

## MINERAL SAFEGUARDING IN SERBIA

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# MINERAL SAFEGUARDING IN SERBIA

- All mineral commodities are **state-owned**
- Serbia defined **Strategic mineral commodities** in the Law on mining and geological exploration (101/15)
- Strategic mineral commodities are explored and exploited according to the same regulations and procedures as all other mineral commodities
- The only benefit for investors is that **expropriation** of land can be performed

# STRATEGIC MINERAL COMMODITIES IN SERBIA

- **Oil and natural gas**
- **Coal**
- **Copper and gold**
- **Lead and zinc**
- **Boron and lithium**
- **Oil shales**
- **Other mineral commodities may be defined by separate act of the Government (based on recommendation of the Ministry in charge)**

# MINERAL PLANNING IN SERBIA -1

- **Mineral policy** mentioned in the new law as a set of procedures to be followed according to the **Strategy** and not as policy itself;
- **Strategy on sustainable management of mineral resources** – draft version, not accepted in Parliament
- **The Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia**, adopted in 2010, is general in nature and addresses mineral resources in a way that it is necessary to prepare the documents with the list of mineral resources. **Programme of Implementation of the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Serbia from 2010 to 2020 for the period from 2011 to 2015** pointed out that sustainable usage of all mineral commodities, and particularly **aggregates and other commodities for construction industry, shall be secured.**

# MINERAL PLANNING IN SERBIA -2

- The Spatial Plan stated that mineral resources should be implemented in spatial plans at all levels, from national to local. Result: **Almost zero till now!**
- So far, only **Special Purpose Area Spatial Plans** have been prepared for large mining areas:
  - The spatial plan of the exploitation area of the **Kolubara lignite basin**, adopted in 2008, No. 122/08;
  - The Special Purpose Area Spatial Plan of **Kostolac coal basin**, adopted in 2013, No. 1/13
  - Amendments to the spatial plan of the exploitation area of the Kolubara lignite basin;
  - The Special Purpose Area Spatial Plan of **Bor-Majdanpek mining basin**.

# MINERAL PLANNING IN SERBIA -3

- The **Law on Regional Development of the Republic of Serbia (51/09 and 30/10)** does not even mention mineral resources and exploitation, which means that potential of mineral resources industry is not known to many of the actors on Serbian scientific and technical field.

# ROYALTIES -1

- **Royalties for utilisation of mineral resources are defined by the Law on Mining and Geological Exploration (2015):**
  - **for coal and oil shales 3 % of income;**
  - **for liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons 7 % of income;**
  - **for radioactive raw materials 2 % of income;**
  - **for all metallic raw materials 5 % of net smelter income;**
  - **for technogenous (secondary) raw materials created by exploitation or mineral processing 1 % of income;**
  - **for industrial minerals 5 % of income;**
  - **for all types of salt and salt waters 1 % of income;**
  - **for underground waters from which mineral resources are produced 3 % of income;**
  - **for construction materials royalty is paid per ton of excavated raw material according to the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Serbia issued each year and is between 0.15-0.5 EUR/t.**

# ROYALTIES -2

- **Distribution of Royalties :**
  - **State budget – 60 %**
  - **Budget of Municipalities – 40 %**
  
- **In case of AR of Vojvodina:**
  - **State budget – 50 %**
  - **Budget of AR Vojvodina – 10 %**
  - **Budget of Municipalities – 40 %**



# AN EXAMPLE – CRM POTENTIAL IN SERBIA

- **The review of potential CRM in Serbia revealed that some CRM commodities may have a promising geological potential to prospect, explore and define existing or new mineral deposits.**
- **Antimony, cobalt, boron, lithium minerals, and phosphates**
- **Group of CRM of primary economic importance, which have already been studied to a relatively high degree, but not detailed enough to have either measured resources, or proven/probable reserves. This means that a new exploration campaign will be necessary if some of the potential CRM would be of economic significance for further investments.**

# INSTEAD OF CONCLUSION

- **Mineral policy and Strategy – basis of safeguarding**
- **The importance of the royalties in the system of mineral deposits safeguarding (Galas et al, 2022)**
- **Knowledge about prospective resources as an instrument of mineral deposit protection (Szamalek & Zglinicki, 2022)**
- **Lignite in Serbia as main source of electric power generation – safeguarded in planned documents**
- **Geothermal energy in Serbia – a large potential, relatively easy to safeguard**
- **Geothermal brines as a carbon neutral source of CRM - BrineRIS Project Study (Worsa-Kozak, 2022)**

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

**DZIEKUJE ZA UWAGE!**