

ECRAN high level workshop on INDCs

Bosnia and Herzegovina

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What to do before 2015?

- Initiative was launched to create INDC BiH, which will be done in the framework of UNDP TNC project.
- Ministry in charge of the climate change work together on establishing a framework for the implementation of NAMA projects in BiH, as well as a framework for measuring, reporting and verification of GHG emissions reduction activities.
- Initiated the project of adaptation to climate change on the river Vrbas. The value of the grant project is \$ 5,000,000 and a grant has provided by GEF
- GEF - SCCF (Special Climate Change Fund) approved grants worth US \$ 5 million for a regional project three countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro), and refers to the adaptation to climate change and sustainable management of the river Drina.
- In the field of environmental protection, flood protection project:, Capacity development for integration of global commitments in the field of environmental protection in the policy and decision-making on development "implemented by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), as one of the implementing agency of the GEF, for a period of 36 months, starting in November 2014.


What to do after 2015?

- It is necessary to adopt a strategy of environmental protection and climate change in accordance with the EU Action Plan 7. This document was prepared by the ENVIS project.
- Implementation and harmonization of legislation related to climate change is at a very low level.
- Lack of inter-institutional cooperation
- Focus on regional cooperation
- Raising awareness in the field of climate change

Synergies between energy and climate policy

Bosnia and Herzegovina has low per capita emissions but per capita GDP is also low compared to other countries in Europe. Therefore, Bosnia and Herzegovina is not committed to significant quantitative emission reductions at this point in time. With uncertainty about the current level and future projections of greenhouse gas emissions it is difficult to establish meaningful mitigation objectives, for example deviation from business as usual. Some projections show that emissions could peak around 2025, as new technologies and international and EU policies are introduced, however, in the medium-term, greenhouse gas emissions will continue to increase, albeit at a rate slower than that between 2001 and 2010.

The key challenge is to use the transition to a low carbon economy to achieve the objectives of rapidly improving the economic situation and social cohesion. In this process, there is potential for economic growth and new workplaces as a result of investment in emission reductions for the electricity, buildings and transport sectors.



Based on the analysis of the existing situation there are two main axes along which the possible development scenarios could be defined. The first is related to the level of energy efficiency and sustainability, and the second to the distribution of investment in new electricity generation between coal and renewables.

In the absence of available domestic capital for investment in electricity production, Bosnia and Herzegovina should pursue both investment tracks up to 2025, thereby improving energy security with more efficient coal-fired power plants, and increasing the capacity of renewable.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION