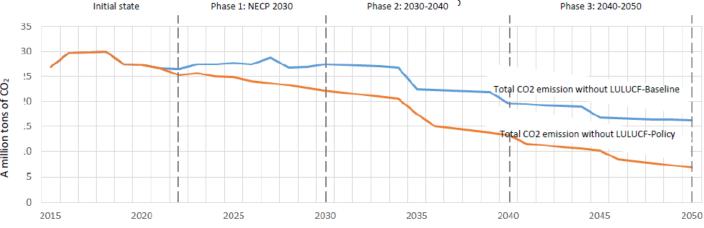




### Strategic Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina

- ➤ Environmental Strategy and Action Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina 2030+ (BiH ESAP 2030+)
- ➤ Integrated Energy and Climate plan of Bosnia and Herzegovina (NECP) The first phase of decarbonization by 2030, ultimately leading to carbon neutrality by 2050.
- > LTS
- Roadmap for Just Transition in Coal-Rich Regions in BiH
- ➤ Nationally Determined Contributions (**NDC**) update to align with the NECP
- ➤ BiH Third Biennial Update Report on GHG Emissions (TBUR) 2017 and 2018
- National Communication of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)
- ➤ BiH Plan for Short-Lived Climate Pollutants, the BiH Roadmap for Methane

GHG including (LULUCF)	(RES)	(PEC)	(FEC)
15.65 MtCo2	43.62%	6.84 Mtoe	4.34 Mtoe
41,2% (1990)	1010270		



NDC	Unconditional Target	Conditional Target
GHG Reduction by 2030	33,2% (1990)	36,8% (1990)
GHG Reduction by 2050	61,7% (1990)	65,6% (1990)

### Strategic Framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina

#### **NECP**

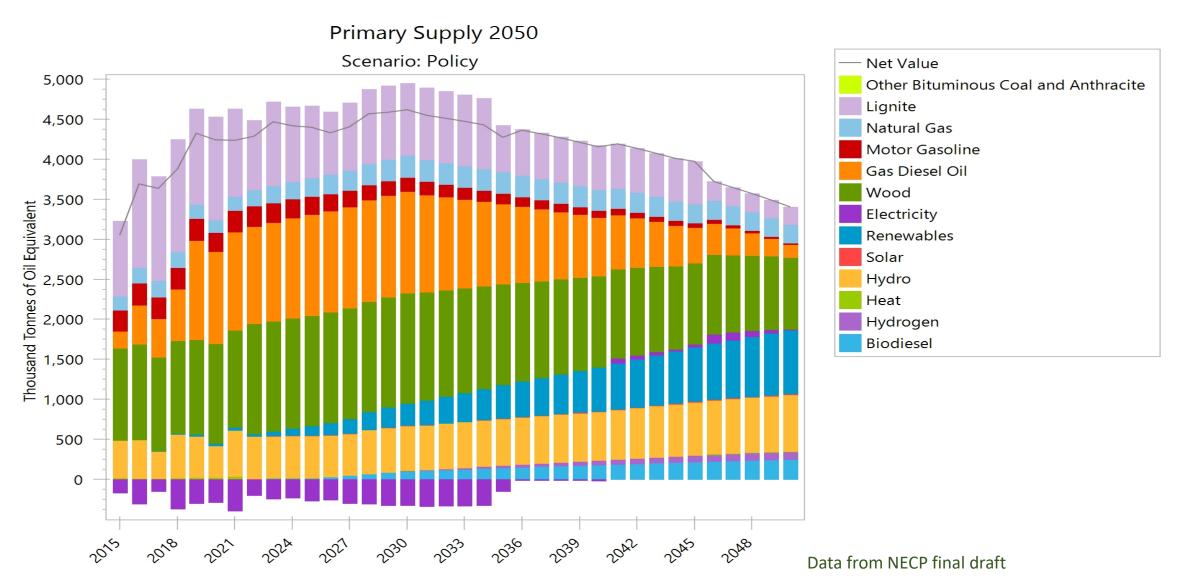
#### **Policies and measures:**

- ✓ Reduction of short-lived climate pollutants emissions in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- ✓ Development and adoption of a plan for short-lived climate pollutants in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- ✓ Establishment of an MRV system for short-lived pollutants emissions

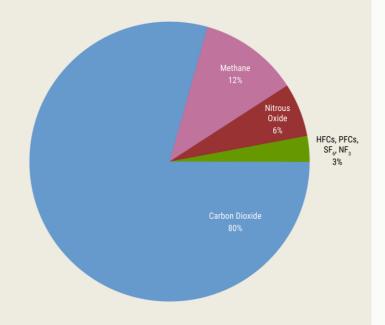
#### NDC/TBUR

- ✓ In setting GHG emission reduction target, the following GHGs were considered: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and hydrofluorocarbons.
- √ The main sources of methane in Bosnia and Herzegovina are agriculture (enteric fermentation and manure management), fugitive emissions from coalmines, and waste disposal.
- ✓ Since 2006, methane emissions have not changed significantly (1,006.97 Gg CO2eq in 2017, and 1991.32 Gg CO2eq in 2018.)

## **Energy Mix in Bosnia and Herzegovina**



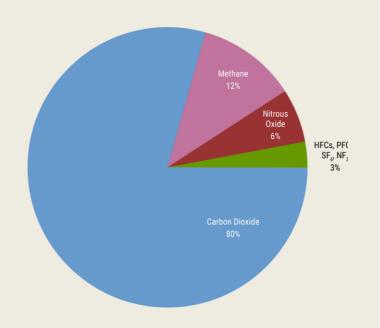




# Project "Accelerating implementation of coal mine methane mitigation measures"

- BiH joined the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) in 2023
- Financed by: Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)
- Implemented by: Clean Air Task Force (CATF)
- Project objectives:
- ➤ Provide technical assistance to identify finance sources for the implementation of coal mine methane reduction plans, to update mine project concept documents:
- ➤ Breza Coal Mines: Breza Mine VAM Abatement Project (Kamenice and Sretno mines)
- ➤ Zenica Coal Mines: Zenica Raspotocje VAM Abatement Project (Raspotocje Mine); Zenica Stara jama VAM Abatement Project (Stara jama Mine) and Zenica Stranjani VAM Abatement Project (Stranjani Mine)
- ➤ Present current options for methane abatement, and incorporate them into an overall CMM Emissions Roadmap for BiH





Project "Development of the BiH Plan for Short-Lived Climate Pollutants, the BiH Roadmap for Methane, and the Framework for Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification of Short-Lived Pollutants Emissions in BiH."

- > Financed by: United Nations Environment (UNEP)
- > Coordinated by: Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)
- ➤ Implemented by: People in Need (PIN), Center for Energy, Energy Efficiency and Environment (CEEO) and the Association for Environmental Protection and Tourism Promotion (STEP).
- Project objectives:
- Plan for reducing short-lived climate pollutants in BiH (SLCP plan)
- Roadmap for methane in BiH
- Framework for monitoring, reporting, and verification of short-lived pollutants emissions in BiH
- Integration into NECP and NDC
- > Strengthening the capacities of institutions in BiH

### **Key Chalenges and Oportunities**

- ✓ **Economic Dependence on Coal:** Coal is central to BiH's energy supply (over 50%), providing jobs for 16,000+ people and essential for energy security, making a shift challenging
- ✓ **Financial Constraints:** Transition requires significant investment (but is hindered by limited access to international finance and high costs).
- ✓ **Aging Infrastructure:** Most coal plants date back to the 1960s-1980s, needing major upgrades to meet EU standards and reduce emissions.
- ✓ **Social and Employment Impact:** Dependence on coal jobs, limited diversification, and community resistance present social challenges.
- ✓ Energy Security Risks: Transition to RES raises concerns about grid stability, potential price increases, and reliance on imports.
- ✓ **Public and Political Will:** Limited public awareness and political complexity require robust strategies to align with EU standards and gain support for transition efforts.

#### Main Recomendations and Next Steps

- ✓ **Developing a Comprehensive Methane Reduction Action Plan**: Integrated into BiH's national energy and climate policies, with clear, time-bound targets.
- ✓ Implementing Methane Capture Technologies: Use advanced capture technologies suited to BiH's mining conditions.
- ✓ Improving Data Collection and Reporting: Enhance monitoring systems and create a centralized methane emissions database.
- ✓ **Leveraging International Support**: Seek funding, technology, and expertise from EU and international organizations.
- ✓ Increasing Public Awareness and Institutional Capacity: Educate the public on methane's environmental impact and bolster institutional capabilities
- ✓ Aligning with EU Directives: Meet EU emissions standards and prepare for CBAM
- ✓ **Transitioning to Renewable Energy:** Set RES targets and modernize infrastructure for vRES



Thank you!

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