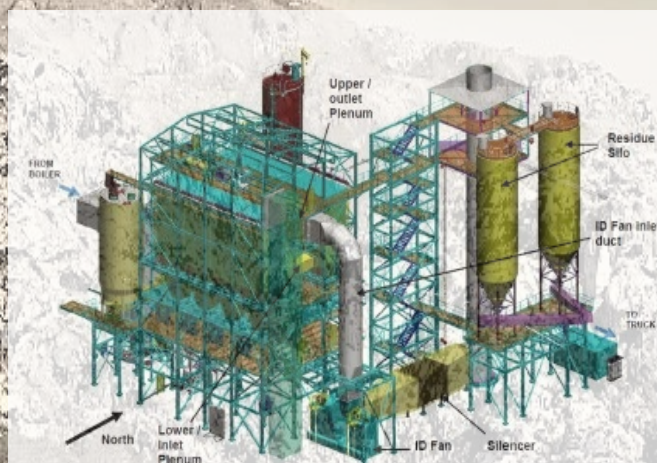


**VINČA ENERGY-FROM-WASTE FACILITY, CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW
LANDFILL AND REMEDIATION OF THE EXISTING LANDFILL**



**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

Version 6

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:
VINČA ENERGY-FROM-WASTE FACILITY, CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW LANDFILL AND REMEDIATION
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APCR	Air Pollution Control Residue	IFI / IFIs	International Financing Institutions
BAT	Best available techniques	LFG	Landfill Gas
BCE	Beo Čista Energija d.o.o.	LGF	Landfill Gas Facility
CDW	Construction & Demolition Waste	LRAP	Livelihood Restoration Action Plan
CHP	Cogeneration or combined heat and power	LTP	Leachate Treatment Plant
City / CoB	City of Belgrade	MSW	municipal solid waste
E&S	Environmental and Social	OHL	Overhead Transmission Line
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	PPP	Private Public Partnership
EfW	Energy from Waste	PUC	Public Utility Company
EIB	European Investment Bank	RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan	RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Study	RMW	Residual Municipal Waste
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management Plan	SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
EU	European Union	SNCR	Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction
GHG	Greenhouse gases	SPV	Special-Purpose Vehicle
IDP	Internally displaced people	SVO	Suez Vinča Operator
IED	Industrial Emission Directive 2010/75/UE	WBG	World Bank Group
IFC	International Finance Corporation	WtE	Waste to Energy



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A. OVERVIEW

A landfill has been operated for more than 40 years at the Vinča locality, located approximately 12 km of Belgrade. This landfill does not meet Serbian or EU standards for Sanitary Landfills and poses a source of pollution of groundwaters and surrounding soil.

Left untreated, the existing landfill in Vinča may become a threat to neighboring communities, biodiversity and ultimately to ground waters and to the Danube; it would hinder the possibility of sustainable processing of the future waste flows from Belgrade agglomeration.

The Vinča project, as part of the Waste Management System for the City of Belgrade is a Private Public Partnership designed to improve the current solid waste disposal practice. It includes a remediation of the existing landfill, construction of new Sanitary Landfill, Energy from Waste facility producing electrical and thermal energy (EfW), Leachate collection system and treatment plant (LTP), landfill gas collection system and its use in cogeneration plant for the production of electricity and heat (BEP) and construction of Construction and Demolition waste processing plant (CDW). This document provides a summary, in non-technical language, of the Vinča Project. It also presents the findings of the environmental and social assessment of the Project and the commitments of the Environmental and Social Action Plan and the Resettlement Action Plan, which will be implemented by the City of Belgrade. It also briefly describes the stakeholder engagement of Beo Čista Energija d.o.o. (BCE), the PPP awarded company.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

B.1. HISTORY OF THE PROJECT

At the Vinča landfill, located just west of Belgrade approximately 12 km from the city center and adjacent to the Danube, a typical non-hygienic landfill has been formed during more than 40 years of works. The consequence of this landfill creation and operation has been pollution of the waters of Ošljanski potok (Ošljan stream) and further Ošljanska bara (Ošljan pond), contamination of the surrounding agricultural land and air. The site is currently operated by PUC Gradska čistoća, Beograd (GC), the waste management company owned by the City. The current condition imposes a need for a planned solution of rehabilitation, as well as for expanding of the existing landfill Vinča in line with good international practice.



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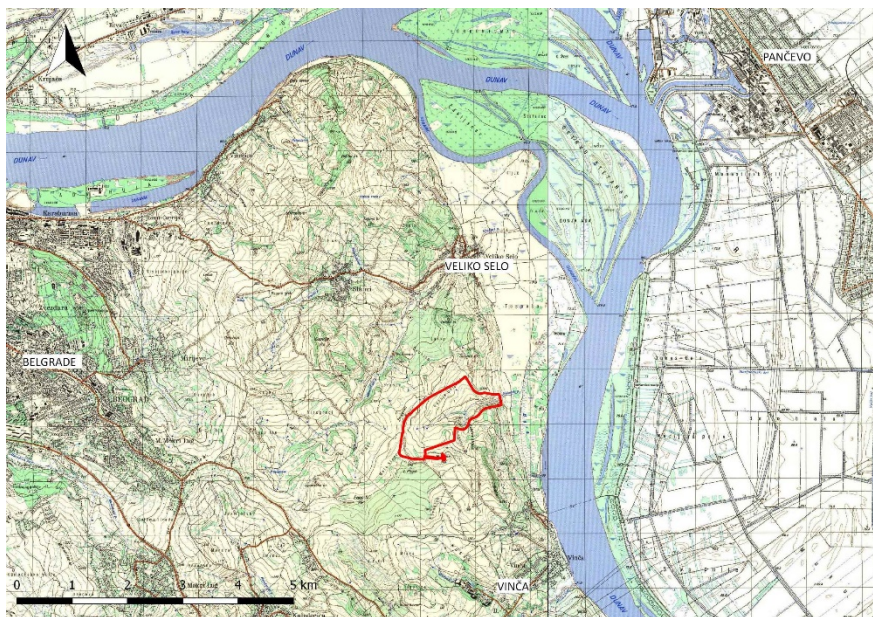


Figure B-1. Site location on topographic map

City of Belgrade through The Local Waste Management Plan 2011-2020, adopted by the City Assembly of Belgrade in 2011, envisaged the improvement of waste collection and transport practises, an increase in waste re-use and recycling, the construction of waste treatment (including energy from waste) facilities, the remediation of the existing landfill and the creation of a new sanitary landfill at Vinča. On 21st August 2015, as part of the Waste Management System for the City of Belgrade, the City of Belgrade decided to improve the current solid waste disposal practice through a Private Public Partnership. Ultimately, this will help Serbia meet the requirements of the EU Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC on reducing biodegradable Municipal Solid Waste going to landfill. On August 28th 2017, Suez-Itchu was awarded the PPP Contract, which was signed on 29th September 2017 in Belgrade. The project is the first project of its kind in Serbia and International Financial institutions are going to be substantially involved in the project financing.

B.2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project includes:

- closing the existing landfill site after remediation and stabilization (introducing leachate treatment and landfill gas extraction and use), with final capping;
- introducing a management system for municipal waste on a site of approximately 60 ha, located at the Vinča site. This system will be composed of:
 - an Energy from Waste facility with the nominal combustion capacity of about 340,000 t/year of municipal waste, which will generate a combination of electricity (~192 GWh/y) and heat (~175 GWh/y). This EfW plant will be a cogeneration plant mainly included in a 185*140 meters area, including several buildings/subfacilities with a total of almost 13 000 m² of built surfaces and the highest building being 56 metres high . The EfW includes a combustion unit, a boiler, a dry process and selective non-catalytic reduction system for flue gas treatment, an optimized steam cycle

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installation, an air pollution control residues solidification and an IBA treatment installation. It will process municipal solid waste and will output mainly electricity, heat, incinerator bottom ashes, Air Pollution Control Residue and treated flue gas, thus using diverse reagents for treatment and stabilization of outputs;

- A sanitary landfill for the portion of municipal waste not processed at the EfW Facility;
- A landfill for the disposal of EfW residues;
- A treatment facility for Construction & Demolition Waste (CDW) to produce recoverable inert CDW, recovery and storage of recoverable inert CDW, and landfill of the respective treatment residues;
- Leachate and landfill gas treatment facilities, and landfill gas energy recovery facility.

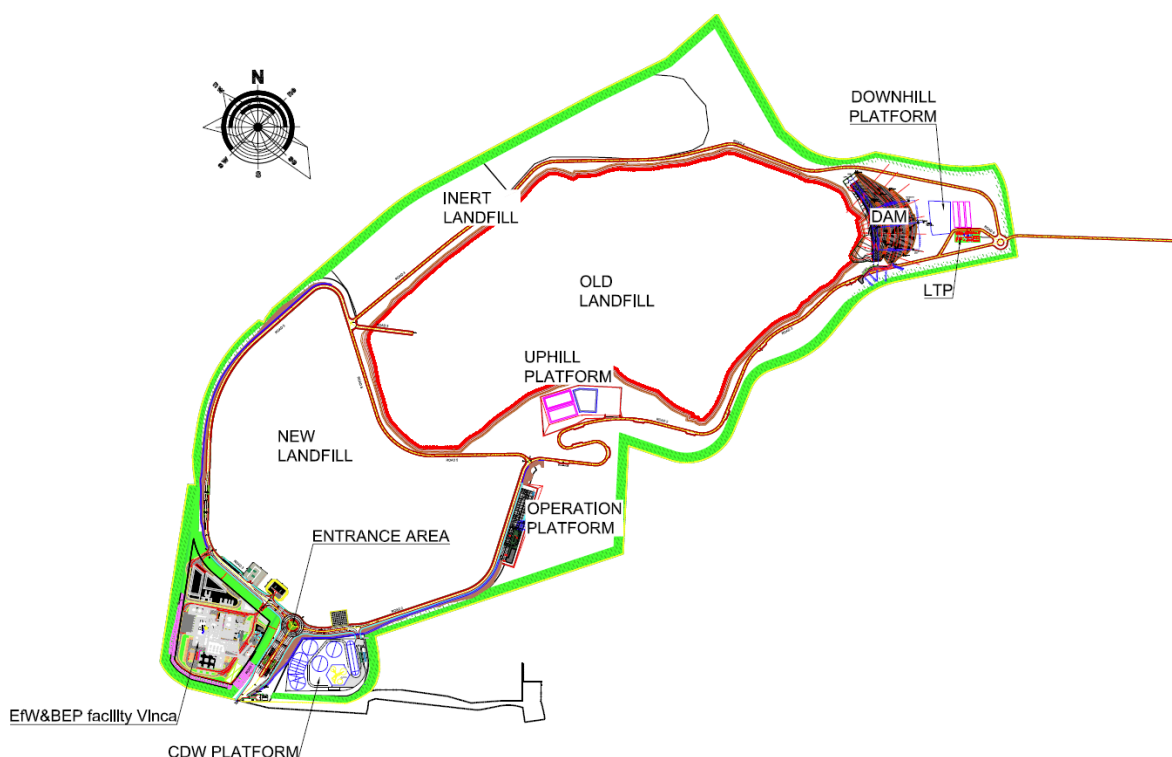


Figure B-2. Waste management complex general layout plan

Source: Basic design of Waste Management Complex Vinča, O. Main Book (Energoprojekt Entel a.d., 2018)

All parts of projects are designed in accordance with EU, International Finance Institutions (EBRD, EIB, IFC) requirements and Serbian and EU standards. The project will use conventional and proven technologies, with a highly integrated management of run-off water, wastewaters, landfill gas, and waste in order to limit as far as possible the external outputs by internal reuse.

The construction of a dam (supporting structure) at the downstream of the existing landfill, the construction of an electrical infrastructure consisting of 35KV and 110 KV overhead Transmission Lines for connection of electrical energy produced in EfW and BEP to the transmission grid and provision of the electricity supply for the Vinča complex and construction of the hot water pipeline for heat offtake, connection to the heating plant TO “konharnik”, are part of the global program of the Vinča site, but are not the object of the project’s Environmental and Social Impact assessment.

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Nonetheless, it shall be noted that possible impacts of land acquisition or establishing easements associated with electrical and heat distribution network infrastructures will be addressed by the City of Belgrade in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Serbia and requirements of international financial institutions, meaning according to the same general principles for resettlement and livelihood restoration as presented in the RAP.

The work phase is scheduled from 2019 to 2022, the PPP contract operational phase being scheduled up to 2046. Total project costs are estimated at 333 million Euros.

B.3. PROJECT CATEGORIZATION

The Project is classified by the IFIs as Category A because the closure of existing landfill and construction of a new waste treatment and management facilities would have significant and adverse social and economic displacement effects on people currently working at the landfill or living in the vicinity, while present negative environmental impacts will no longer exist after the implementation of the Project.

B.4. PROJECT ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The Project has been initiated with the view of providing different alternatives for waste management in Belgrade. 3 options for possible Project concepts were considered, all targeting to treat 100% of RMW from Belgrade, taking into account the above 2 site options (Vinča and Cerak), namely:

- Option 1: Construct a Mechanical-Biological Treatment (MBT) plant at the new Vinča site, which would produce Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF); Transport of the RDF to the new Cerak site, close to a residential area located ca. 15 km west of the Vinča site; Construct a new Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant in the new Cerak site, near its existing District Heating Plant (DHP); Transport the treatment residues to the new Vinča site, where new landfills would be built.
- Option 2: Transport of the untreated residual mixed RMW to the new Cerak site; Burn the RMW in a new Incineration Plant to be built besides the new Cerak site's existing DHP; Transport the treatment residues to the new Vinča site, where new landfills would be built.
- Option 3: Incinerate the untreated residual mixed RMW at the new Vinča site in a new Incineration Plant constructed there; Landfill the treatment residues on new landfills built on new Vinča site.

Those alternatives have been discussed in the E&S Scoping Report and in the Competitive Dialogue Process with the Bidders. Option 3 remains as the best possible option. This is among others related to the fact that with this option, the planned facilities will be located:

- relatively distant from sensitive human receptors, in an area where the visual impacts will not be felt; and
- in close vicinity to the existing waste disposal site, i.e. the RMW transportation routes would remain the same as presently.

C. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Preliminary statement: the whole project will comply with applicable Serbian legislation, relevant EU standards and EBRD and IFC environmental and social standards.

C.1. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Constitution of the Republic of Serbia, guarantees environmental protection and sustainable development. The constitutional provisions represent the basis for determining legal framework and content in the field of environmental protection. Rule of Law, the fundamental prerequisite of the Constitution that is based on inalienable Human Rights, is closely related to one of the basic human rights - right to a clean environment.

Basic legislation related to environmental protection consists of the following laws:

- Law on Environmental Protection,
- Law on Air Protection,
- Law on Nature Protection,
- Law on Noise Protection,
- Law on Waste Management,
- Law on Environmental Impact Assessment,
- Law on Packaging and Packaging Waste,
- Law on Integrated Prevention and Control of the Environment Pollution
- Law on Waters,

The Republic of Serbia has taken part in many international treaties and conventions regarding ecological and social topics. As the Republic of Serbia is an official candidate for EU membership, its legislation is moving quickly forward to EU standards.

C.2. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Based on the Law on Ministries (Official Gazette of RS Nos. 44/14, 14/15, 54/15, 96/15 – other laws and 62/17), duties in the field of environment and social issues, on national level, fall under the jurisdiction of various institutions:

- **Ministry of Environment Protection** performs state administration duties related to the majority of topics related to the project,
- Other Ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Ministry of Construction, Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Health, Ministry for Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs, Ministry for Construction, Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Human and Minority Rights, State Administration and Local Self-Government, Ministry of Finance),
- Other institutions (Environmental Protection Agency, Republic Geodetic Institute, Republic Hydro-meteorological Service, Institute for Nature Conservation, Institutes for Health Protection, Republic Water Directorate).

C.3. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE INSTITUTIONS DIRECTIVES

The IFC strives to achieve a positive development in the activities it finances in developing countries. Through eight performance standards, the IFC believes in the betterment of the social and environmental outcomes of the supported activities. The implementation of these 8 standards can help optimize the management of inputs such as water and energy, leading to a more efficient and cost-effective operation and supply chain. The Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines, Waste management facilities (December 10, 2007) provide some additional guidelines for waste management facilities. EBRD performance requirements and EIB standards are also considered as standards for the project ESIA.

EBRD-financed projects are expected to be designed and operated in compliance with good international practices relating to sustainable development. Therefore, EBRD has defined ten performance requirements covering the key areas of environmental and social issues and impacts.

More information on the IFI directives can be found on the links below

IFC Performance Standards:

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/Topics_Ext_Content/IFC_External_Corporate_Site/Sustainability-At-IFC/Policies-Standards/Performance-Standards

EBRD Performance Requirements:

<https://www.ebrd.com/who-we-are/our-values/environmental-and-social-policy/performance-requirements.html>

D. SUMMARY OF BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A full baseline study has been performed on the Vinča landfill area, combining bibliographical and onsite investigations. The main issues identified during this study are:

- The topographical situation of the landfill (in a valley surrounded by a horseshoe-shaped topographic ridge from north, west and south, with a terrain descending to the Danube in the east part including the Ošljanski potok), and the relative distance of the nearest dwellings (approximately 1.3 kms) limit the impact of the actual exploitation;
- A pollution of the downstream area of the landfill, mainly Ošljan stream and further Ošljan pond, directly arising from the leachate flow from the existing landfill;
- Air pollution concentration levels acceptable, but for some parameters measured near the applicable limits or guidelines. Odour annoyance is mainly limited to the vicinity of the landfill;
- Very limited exceeding of noise levels in the surrounding dwellings, not attributable to the landfill activity (residential noise);

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- The presence of some protected flora species growing at the border of the landfill and protected species having been spotted on / over the body of the landfill;
- The possibility of existence of some historical cultural heritage from the registered archaeological site “Ošljane”, although preliminary inspection does not reveal any clue of such vestige within the boundaries of the new project.

Additionally, a Resettlement Action Plan (under the responsibility of City of Belgrade) has been developed for resettlement of Roma families living in the informal settlements located in Vinča landfill and on land intended for construction of public utility infrastructure. The settlement is populated by families (17 families, for a total of 85 people including 38 children) collecting, classifying and selling secondary raw materials from the landfill. The resettlement plan also deals with the collectors of secondary raw materials (89 people) and the seven companies in charge of these collections.

E. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS, ADVERSE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

E.1. MAJOR IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The impacts of the project are identified as follows:

- During the construction phase, the deployment of appropriate mitigation measures, detailed in the Environmental and Social Action Plan, allows to limit the potential impacts on water, soil and biodiversity to low levels. Air quality impact should only be moderate. All sensitive topics (ecology, cultural heritage) will benefit from external expertise with on-site attendance.
- Additionally, the Roma families will have to be permanently displaced within the work period. The objective of the RAP is to ensure a comprehensive approach to planning and other resettlement-related activities planned for the resettlement of families from the location of Vinča landfill as well as adequate living conditions to resettled families. Resettlement of the families will be conducted in compliance with the national legislation, international standards and the present Action Plan, fully reflecting human rights standards.
- During the development of the project, numerous environmental protection measures have already been integrated in the Design itself in order to strongly mitigate impact during operating phase. These design measures include
 - highly integrated water management, in order to separate rainwater, “industrial” wastewater and leachates, treat them appropriately and favor water reuse in the global Vinča process;
 - deep integration of waste management, as the Incinerator Bottom Ashes will be used, as far as practically possible, for covering of landfills and the APCR/fly ashes will be stabilized before disposal in the new landfill (so no hazardous waste will go to the site);
 - planting of a green belt for biodiversity, landscape and air quality impact mitigation purposes;
 - enhanced waste reuse between EfW facility and landfills;



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- application of full Best Available Techniques for EfW facility, in its May 2017 version, and application of EU requirements for new landfill conception. Especially, flue gases from EfW will be treated in line with Serbian and EU pollution emission standards.

Additionally, in order to reduce or avoid negative impact, and to enhance the positive ones, several measures are also described in the Environmental and Social Action Plan for this phase : application of these mitigation measures will ensure that the identified impacts will be limited to a low level.

- All negative impacts are considered to be successfully addressed through proven, reliable and realistic mitigation measures. Moreover, positive impacts of the project are clearly identified:
 - The global Vinča project (EfW and landfills) will allow Belgrade to treat its Municipal Solid Waste flow in compliance with the relevant EU standards including Best Available Technologies;
 - The social impact will be clearly positive, the project creating more than 520 jobs during the construction phase, and about 120 during the 25 years of the operation phase. Moreover, the relocation of the vulnerable population should tend toward an enhancement of their life conditions and the livelihood restoration measures should result in some of the waste pickers transitioning to other, less dangerous, employment;
 - The key environmental impact is the elimination of the leachate flow to the downstream area: Ošljanski potok and further Ošljanska bara will slowly recover from past pollution when the existing source of pollution will be run out thanks to the leachate treatment plant and the old landfill remediation;
 - The project will have a positive impact on greenhouse gas emissions, thanks to the production of renewable energy (electricity and heat production), and thanks to the recovery of landfill gas from the old and the new landfills. The huge continuous improvement in GHG emissions will lead to a yearly GHG reduction being equivalent to more than 112,670 passenger cars driven per year or 250,800 hectares of forest.

E.2. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN

An Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP), part of the ESMS, has been developed which sets out actions to address the various environmental and social risks described in the section above, and timelines to achieve these actions. Key parts of this ESAP are resumed below:

PR	Action	Timetable action
PR1 1	Implement an Environmental and Social Management Systems across SUEZ Vinča Operator d.o.o. (SVO) in accordance with ISO14001:2015 or equivalent internationally recognized certification schemes.	From Interim Service Commencement Date and throughout Contract Period
PR1 4	Develop and implement a Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) to implement ESIA commitments, national and Lender requirements. Community Health & Safety Management Plan	CESMP to be developed on or prior commencement of works on site to correspond with the legal / contractual terms . CESMP to be implemented



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		during pre-construction and construction phases.
PR1 5	Develop and implement an Operation Environmental and Social Management Plan (OESMP) to implement ESIA commitments (applicable Main Design provisions), national and Lender requirements.	OESMP to be implemented from Interim Service and throughout the Contract Period
PR2 1	Develop Project specific Human Resource Management System (HRMS)	End of 2019 or at least before the start of the Interim Service Commencement Date
PR2 2	Employment Plan will be adopted by the EPC Contractors to serve as an umbrella document ensure conformance with the requirements of the HRMS	Before the start of construction works
PR3 1	Require from a Contractor to include in CESMP (within the Pollution Prevention Plan) and implement the mitigation measures listed in the ESIA study for the air quality, surface, ground and waste water management, noise, soil, waste and hazardous waste management (including asbestos waste handling procedure). The CESMP also needs to include the monitoring provisions during the construction phase as defined in the ESIA study	During the entire construction phase of the project
PR3 2	Require from an Operator to include in OESMP and implement mitigation measures listed in the ESIA study for the air quality, surface, ground and waste water management, noise, soil, waste and hazardous waste management (including asbestos waste handling procedure). The OESMP also needs to include the monitoring provisions during the operation phase as defined in the ESIA study.	During the entire operational phase of the project
PR3 3	The flue gas treatment performances to be enhanced by adding extra quantities of reagents in case the monitoring results indicate the need for stricter air pollution mitigation measures. The exact quantities of the reagents and triggering conditions to be evaluated by a specific study carried out after a full year of air quality monitoring.	After a full year of air quality monitoring
PR4 1	Implement Occupational Health and Safety Plan across SUEZ Vinča Operator d.o.o. (SVO) in accordance with ISO 18 001 or equivalent internationally recognized certification schemes.	From Interim Service Commencement Date and throughout Contract Period
PR4 2	For the construction phase, BCE to require from EPC Contractors to develop an OHS and Fire and Explosion Management Plan as part of the CESMP	Prior to start of construction works
PR4 3	For the operation phase, BCE to ensure that the OHS Study developed as part of the Main Design for the operation phase is included in the operation phase ESMP.	Prior to start of operation
PR5 1	City of Belgrade to implement RAP including all measures for the relocation of households currently living on the landfill, as well as	Resettlement of families to be completed before the start of construction



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	measures to restore livelihoods of the waste pickers currently working on the landfill. BCE to assist City as appropriate.	Activities to support livelihood restoration activities for waste pickers to be implemented before access to existing landfill is granted to BCE Contractors
PR5 2	Appoint an independent external consultant to conduct periodic evaluation of the resettlement process along with a completion audit at the end of the process to verify the effectiveness of the implemented measures.	Before the start of construction
PR6 1	Selection of plant species for the green belt to be limited only to autochthonous species in order to preserve the domestic gene pool	During design stage and for the period of the green belt implementation
PR6 2	For planting grassland at old landfill site (after its closure) a mixture of seeds of grasses, and other locally present plants should be used	Along with landfill cells closure and capping
PR6 3	Individuals of protected species true comfrey (<i>Symphytum officinale</i> L.) and littleleaf linden (<i>Tilia cordata</i> Mill.), should be relocated to a suitable location or individuals. Individuals of protected species midland hawthorn (<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> (Poir.) DC.) and common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq.) are to be used in greenbelt formation.	Works Method Statement prior Construction Works on site
PR6 4	During execution of works, in the case of encountering strictly protected species, all necessary protective measures have to be taken. Relevant authorities (Institute for Nature Conservation of Serbia) have to be informed and actions taken according to their instructions	Works Method Statement prior Construction Works on site
PR6 5	Works of removing natural vegetation within the planned project area should be performed from the beginning of September to the end of February in order to protect locally nesting bird fauna. If vegetation removal has to be done in this period, it will be done under constant supervision of an ecologist (ornithologist) to ensure that, if necessary, appropriate steps will be taken	Before the start of construction works on site
PR8 1	Ensure that EPC Contractors develop and implements a Chance Find Procedure.	Prior to commencement of construction
PR8 2	Ensure that requirement for Archaeological Monitoring during construction is included in the Procurement Plan for the Project and that suitably qualified Archaeology Service Agency	Prior to commencement of construction for the duration of excavations and foundations works
PR10 1	Implement the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including the Grievance Management Procedure.	Start at Effective Date. Ongoing throughout project implementation

F. PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS, STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT PLAN

Consultation with stakeholders and their engagement is the integral part of the EIA and ESIA preparation. The plan for this engagement, including identification of stakeholders, publishing of information, consultations, and handling of suggestions, comments and concerns, is documented in



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the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). This Stakeholder Engagement Plan provides the basis by which the City and later the concessionaire will develop and maintain a constructive relationship with stakeholders on an ongoing basis through meaningful engagement prior to project implementation and long-term operations. It is based on good international practice, procedures and standards, including those that have been developed by International Financial Institutions (IFIs), and in compliance with national regulatory requirements.

As part of the stakeholder engagement process a grievance management Procedure was also established with the aim to collect and address any grievances related to construction or operation of the facilities at the landfill. More details about the grievance procedure can be found in the SEP.

Public and official consultations already performed related to Detailed Regulation Plan (public insight has started from July 2018 and has lasted up to August 2018), Relocation Action Plan (June to July 2018), and scoping phase of the Environmental Impact Assessment (April to August 2018). Both DRP and RAP were adopted on September 25, 2018.

The communication with stakeholders and the community was conducted through various channels – via announcements in the newspapers, through placing announcements on the office information board, via radio or tv. Depending on the type of announcements/communication the frequency may vary between once twice a month to on-the-need basis. These announcements mostly relate to project progress information, completion or issues in certain parts of the project, sanitary issues, payment for communal services, and other. General announcements are sometimes made in the local and international newspapers (Economist).

G. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING

To ensure that all measures, plans and policies will be effectively and properly implemented, it is decided that the project company (Beo Cista Energia) will adopt SUEZ Group policies. The Environmental and social management system will be applied during phases of Construction and Operation and will encompass: policy, identification and risks and impacts, management programs, organizational capacity and competency, emergency preparedness and response (plan), stakeholder engagement, communication and external grievance mechanisms, reporting and monitoring.

Regarding the monitoring scheme, plans to follow key parameters (remediated landfill stability, groundwater and surface quality, air quality, bird population) will be implemented.



H. CONTACT INFORMATION

- Enquiries and grievances can be submitted through the following contact details:

Contact Person: Beo Čista Energija d.o.o.

Phone: + 381 11 7154884

Email: bce@bcenergy.rs

Post: Beo Čista Energija d.o.o., Tošin Bunar 272v, 11070 Beograd

- ESIA and ESAP shall be made available online at www.bcenergy.rs
- Resettlement Action Plan will be published on the Official Gazette of the City of Belgrade