

LAW ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Published in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 135/2004 ("Službeni glasnik Republike Srbije", br. 135/04)

I. BASIC PROVISIONS

Subject of regulation

Article 1

This Law regulates the impact assessment procedure for projects that may have significant effects on the environment, the contents of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Study, the participation of authorities and organisations concerned, the public participation, transboundary exchange of information for projects that may have significant impact on the environment of another state, supervision and other issues of relevance to impact assessment.

The provisions of this Law do not apply to projects designated for national defence purposes.

Meaning of terms

Article 2

The terms used in this Law shall have the following meaning:

- 1) **Public means** one or more natural or legal persons, their associations, organisations or groups;
- 2) **Competent authority** means the authority responsible for carrying out the environmental impact assessment procedure within the functions set forth by this Law, i.e.:
 - The Ministry responsible for environmental protection matters (hereinafter: the Ministry) – for those projects for which the permit for project implementation is under the responsibility of the Republic authority;
 - The Provincial authority responsible for environmental protection matters – for those projects for which the permit for project implementation is under the responsibility of the authority of the autonomous province;
 - The local self-government authority responsible for environmental protection matters – for those projects for which the permit for project implementation is under the responsibility of the local self-government authority;
- 3) **Project developer** means the applicant for a permit or an approval for construction or reconstruction of structures or for other interventions in nature and the environment;

4) **Project** means:

- The execution of construction works, installation of facilities, plants and equipment, their reconstruction, removal and/or change in technology, work process technology, raw material, production material, energy and waste;
- Other interventions in nature and in the environment, including the extraction of mineral resources;

5) **Environmental impact assessment** means a preventive measure of environmental protection, based on the elaboration of a Study, public consultation and participation and analyses of alternative measures, with the aim of collecting data, of foreseeing the harmful effects of certain projects on the environment and human health, flora and fauna, soil, water, air, climate and landscape, material and cultural resources and the interactive effects of these elements, and of determining and proposing measures that may be implemented in order to prevent, reduce or eliminate such harmful effects, having in mind the feasibility of these projects (hereinafter: impact assessment);

6) **Environmental impact assessment study** means the document analysing and evaluating the qualitative elements of the environment and their sensitivity within certain areas, the interactive effects of the existing and planned activities, foreseeing the direct and indirect harmful effects of projects on elements of the environment, as well as measures and conditions for prevention, reduction and elimination of harmful effects on the environment and human health (hereinafter: EIA Study);

7) **Public concerned** includes the public affected by or likely to be affected by the project, including non-governmental organisations that promote environmental protection and are registered with the competent authority;

8) **Authorities and organisations concerned** means the authorities and organisations of the Republic, the Autonomous Province, local selfgovernment and companies granted the authority to set conditions and issue permits, authorisations and approvals for the construction of structures, for planning and spatial regulation, for environmental status monitoring, and for the execution of activities for protection and use of natural and manmade resources.

Subject of the impact assessment

Article 3

The subjects of the impact assessment are planned projects and projects being implemented, changes in technology, reconstruction, the extension of capacity, the termination of operations, and the removal of projects that may have significant impact on the environment.

The subjects of the impact assessment are also the projects that have been realised without the elaboration of the EIA Study and that do not have a construction or utilisation permit (hereinafter: impact assessment of the current status).

Impact assessments shall be elaborated for projects in the fields of industry, mining, energy production, transport, tourism, agriculture, forestry, water management, waste management and utility services, as well as for all the projects that are planned in areas with protected natural resources of special value and within the protected zones of immobile cultural resources.

Projects requiring impact assessment

Article 4

The Government of the Republic of Serbia (hereinafter: the Government) shall prescribe:

- 1) A list of projects for which an impact assessment is mandatory;
- 2) A list of projects for which an impact assessment may be required.

The competent authority shall decide on the need for an impact assessment of projects referred to in Par. 1, point 2) of this Article by applying the defined criteria.

The regulations referred to in Par. 1 of this Article shall describe those projects and define the criteria for decision-making on the need for impact assessment referred to in Par. 1, point 2) of this Article.

The obligation to obtain the impact assessment approval

Article 5

A developer may not commence the project implementation without having previously completed the impact assessment procedure and obtained the approval of the EIA Study from the competent authority.

II. IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

Phases in the impact assessment procedure

Article 6

The impact assessment procedure is composed for the following phases:

- 1) The decision on the need for an impact assessment of projects referred to in Article 4, par. 1, point 2 of this Law;
- 2) The definition of the content and scope of an impact assessment;
- 3) The decision on the approval for an EIA Study.

Collecting data, information and documentation

Article 7

The competent authorities and other authorities and organisations shall provide upon the developer's request, the necessary data, information and documentation of significance to the identification and assessment of potential

direct and indirect effects of the project on the environment within 15 days from the receipt of such a request.

When the authority or organisation does not provide the requested data, information and documentation, it shall inform the developer accordingly by means of a written notice within the period referred to in par. 1 of this Article.

1. Decision on the need for an impact assessment

The application for a decision on the need for an impact assessment

Article 8

The developer of a project for which the impact assessment may be required shall submit an application to the competent authority for a decision on the need for an impact assessment (hereinafter: the application for a decision on the need for an impact assessment).

The application for a decision on the need for an impact assessment shall contain:

- 1) The description of the site;
- 2) The outline of project characteristics;
- 3) The description of potential effects on the environment of the project;
- 4) Other data and documentation.

The Minister responsible for environmental protection matters (the Minister) shall prescribe more precisely the content of the application for a decision on the need for an impact assessment.

Checking the completeness of the application for a decision on the need for an impact assessment

Article 9

When the application for a decision on the need for an impact assessment is incomplete, the competent authority shall request additional data, information and documentation from the project developer and set the time limits for their submission.

If the project developer fails to submit the additional data, information and documentation within the granted time limit, the competent authority shall refuse the application for a decision on the need for an impact assessment as incomplete, except in the case referred to in Article 7, par. 2 of this Law.

Decision making on the application for a decision on the need for an impact assessment

Article 10

The competent authority shall inform the authorities, organisations, and public concerned about the submitted application for a decision on the need for an impact assessment within ten days from the date of receipt of the complete application.

The notice referred to in par. 1 of this Article shall contain in particular the information on:

- 1) The project developer;
- 2) The title, type and site of the planned project;
- 3) The place and time when it will be possible to obtain the insight into the data, information and documentation contained in the project developer's application;
- 4) The nature of the decision to be made by the authority on the submitted application;
- 5) The title and address of the competent authority.

The project developer, the authorities and organisations, and the public concerned may submit their opinions within ten days from the date of receipt of the notice referred to in par. 1 of this Article.

The competent authority shall decide on the application within 15 days from the expiry of the period set out in par. 3 of this Article, taking into account the opinions of the authorities, organisations and the public concerned.

The right to appeal

Article 11

The developer and the public concerned shall be entitled to file a complaint against the decision of the competent authority on the application for a decision on the need for an impact assessment.

The complaint referred to in par. 1 of this Article shall be submitted to the competent authority of the second instance in accordance with the law regulating environmental protection.

The competent authority of the second instance shall decide on the complaint within 20 days from the date of receipt of the complaint.

2. Decision on the scope and content of the EIA Study

The application for a decision on the scope and content of the EIA Study

Article 12

The developer of a project that is subject to a mandatory impact assessment, and of a project for which the competent authority has determined that an impact assessment is required, shall submit the application for a decision on the scope and content of the EIA Study.

The application for a decision on the scope and content of the EIA Study shall contain:

- 1) The data on the project developer;
- 2) The description of the project;
- 3) The outline of the main alternatives that have been studied;
- 4) The description of the environmental elements likely to be affected;
- 5) The description of likely significant adverse effects of the project;
- 6) The description of measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and eliminate any significant adverse effects;
- 7) The non-technical summary of data listed in points 2) to 6);
- 8) The data on potential difficulties encountered by the project developer in the process of collection of data and documentation;
- 9) Other data, information and documentation.

The Minister shall prescribe more precisely the content of an application for a decision on the scope and content of the EIA Study.

Checking the completeness of the application for a decision on the scope and content of the EIA Study

Article 13

The competent authority shall act in the way defined in Article 9 of this Law upon the receipt of the application for a decision on the scope and content of the EIA Study.

Decision on the application

Article 14

The competent authority shall inform the authorities, organisations, and the public concerned about the application within ten days from the date of receipt of the application for a decision on the scope and content of the EIA Study.

The authorities, organisations and the public concerned may submit their opinions on the application with regards to the application within 20 days from the date of receipt of notice referred to in par. 1 of this Article.

Within 15 days from the expiry of the period referred to in par. 2 of this Article, the competent authority shall make a decision on the scope and content of the EIA Study, taking into account the opinions of the authorities, organisations and the public concerned.

The competent authority shall deliver the decision referred to in Par. 3 of this Article to the developer and inform the authorities, organisations and the public concerned about such decision within three days from the date on which the decision was made.

The right to appeal against the decision made on the application for a decision on the scope and content of the EIA Study

Article 15

The project developer and public concerned shall be entitled to file a complaint against the decision of the competent authority on the application for a decision on the scope and content of the EIA Study.

The complaint referred to in par. 1 of this Article shall be submitted to the competent authority of the second instance in accordance with the law regulating environmental protection.

The competent authority of the second instance shall decide on the complaint within 20 days from the date of receipt of the complaint.

3. Decision on the EIA Study approval

The application for the EIA Study approval

Article 16

The project developer shall submit to the competent authority the application for the EIA Study approval (hereinafter: approval application) together with the EIA Study.

If the competent authority has decided on the scope and content of the EIA Study, the project developer shall submit the application for an approval within one year from the date of receipt of the final decision on the scope and content of the EIA Study.

If the project developer referred to in par. 2 of this Article submits the application for an approval after the expiry of the prescribed period, the competent authority shall decide on the application depending on the circumstances of the individual case.

Content of the EIA Study

Article 17

The EIA Study shall contain the following mandatory data, information and documents:

- 1) The data on project developer;
- 2) The description of the planned project site;
- 3) The description of the project;
- 4) The outline of the main alternatives studied by the project developer;
- 5) The outline of the environmental status at the site and its close vicinity (micro-location and macro-location);
- 6) The description of likely significant effects of the project on the environment;
- 7) The environmental impact assessment in cases of accidents;
- 8) The description of measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and, if possible, eliminate any significant adverse effects on the environment;
- 9) The programme of monitoring of impact on the environment;
- 10) The short non-technical summary of data listed in points 2) to 9);
- 11) The data on technical shortcomings, absence of the appropriate expertise and skills or, impossibility of obtaining the appropriate data.

The conditions and approval of other competent authorities and organisations obtained in accordance with special laws shall be attached to the EIA Study.

The EIA Study shall contain the basic data on the persons who participated in its elaboration, on the responsible person, date of completion, signature of the responsible person and validation of the signature by the seal of the authorised organisation that elaborated the Study.

The Minister shall prescribe more precisely the content of the EIA Study.

The obligation to conduct the EIA Study in the project realization permit or approval procedure

Article 18

The EIA Study shall be an integral part of the documentation necessary to obtain a permit or approval for commencement of the project realisation (construction, execution of works, changes in technology, changes of activities and other activities).

The EIA Study elaboration authorization

Article 19

The EIA Study may be carried out by legal persons and entrepreneurs who are inscribed in the appropriate register for the execution of planning and engineering activities and the elaboration of studies and analyses.

Legal persons and entrepreneurs referred to in par. 1 of this Article may entrust a multi-disciplinary team composed of persons qualified for analyses of each of the environmental elements with the task of the EIA Study elaboration.

Persons holding university degrees of the appropriate profile and having at least five years of experience in the particular field, or holding the title of the authorised designer, shall be considered qualified to carry out the EIA Study.

Public consultation, presentation and debate on the EIA Study

Article 20

The competent authority shall make the EIA Study available to public and arrange for a public presentation and debate on the Study.

Within seven days from the date of receipt of the application for the EIA Study approval, the competent authority shall inform the project developer, the authorities, organisations and the public concerned about the time and venue for public consultation, presentation and debate on the EIA Study.

Public debate may not be held sooner than 20 days from the date when the public was informed.

The project developer shall participate in the public presentation and debate on the EIA Study.

The Minister shall prescribe more precisely the procedure for public consultation, presentation and debate.

Modifications and amendments to the EIA Study

Article 21

Within 15 days from the completion of the public debate, the competent authority shall deliver to the project developer the report on the consultations, with proposals for modifications and amendments to the EIA Study based on the opinions of the authorities, organisations and the public concerned.

The project developer shall submit to the competent authority the EIA Study, which has been modified and amended, if necessary, in accordance with the

report on the consultations and proposals referred to in par. 1 of this Article within 15 days from the date of receipt of the same.

Within 15 days from the date of receipt of the modified and amended EIA Study, the competent authority shall submit the EIA Study to the Technical Commission together with the systematised report on the consultations of the authorities, organisations and the public concerned and the report on the completed impact assessment procedure.

Technical Commission

Article 22

The competent authority shall establish a Technical Commission for the purpose of the EIA Study evaluation.

The Chairman of the Technical Commission shall be selected from the employees or appointed persons of the competent authority.

Members of the Technical Commission may be persons with a university education corresponding to the profile, namely the field, and with the appropriate professional grade, appointed from:

- 1) The employees or appointed persons of the competent authority;
- 2) The employees or appointed persons of the authorities and organisations concerned;
- 3) Independent experts.

Members of the Technical Commission shall not be the persons who:

- 1) Have participated in the EIA Study elaboration that is the subject of evaluation;
- 2) Are founders of a juridical person or entrepreneurs who carried out the EIA Study or employees of such persons;
- 3) Are founders or employees of the project developer;
- 4) Are spouses, blood relatives up to the fourth level of kinship and relatives of spouses up to the second level of kinship of persons listed in points 1) to 3).

The competent authority may establish one or more Technical Commissions.

The EIA Study evaluation procedure

Article 23

The Technical Commission shall evaluate the EIA Study, together with the systematised report on the consultations of the authorities, organisations and the public concerned and the report on the completed impact assessment procedure, and evaluate the suitability of the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce or eliminate the likely harmful effects of the project on the environment at the specific site and its vicinity during the construction and

operation of the project, in cases of accidents, and upon the termination of the project operation.

The Chairman may invite to the session of the Commission the project developer, those who elaborated the EIA Study as well as the representatives of the competent authorities and organisations that issued the conditions, authorisations and opinions in the previous procedure.

The Technical Commission may demand that the project developer make certain modifications and amendments to the submitted EIA Study within a certain time limit.

The Technical Commission shall submit the report with the evaluation of the EIA Study and the proposed decision to the competent authority within 30 days from the date of receipt of the documentation from the competent authority.

The period referred to in par. 3 of this Article shall not be in effect during the period granted to the project developer to make modifications and amendments to the EIA Study.

The Minister shall prescribe more precisely the methods of work of the Technical Commission.

Decision on the EIA Study approval

Article 24

The competent authority shall adopt the decision granting the approval of the EIA Study or the refusal of the application for approval of the EIA Study, based on the completed EIA procedure and the report of the Technical Commission. The decision shall be delivered to the project developer within ten days from the date of receipt of the report.

The decision granting the approval of the EIA Study shall set out specifically the conditions and measures, which should be undertaken to prevent, reduce or eliminate the adverse effects on the environment.

Information for the authorities, organisations and the public concerned

Article 25

The competent authority shall inform the authorities, organisations and the public concerned about its decision to grant the approval for the EIA Study or to refuse the application for approval for the EIA Study within ten days from the date of adoption of the decision. The notice shall contain:

- 1) The content of the decision;
- 2) The main reasons for the decision;
- 3) The most important measures that the project developer shall undertake in

order to prevent, reduce or eliminate adverse effects.

The right to administrative court proceeding

Article 26

The decision of the competent authority referred to in Article 24 of this Law is final. The applicant and the public concerned are entitled to initiate the administrative court proceeding against the decision of the competent authority referred to in Par. 1 of this Article.

Providing documentation for a review

Article 27

The competent authority shall provide for a review the complete documentation relating to the impact assessment procedure to the authorities, organisations, and the public concerned within 15 days from the date of receipt of their written request.

The documents classified as business, official or state secrets shall be excluded from the obligation of public disclosure set out in par. 1 of this Article.

The business, official or state secret classification referred to in par. 2 of this Article shall not prevent the disclosure of data relating to emissions, risks from accidents, monitoring results and inspection surveys.

The EIA Study updating

Article 28

The project developer shall commence the project implementation within two years from the date of receipt of the decision on approval of the EIA Study.

Upon the expiry of the period referred to in par. 1 of this Article and upon the project developer's request, the competent authority may adopt a decision to request the elaboration of the the new EIA Study or to update the existing EIA Study.

The request referred to in par. 2 of this Article shall contain data as set out in the articles regulating the application for a decision on the scope and content of the EIA Study.

The procedure conducted based on the request referred to in par. 2 of this Article is accordingly subject to the provisions of this Law regulating a decision on the scope and content of the EIA Study and a decision granting the approval of the EIA Study.

4. Methods of public information

Article 29

The competent authority shall inform the public about its decisions referred to in Art. 10, par. 1 and 4, Art. 14, par. 1 and 4, Art. 20 and 25 of this Law by publishing it in at least one local paper in each of the official languages in use in the territory that will be affected by the planned project or activity.

The competent authority shall inform the authorities and organisations concerned in the written form.

The notices and information referred to in par. 1 and 2 of this Article may also be distributed through the electronic media.

5. Assessment of impact of the current status on the environment

Article 30

The developers of the built projects that are subject to impact assessment under the provisions of this Law and that have not obtained the required construction or utilisation permits on the date of the entry of this Law into force, shall submit an application for the approval of the Study of impact of the current status on the environment (hereinafter referred to as: the Study of the current status) or an application for a decision on the need for elaboration of a Study of the current status.

The Study of the current status shall be elaborated on the basis of the design of the constructed facility and on the basis of the measurement and testing of particular environmental elements. The content of this Study shall be set forth in accordance with the provisions of this Law with regards to the EIA Study.

The competent authority shall decide on the need for a Study of the current status and on granting of the approval for the Study of the current status or a refusal of the application, in the procedure that is set out in the provisions of this Law.

6. Checking the fulfilment of conditions contained in the EIA Study approval

Article 31

The Technical Inspection Commission for projects that have been granted the EIA Study approval shall determine whether the conditions contained in the decision granting approval of the EIA Study have been fulfilled, in accordance with the law regulating construction works.

The competent authority shall appoint the person(s) who shall carry out the work of the Technical Inspection Commission.

The utilisation permit shall not be issued if the conditions contained in the EIA Study approval have not been fulfilled.

7. Information relating to potential transboundary impacts

Article 32

When a planned project may have a significant impact on the environment of another state, or when another state in which the environment could be significantly threatened requests the information, the Ministry shall submit to the states concerned within the shortest possible period, at the latest simultaneously with notifying its own public the information on:

- 1) The project, together with all available information on its possible effects;
- 2) The nature of the decision that may be adopted;
- 3) The period within which the state concerned may give notice of its intention to participate in the impact assessment procedure.

The Ministry shall inform the state concerned, which was consulted in the decision making procedure, about the decision to grant or refuse the application for approval of the EIA Study, by the submission of information on the contents of the decision and conditions that were set out, the main reasons that were the basis for the decision including the reasons for the acceptance or refusal of the opinions obtained from the authorities, organisations and the public concerned and, where necessary, on the most important measures that the project developer must undertake in order to prevent, reduce or eliminate the adverse effects on the environment.

The Ministry shall inform the public about the obtained information on transboundary effects of the proposed project of another state.

The Ministry shall take into account the opinions of the public concerned when submitting the opinion to the competent authority of the state concerned.

8. Expenditures of the project developer

Article 33

The project developer shall cover the costs of the EIA Study elaboration, its modifying, amending and updating, the costs of elaboration of the Study of the current status, and the costs related to the information and public participation proceedings in the impact assessment procedure and the work of the Technical Commission.

9. Public Register

Article 34

The competent authority shall maintain the records on the EIA procedures and decisions in the form of a public register.

The Minister shall set forth the content, format and method of maintaining the register.

III. SUPERVISION

Article 35

The Ministry shall supervise the enforcement of the provisions of this Law and any bylaws adopted pursuant to the provisions of this Law.

The Ministry shall carry out supervisory inspections through environmental inspectors (hereinafter: the environmental inspector) within the scope set forth by this Law.

Rights and duties of the inspector

Article 36

In execution of a supervisory inspection the environmental inspector shall have the right and obligation to determine:

- 1) If the obligation to submit an application for the EIA Study approval for projects referred to in Article 4, par. 1, point 1) of this Law has been fulfilled;
- 2) If the obligation to submit an application for a decision on the need for an impact assessment for the projects referred to in Article 4, par. 1, point 2) of this Law has been fulfilled;
- 3) If the developer's obligations contained in the decision granting the approval of the EIA Study have been fulfilled;
- 4) If the obligations of the developer of the constructed project to submit an application for a decision on the need for the Study of the current status, and on the application for approval of the Study of the current status have been fulfilled;
- 5) If the obligations of the developer of the constructed project contained in the decision granting the approval for the Study of the current status have been fulfilled.

Powers of the environmental inspector

Article 37

In fulfilment of inspection supervision tasks, the environmental inspector shall have the power to:

- 1) Order the elaboration of the EIA Study;
- 2) Order the elaboration of the Study of the current status;
- 3) Prohibit project construction until the approval by the competent authority for the Study of the current status is obtained;
- 4) Order the fulfilment of conditions and the undertaking of measures set forth in the decision granting the approval for the EIA Study and the decision granting the approval for the Study of the current status;

- 5) Prohibit the execution of activities until the fulfilment of conditions and the undertaking of measures set forth in the decision granting the approval for the EIA Study and the decision granting approval of the Study of the current status;
- 6) File charges against the legal person and responsible person of the legal person for economic offences committed in accordance with the provisions of this Law;
- 7) File charges against natural persons and the responsible person of the legal person for offences committed in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

The complaint against the decision of the inspector referred to in par. 1, point 1) to 5) may be submitted to the Minister within 15 days from the date of receipt of the decision.

Co-operation between the competent inspection and other authorities

Article 38

If the inspector finds during the execution of the inspection supervision that other laws have been violated, he or she shall inform the authorities competent for the enforcement of such laws without delay.

Delegation of the inspection supervision tasks to local authorities

Article 39

The Autonomous Province and the local self-government unit are entrusted with the inspection supervision tasks relating to the enforcement of the provisions of this Law for projects that are under the responsibility of the competent authority of the Autonomous Province and of the local selfgovernment with respect to the impact assessment procedure.

The complaint against the decision of the inspector referred to in par. 1 of this Article may be submitted to the Minister within 15 days from the date of receipt of the decision.

IV. PENALTY PROVISIONS

Economic Offences

Article 40

The legal person-project developer shall be fined from 150.000 to 3.000.000 dinars for each economic offence if he/she:

- 1) Starts project construction without the obtained approval of the competent authority for the EIA Study (Article 5);
- 2) Fails to fulfil the conditions or undertake measures contained in the decision granting approval of the EIA Study (Article 24, par. 2);
- 3) Fails to obtain the approval of the competent authority for the Study of the current status (Article 30, par. 1).

The responsible person of the legal person acting as project developer shall be fined from 30.000 to 200.000 dinars for each economic offence referred to in par. 1 of this Article.

Measures of protection

Article 41

In addition to the fine for economic offences referred to in Article 40 of this Law prescribed against the legal person, a protective measure prohibiting certain activities may be prescribed and the responsible person may be charged with a protective measure prohibiting the execution of certain tasks for a period of up to five years.

Project developer's liability for the offence

Article 42

The legal person – project developer shall be fined from 30.000 to 1.000.000 dinars for the offence if he/she:

- 1) Fails to submit the application for a decision on the need for an impact assessment (Article 8);
- 2) Fails to submit the application to obtain the grant of authorisation for the EIA Study (Article 16).

The Responsible person of the legal person acting as the project developer shall be fined from 5.000 to 20.000 dinars for the offence referred to in par. 1 of this Article.

Liability for the offence of the responsible person of the competent authority

Article 43

The Responsible person of the competent authority shall be fined from 5.000 to 20.000 dinars for the offence if he/she:

- 1) Fails to adopt the decision on the need for the elaboration of the EIA Study, the decision on the scope and content of the EIA Study and the decision to grant or refuse approval for the impact assessment contrary to provisions of this Law (Art. 10, 14 and 24);
- 2) Fails to make available for review the documentation on the impact assessment procedure (Article 20);
- 3) Fails to carry out the procedure for transmitting transboundary information (Article 32);
- 4) Fails to keep the prescribed registers (Article 34).

V. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Deadline for submission of applications for for the approval of the Current Status Study

Article 44

Developers of the constructed projects referred to in Article 4, par. 1, point 1) of this Law shall submit to the competent authority the application to grant the approval for the Study of the Current Status within one year from the date of coming into force of this Law.

Developers of the constructed projects referred to in Article 4, par. 1, point 2) of this Law shall submit to the competent authority the application for a decision on the need for the Study of the Current Status within six months from the date of coming into force of this Law.

Consideration of previously submitted applications

Article 45

The decisions on applications that have been submitted prior to the entry of this Law into force, shall be made pursuant to the provisions of the Law on Environmental Protection (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia” no. 66/91, 83/92, 53/93, 67/93, 48/94 and 53/95).

Termination of validity of regulations

Article 46

The Regulations on the assessment of the impact of structures and works on the environment (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia” no. 61/92) and the Regulations on the conditions and criteria for the elaboration of the study assessing the impact of structures and works on the environment (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia” no. 49/01) shall apply until the adoption of the bylaws referred to in Art. 4, Par. 1 and Art. 17, Par. 4 of this Law.

Final provision

Article 47

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day from the date of its publication in the “Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia”.