



Bosnia and Herzegovina's INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contribution)



BiH's INDC

- INDC type: Emissions reduction relative to a Business As Usual baseline
- Baseline year: 1990
- Time frame: by 2030
- Coverage: Energy, Industrial processes, Agriculture, LULUCF (sinks), Waste
- Base year emissions: 34,043.49 GgCO₂e (without LULUCF);
26,619.96 GgCO₂e (with LULUCF)
- Scope: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O
- MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification) system in BiH is currently „under development“ (organizational set-up)
- INDC based on: SNC, FBUR, existing and planned legislation



BiH's INDC - Insights and contribution to GHG emission reduction

- The BiH CO₂ per capita is app 8.2 t (2011)
- GDP per capita in 2013 valued 3,509 €
- Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) amounts 29% of the EU-27 average in 2013
- Gross total primary energy consumed per unit of GDP is 0.938 toe / USD 2000
- BiH consumes about 20% of its GDP on energy.
- BiH GHG emissions represent less than 0.1% of global total emissions.
- BiH a developing country

e.g. needs to consume more energy in order to further develop (in absolute numbers) while optimizing its consumption (in specific numbers/industry indicators)



BiH's INDC – Three scenarios

- S1 - Baseline scenario
- S2 - Unconditional mitigation scenario
- S3 – Conditional mitigation scenario



BiH's INDC – Three scenarios

S1 - Baseline scenario

- power/electricity generation sector - the key GHG emitter
- most of electricity comes from fossil fuels (on average 60/65%)
- characterised by a slight increase of the share of power generated from RES
- feed-in tariff and lower investment costs of RES facilities
- 2015 – 2025 share of RES will increase by 3% every five years and by 5% thereafter
- BiH is still below 1990 levels and in case the "business-as-usual" practice continues, 1990 levels will be reached in 2020.



BiH's INDC – Three scenarios

S2 - Unconditional mitigation scenario

- GHG reduction BiH will achieve with the currently on-going and planned mitigation activities
- implementation of minimal technical requirements and (some) sanitation activities related to increase energy efficiency within the buildings sector (public and residential)
- this scenario does not imply any incentives, nor ambitious or systematic approaches and plans for implementation of EE measures in the buildings sector
- a very slight trend of increasing the share of RES in electricity production (compared to BAU)



BiH's INDC – Three scenarios

S3 – Conditional mitigation scenario

- based on potential access for BiH to international development / financial mechanisms (GEF, GCF, EU pre-accession funds, favourable loans from IFIs)
- based on the assumption that BiH's relevant institutions are willing to absorb and cost-effectively utilize international dev/fin mechanisms



BiH's INDC – Three scenarios

S3 – Conditional mitigation scenario

Identified GHG mitigation activities under S3:

- primary and secondary legislation aligned to EU acquis
- co-generation plants fuelled by wood chips and wood waste from wood processing industry (70 MW by 2030)
- existing TPP with 30% average efficiency replaced with 40% average efficiency
- methane destruction from two underground coal mines (five coal-pits)
- small hydro power plants (120 MW by 2030)
- wind farms (175 MW by 2030)
- PHV modules (4 MW by 2030)
- RES introduced in existing and new district heating systems
- to reconstruct and modernize district heating distribution system
- systematic approach to rehabilitation of existing buildings (focus on public sector)

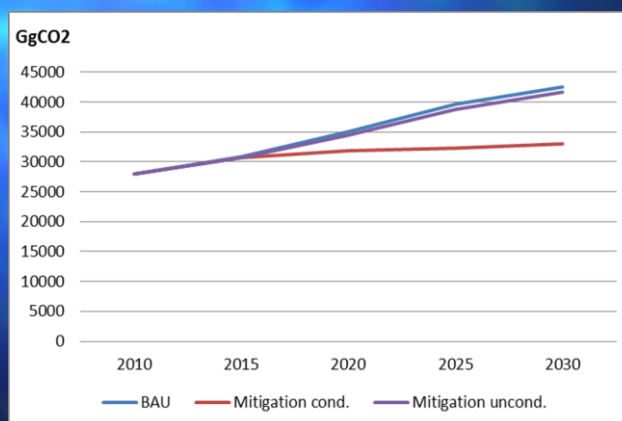


BiH's INDC – Three scenarios

- S1 - Baseline scenario:
According to the baseline scenario (BAU) in 2030 expected emissions are **20% higher** than the level of emissions in 1990.
- S2 - Unconditional mitigation scenario:
Emission reduction that BiH unconditionally might achieved, compared to the BAU scenario, is 2% by 2030 (e.g. **18% higher emissions** compared to the base year 1990.)
- S3 – Conditional mitigation scenario:
Emission reduction of 3% compared to 1990 (e.g. 23% against the BAU scenario)



Conclusion





Conclusion

it would be possible to reduce emissions by app 23% in 2030 relative to the baseline scenario, i.e. 3% compared to 1990 level, if access to the IF/development mechanisms for BiH is provided

All the values (total emission) provided in the baseline, as well as in the given projections, are calculated without the absorption potential (emission sink) of forestry sector. Although the forestry sector is not included in the presented balance of emissions, it is important to note that the value of sequestration capacity is app. 6.470 GgCO₂ in 2015 (1990 sinks – 7,423 GgCO₂), and that the emission projections intend to keep it on that level.