



Sektorski energetski Zakon o gasu
Sectoral Energy Law on Gas

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Usklađujući se sa sve složenijom EU regulativu u oblasti energetike, Republika Srbija je početkom decembra donela novi Zakon o gasu i time je napravljen korak da se materija gasa reguliše jedinstvenim zakonom. Zakon o energetici i dalje ostaje krovni zakon i za oblast gasa, u smislu ovlašćenja Agencije za energetiku Republike Srbije (AERS) u gasnom sektoru i opštih obaveza energetskih subjekata kao što je sertifikacija i pribavljanje energetskih licenci.

Zakon o cevovodnom transportu gasovitih i tečnih ugljovodonika, kao sektorski zakon u oblasti gasa ali koji po obimu nije obuhvatao celokupnu materiju gasa, prestaje da važi donošenjem Zakona o gasu.

Harmonizing with the increasingly complex EU regulations in the field of energy, the Republic of Serbia adopted a new Law on Gas at the beginning of December, thus taking a step to regulate the matter of gas with a single law. The Energy Law remains the umbrella law for the gas sector as well, in terms of the powers of the Energy Agency of the Republic of Serbia (AERS) in the gas sector and the general obligations of energy entities such as certification and obtaining energy licenses.

The Law on Pipeline Transport of Gaseous and Liquid Hydrocarbons, as a sectoral law in the field of gas, but which did not cover the entire matter of gas, ceases to be valid with the adoption of the Law on Gas.

Cilj donošenja posebnog sektorskog zakona jeste obezbeđivanje sigurnosti isporuke i snabdevanja tržišta prirodnim gasom, povećanje konkurencije i zaštitu interesa svih učesnika na tržištu, kao i projektovanje, izgradnju i održavanje gasovoda i unutrašnjih gasnih instalacija

Novi Zakon o gasu na manje više isti način reguliše sektor gasa kao i Zakon o energetici.

Jedna od najvažnijih novina koje predviđa zakon jeste obaveza operatora skladišta gasa da se sertifikuje i time dokaže da je pravno i organizaciono odvojen od delatnosti snabdevanja i proizvodnje gasa (do sada je ova obaveza postojala samo za operatora transportnog sistema), kao i da ne sme da bude pod kontrolom lica usled čega može da dođe do ugrožavanja sigurnosti snabdevanja Republike Srbije i regiona.

The aim of the adoption of a special sectoral law is to ensure the security of supply and supply to the natural gas market, to increase competition and protect the interests of all market participants, as well as to design, construct and maintain gas pipelines and internal gas installations.

The new Law on Gas regulates the gas sector in much the same way as the Energy Law.

One of the most important novelties envisaged by the law is the obligation of the gas storage facility operator to be certified and thus prove that it is legally and organizationally separate from the activity of gas supply and production (until now, this obligation existed only for the transmission system operator), as well as that it must not be under the control of a person, which may jeopardize the security of supply of the Republic of Serbia and the region.

Operatori sistema (transportnog, distributivnog i skladišta) imaju obavezu da, pored desetogodišnjeg plana razvoja, donesu svake godine i plan investicija za period od naredne tri godine.

Zakon o gasu uvodi i obavezu AERS-a da u roku od dve godine od stupanja na snagu zakona, izradi aplikaciju za poređenje cena gasa, koja će biti dostupna korisnicima iz kategorije domaćinstva i krajnjim korisnicima sa tipskim priključkom, preko koje će moći da se izvrši uvid u cene gasa svih snabdevača na teritoriji Republike Srbije.

Zakon uvodi i nove pojmove 1) gas iz obnovljivih izvora energije, koji obuhvata biogas i biometan, i 2) gas sa niskim sadržajem ugljenika, koji obuhvata gasovita goriva iz recikliranog ugljenika, niskougljenični vodonik i sintetička gasovita goriva čiji energetski sadržaj potiče od niskougljeničnog vodonika, čime se stvara zakonska osnova za njihovu integraciju u gasovodnu mrežu.

System operators (transport, distribution and storage) are obliged, in addition to the ten-year development plan, to adopt an investment plan for the next three years every year.

The Law on Gas also introduces the obligation of AERS to develop an application for comparing gas prices within two years of the entry into force of the law, which will be available to users from the household category and end users with a standard connection, through which it will be possible to compare gas prices of all suppliers in the territory of the Republic of Serbia.

The law also introduces new terms (1) gas from renewable energy sources, which includes biogas and biomethane, and (2) low-carbon gas, which includes gaseous fuels from recycled carbon, low-carbon hydrogen and synthetic gaseous fuels whose energy content is derived from low-carbon hydrogen, thus creating a legal basis for their integration into the gas pipeline network.

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