) if they do not develop the Operator's plan for decreasing the stationery sources emission from Article 39 Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Law;
- 2) if they do not provide the staff training in accordance with the professional education programme in accordance with Article 51 Paragraph 3 of this Law;
- 3) if they perform the activities of manufacturing, maintaining and/or repairing the products containing substances that deplete the ozone layer without the Ministry's license (Article 51 Paragraph 4);
- 4) if they import and/or export and market the new products and equipment that use the controlled substances that deplete the ozone layer apart from chlorofluorohydrocarbons (Article 53 Paragraph 1 Point 4);
- 5) if they release substances that deplete the ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases (Article 53 Paragraph 1 Point 5);
- 6) if they load the systems that use fluorinated greenhouse gases with substances that deplete the ozone layer (Article 53 Paragraph 1 Point 6);
- 7) if they do the wash out with substances that deplete the ozone layer (Article 53 Paragraph 1 Point 7);
- 8) if they market and use tanks for one-off use where the substances that deplete the ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases are stored (Article 53 Paragraph 1 Point 8);
- 9) if they retail market the substances that deplete the ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases (Article 53 Paragraph 1 Point 9);
- 10) if they do not submit the data on the stationery air pollution source and each its change (reconstruction) to the Ministry, i.e. Agency, competent autonomous province body and competent LSG unit body (Article 58 Paragraph 1 Point 1);
- 11) if they do not keep records on the exercised measurement with the data on measurement locations, results and frequency (Article 58 Paragraph 1 Point 7);
- 12) if they do not keep records on the type and quality of raw materials, fuel and waste in the combustion process (Article 58 Paragraph 1 Point 8);
- 13) if they do not keep records on the work of machines for preventing or decreasing the pollutants emission, as well as measurement installations for emission measurement (Article 58 Paragraph 1 Point 9);
- 14) if they do not perform the air quality and/or emission measurement in accordance with Article 59 of this Law;
- 15) if they start exercising the measurement before being issued a license by the Ministry (Article 60 Paragraph 1);
- 16) if they do not perform the air quality and/or emission measurement in accordance with Article 61 Paragraph 1 of this Law;
- 17) if they start exercising the measurement before getting the agreement by the Ministry (Article 61 Paragraph 2).

For the misdemeanour from Paragraph 1 of this Article a fine can be declared in line with the amount of the harm done, obligation not exercised or the value of goods or other issue that is the object of this offense, up to the amount twenty times higher than these values.

For the misdemeanour from Paragraph 1 of this Article, also a legal entity's responsible person shall be punished with the amount from 25,000 to 50,000 dinars.

For the misdemeanour from Paragraph 1 of this Article, a legal entity can also be declared a protective measure of forbidding the exercise of a specific activity for the period of up to three years, and the responsible person to exercise specific tasks for a period of up to a year.

Article 82

Fine with the amount from 250,000 to 500,000 dinars shall be declared for the entrepreneur for a misdemeanour in following cases:

- 1) if they do not develop the Operator's plan for decreasing the stationary sources emission from Article 39 Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Law;
- 2) if they do not implement the measures with the aim of decreasing the volatile organic compounds emission (Article 44 Paragraph 1 and Article 45 Paragraph 1);
- 3) if they do not provide the staff training in accordance with the professional education programme in accordance with Article 51 Paragraph 3 of this Law;
- 4) if they perform the activities of manufacturing, maintaining and/or repairing the products containing substances that deplete the ozone layer without the Ministry's license (Article 51 Paragraph 4);
- 5) if they produce substances that deplete the ozone layer (Article 53 Paragraph 1 Point 1);
- 6) if they import and/or export substances that deplete the ozone layer, i.e. products and equipment containing them, and which are identified by ratified international contracts from the countries, i.e. into the countries that are not the signing parties of that contract (Article 53 Paragraph 1 Point 2);
- 7) if they import and/or export and market the substances that deplete the ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases without license (Article 53 Paragraph 1 Point 3);
- 8) if they import and/or export and market the new products and equipment that use the controlled substances that deplete the ozone layer apart from chlorofluorohydrocarbons (Article 53 Paragraph 1 Point 4);
- 9) if they release substances that deplete the ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases (Article 53 Paragraph 1 Point 5);
- 10) if they load the systems that use fluorinated greenhouse gases with substances that deplete the ozone layer (Article 53 Paragraph 1 Point 6);
- 11) if they do the wash out with substances that deplete the ozone layer (Article 53 Paragraph 1 Point 7);
- 12) if they market and use tanks for one-off use where the substances that deplete the ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases are stored (Article 53 Paragraph 1 Point 8);
- 13) if they retail market the substances that deplete the ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases (Article 53 Paragraph 1 Point 9);
- 14) if they do not remove defect or disturbance, i.e. do not adjust the work to the new situation or not stop the technological process, in order to bring the emission to the allowed limits as soon as possible in accordance with Article 55 Paragraph 2 of this Law;
- 15) if they do not take technical-technological measures or do not stop the technological process, in order to bring the concentrations of the pollutants to the prescribed limit values of the level in accordance with Article 55 Paragraph 3 of this Law;

- 16) if they do not implement the measures that can lead to the odour reduction, although the concentration of the emitted matters in waste gas is below the limit value in accordance with Article 55 Paragraph 4 of this Law;
- 17) if they do not submit the data on the stationery air pollution source and each its change (reconstruction) to the Ministry, i.e. Agency, competent autonomous province body and competent LSG unit body (Article 58 paragraph 1 Point 1);
- 18) if they do not provide the regular emission monitoring and do not keep records on that (Article 58 Paragraph 1 Point 2);
- 19) if they do not enable the permanent emission measurement in event they are prescribed for specific pollutants and/or pollution sources independently, through automatic machines for permanent measurement (Article 58 Paragraph 1 Point 3);
- 20) if they do not enable control measurement of the emission through an authorised legal entity, if emission measurements are exercised independently (Article 58 Paragraph 1 Point 4);
- 21) if they do not provide prescribed occasional emission measurement, through an authorised legal entity, twice a year, unless exercising the permanent emission measurement (Article 58 Paragraph 1 Point 5);
- 22) if they do not enable the air quality monitoring upon the order of the competent inspection body, independently or through an authorised legal entity (Article 58 Paragraph 1 Point 6);
- 23) if they do not keep records on the exercised measurement with the data on measurement locations, results and frequency (Article 58 paragraph 1 Point 7);
- 24) if they do not keep records on the type and quality of raw materials, fuel and waste in the combustion process (Article 58 paragraph 1 Point 8);
- 25) if they do not keep records on the work of machines for preventing or decreasing the pollutants emission, as well as measurement installations for emission measurement (Article 58 paragraph 1 Point 9);
- 26) if they start exercising the measurement before getting the agreement by the Ministry (Article 61 Paragraph 2).

For the misdemeanour from Paragraph 1 of this Article a fine can be declared in line with the amount of the harm done, obligation not exercised or the value of goods or other issue that is the object of this offense, up to the amount twenty times higher than these values.

For the misdemeanour from Paragraph 1 of this Article, a legal entity can also be declared a protective measure of forbidding the exercise of a specific activity for the period of up to three years.

Article 83

Fine with the amount from 25,000 to 50,000 dinars shall be declared for the responsible person, i.e. holder of public authorisations and authorised legal entity in the state administration, autonomous province and LSG unit body, for a misdemeanour in following cases:

- 1) if they do not provide the air quality monitoring (Article 9 Paragraph 2);
- 2) if they do not exercise the air quality monitoring in state network in accordance with the Air Quality Control Programme (Article 13 Paragraph 3);
- 3) if they do not exercise the air quality monitoring in local network in accordance with the programme brought by the competent autonomous province body and a competent LSG unit body for their territory (Article 15 paragraph 3);

- 4) if they do not exercise the special purpose measurement through competent bodies of state administration or an authorised legal entity (Article 16 Paragraph 3);
- 5) if they do not submit the data on the air quality obtained through controlling the air form state and local networks, as well as special purpose measurement, to the Agency in the prescribed timeline (Article 17 paragraph 1);
- 6) if they do not inform the public through radio, TV, daily newspapers, Internet and/or other appropriate manner about the exceeded amounts of air quality requirements from Article 18 Paragraph 1 or about the alert thresholds of specific pollutants (Article 23);
- 7) if they do not bring Air Quality Plans in accordance with Article 31 of this Law;
- 8) if they do not bring short term action plans in events from Article 33 of this Law;
- 9) if they do not make short term action plans and information on their implementation available to the public and interested organisations (Article 35);
- 10) if they do not keep records on import/export, market and use of substances that deplete the ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases, i.e. products containing them, legal entities, i.e. entrepreneurs performing the activities of import/export, marketing, manufacturing and maintaining the products containing these substances, collecting, renewing and alternating the substances that deplete the ozone layer and fluorinated greenhouse gases (Article 54).

For the misdemeanour from Paragraph 1 of this Article, a responsible person, i.e. holder of public authorisations and authorised legal entity in the state administration, autonomous province and LSG unit body, can be, together with the fine, also declared a protective measure of forbidding exercising certain tasks for the period of up to a year.

XIII. TRANSITIONAL AND CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 84

Air Protection Strategy shall be brought within two years after this Law comes into force. National Programme for Gradual Decrease of Annual National Emission Ceilings of the pollutants shall be brought within a year after EU identifies the annual national emission ceilings for the Republic of Serbia.

By-laws for the implementation of this Law shall be brought within a year after this Law comes into force, apart from the by-laws from Article 44 Paragraph 2, Article 45 Paragraph 3 and Article 52 Paragraph 1, which shall be brought within two years after this Law comes into force.

Article 85

Air quality shall be assessed in accordance with the provisions of this Law within two years after this Law comes into force.

Air quality information system shall be brought within two years after this Law comes into force.

Article 86

Legal entities authorised for measurement the air quality and/or emission based on the Law regarding the environment must submit the request for being issued a license for exercising the tasks of measurement the air quality and/or emission within 30 days after the act from Article 60 Paragraph 2 of this Law comes into force; otherwise, the issued authorization is no longer valid.

Operator performing air quality and/or emission measurement independently must submit the request for obtaining the agreement for exercising the tasks of air quality and/or

emission measurement within 30 days after the act from Article 61 Paragraph 3 of this Law comes into force.

Article 87

Until the by-laws are brought, based on the authorizations from this Law appropriate by-laws brought in line with the Law on Environment shall be implemented („Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, no. 66/91, 83/92, 53/93- law, 67/93-law, 48/94-law, 53/95 and 135/04).

Article 88

Procedures initiated in line with the provisions of the Law on Environment („Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, no. 66/91, 83/92, 53/93- law, 67/93-law, 48/94-law, 53/95 and 135/04) shall be closed in line with the provisions of that Law.

Article 89

On the day when this Law comes into force, provisions regulation the air protection from the Law on Environment („Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”, no. 66/91, 83/92, 53/93- law, 67/93-law, 48/94-law, 53/95 and 135/04) shall not be valid anymore.

Article 90

This Law shall come into force on the eighth day after being published in the „Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”.