

Company Beo Cista Energija, which manages the remediation of an old and the construction of a new landfill in Vinca near Belgrade, has started to incinerate waste at its [waste-to-energy plant](#) and **produce electricity and thermal energy**.

According to the company, it will produce enough electricity from waste to supply 5 % of Belgrade households and heat for 10 % of the city's apartments. The first waste incineration represents the final phase of the testing of the electricity and heat production plant and is planned to last until June. The plant is expected to reach full capacity in June if all permits are secured by then.

The launch of 103 MW municipal waste-to-energy plant is one of the most important parts of the public-private partnership for remediating the **Vinca landfill** and implementing a new waste management system at the site.

In 2020, the [European Bank for Reconstruction and Development \(EBRD\)](#) said that a project for the construction of waste-to-energy facility at Vinca landfill near Belgrade has successfully reached a financial close for a 290 million euros loan by a pool of lenders. This 370 million euros project is one of the largest public-private partnerships in Serbia to date and brings private funding and expertise to a public sector project.

The EBRD is contributing a 128.25 million euros syndicated loan, including a loan of 72.25 million euros for its own account, a loan of 35 million euros provided by Erste Group Bank AG under the A/B loan structure, and 21 million euros in concessional finance from the Green Energy Special Fund, which is funded by TaiwanICDF.

Private investors - Suez (France), Itochu Corporation (Japan) and the European fund Marguerite launched the construction of the new facilities started in October 2019.

It will replace Europe's largest unmanaged landfill, located just 15 kilometers from the center of Belgrade and holding more than 10 million tons of waste after more than four decades of operation.

The site will be fully remediated with a new sanitary landfill, a waste-to-energy plant and a modern facility to process construction and demolition waste. The new landfill will be **EU-compliant**, with modern waste-management and treatment technology.

The waste-to-energy facility will contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the dependence of Belgrade on fossil fuels. It will have capacity for a volume of approximately 340,000 tons per year of household waste, while the construction and demolition waste facility will treat 200,000 tons per year.

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