

---

# Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)

---

**Report on Setting up a  
framework for Emission  
Trading System (ETS) in  
the Republic of Bosnia  
and Herzegovina**

---

21-22 March 2016, Sarajevo

---

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMA REGIONAL NETWORK FOR ACCESSION - ECRAN**

**WORKSHOP REPORT**

**Activity 3.3.3 B**

**Setting up a framework for Emission Trading System (ETS) in the Republic of Bosnia  
and Herzegovina**

**21-22 March 2016, Sarajevo, Bosnia**



This Project is funded by the  
European Union



A project implemented by  
Human Dynamics Consortium

## Table of Contents

I.	Background/Rationale .....	1
II.	Objectives of the training .....	3
	Objectives of the Workshop .....	3
	Results/outputs .....	3
	Participants .....	3
III.	EU policy and legislation covered by the training .....	4
IV.	Highlights from the training workshop.....	5
	Day 1 – Legal and institutional framework.....	5
	Day 2 – Organisational set-up and capacity needs.....	8
V.	Evaluation .....	11
	ANNEX I – Agenda.....	13
	ANNEX II – Participants.....	16
	ANNEX III – Presentations (under separate cover).....	18
	ANNEX IV – Evaluation.....	19



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
AVR	Accreditation and Verification Regulation
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CA	Competent Authority
EEA	European Environmental Agency
ETS	Emission Trading System
EU	European Union
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
MRR	Monitoring and Reporting Regulation
MRVA	Monitoring, Regulation, Verification and Accreditation
MRVA	Monitoring, Regulation and Verification
NAB	National Accreditation Body



## I. Background/Rationale

The European Commission actively supports climate cooperation in the region of the Western Balkans and Turkey through the Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN). The Emissions Trading Working Group of ECRAN aims to provide the essential regulatory building blocks and to increase the technical capacity for a well-functioning future national or regional ETS system, which could be or is modelled in line with the EU ETS. This would pave the way for further cooperation and linking with the EU ETS.

The following results are expected for this Working Group:

- To improve technical understanding of the EU ETS implementing provisions in relation to monitoring, reporting, verification and accreditation (MRVA) in the beneficiary countries, among the target group of industry and aircraft operators, as well as the Competent Authorities and potential verifiers;
- To identify institutional, legal and procedural arrangements for a future national or regional ETS system, which could be modelled in line with the EU ETS.

One of the main activities of ECRAN Emissions Trading Working Group 3 is a regional training programme on the EU Monitoring and Reporting, and Accreditation and Verification Regulations (MRR and AVR). This regional training programme supports operators of industrial installations, aircraft operators, authorities and verifiers on the basis of guidance and templates that have been developed by the European Commission.

### **Background to the Monitoring and Reporting Regulation**

Successful implementation of an emissions trading system among others involves the implementation of a system for the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions, and for the verification of annual emission reports. Such Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems form the backbone of any ETS system.

The Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MRR) establishes the requirements for the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions by installations in the EU ETS. These requirements are effective as from 1 January 2013, from the start of the third trading period. The MRR requirements are designed to ensure regular and precise monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions in the participating countries (i.e. the EU Member States and countries in the EEA). The annual procedure of ensuring the proper monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of the emissions, as well as all processes connected to these activities, are known as the “compliance cycle” of the EU ETS.

### **Background to the Accreditation and Verification Regulation**

The “Accreditation and Verification” (AVR) Regulation applies to the verification of greenhouse gas emissions and tonne-kilometre data reported pursuant to the EU ETS Directive. Annex V of that Directive defines the criteria for the verification.



Verification involves an independent assessment of the way the monitoring plan has been implemented and of the data sources that have been used. Verification is carried out by an independent accredited or certified verifier (a natural person or legal entity) which has been accredited or certified by the National Accreditation Body/National Certification Authority in accordance with the AVR.



This Project is funded by the  
European Union



A project implemented by  
Human Dynamics Consortium

## II. Objectives of the training

### *Objectives of the Workshop*

This technical mission aimed to support the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in setting up the legal and organisational framework for implementation of emissions trading. Specifically it aimed to provide the future ETS competent authorities of the beneficiary countries with the advanced insights on the practical organisation aspects of ETS implementation, building on the wealth of experience that EU Member States have gained in this matter. The workshop aimed to:

- Strengthen the understanding of the legal, institutional and procedural arrangements identified when setting up a framework for ETS and obtaining a further understanding of choices to be made in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Exchanging information on lessons learned in EU Member States for setting up an ETS Competent Authority, with particular emphasis to illustrating the lessons learned and organisational choices made.

### *Results/outputs*

Aim was that the participants would acquire:

- Improved understanding of the legal and institutional framework for ETS implementation, with emphasis on identifying a roadmap towards implementation
- Practical insight in the set-up of a Competent Authority for ETS, including the organisational choices to be made and lessons learned in EU Member States;
- Better understanding of the required human and institutional resources for the implementation of the EU ETS Directive and its implementing regulations;
- Insights in the lessons learned, the risks involved and the bottlenecks of ETS implementation.

### *Participants*

This advanced training was mainly directed towards the staff of the future competent authority in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its implementing agencies.



### III. EU policy and legislation covered by the training

The following EU legislation is covered by the training:

- Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community
- Commission Regulation 601/2012 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions
- Commission Regulation 600/2012 on the verification of greenhouse gas emission reports and tonne-kilometre reports and the accreditation of verifiers



#### IV. Highlights from the training workshop

Reference is made to Annex I for the agenda, and Annex III for the presentations. **Hereunder only the highlights are presented.**

##### *Day 1 – Legal and institutional framework*

###### Opening word of Mr Admir Softić, Assistant minister

- Mr Softić welcomes the participants and emphasises the importance of training on the topic of implementation of ETS in the framework of the Acquis.
- He emphasises that this is the first training on this topic and that lots needs to be learned in order to be well prepared.

###### Monique Voogt: ECRAN and the ambitions of this workshop

- Monique Voogt provides a brief summary of ECRAN and the activities provided in the ETS workgroup. This training is part of a series of advanced technical trainings that is provided on request of beneficiary countries. ECRAN is pleased to conclude that now BiH has submitted its application for membership of the EU the time has come for a first training on ETS.
- The main aim of this workshop is to support the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in setting up the legal and organisational framework for implementation of emissions trading. This is done by:
  - Strengthening the understanding of the legal, institutional and procedural ETS requirements within the scope of the EU ETS;
  - Obtaining a further understanding of choices to be made in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;
  - Exchanging information on lessons learned in EU Member States for setting up an ETS Competent Authority;
- Monique invites the participants to actively engage in the discussions and to use the opportunity to ask their questions to the expert trainers.

###### Round of introduction and identification of specific needs

The participants make a round of introduction, identifying their current and expected role in the implementation of ETS in BiH and their main expectations of the workshop.

###### Short introduction to the EU ETS

Since not all participants are familiar with the EU ETS, Monique Voogt of ECRAN provides a short overview of the main concept and logic of emissions trading.

###### The challenges to ETS implementation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Monique Voogt presents a short overview of the regulatory structure of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the state level, the level of entities and cantons and the local level. She points out the challenges to choosing what decision level should be assigned responsibility for what type of ETS activity. Important in that aspect is that there is not a single format for that, but to identify the pros and cons of each option and discuss how to optimise the implementation. Monique provides some examples of



decisions to be made for assigning ETS responsibilities. This includes the timeframe for ETS implementation, the scope and design of the national ETS, the parties to be involved in design choices, the regulatory responsibilities, the need for capacity building, responsibility for permitting and reporting to the EU. The participants discuss the existing competence of various public authorities and how in their view ETS responsibilities could be assigned.

#### The main steps in EU ETS implementation

Monique Voogt continues her presentation by providing an overview on the main elements in the EU ETS legislative framework. First she explains the overall implementation cycle of the EU ETS, explaining the various steps and terminology. Next, she discusses the EU regulatory framework, consisting of the EU ETS Directive, various implementing regulations and a suite of guidance documents, templates and exemplars. Zooming into the compliance cycle she discusses the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders and the timeline for each obligation. She ends her presentation with a roadmap model for the implementation of ETS and a list of key choices to be made when specifying the roadmap.

#### The legislative framework and shared responsibilities

Ms. Heidi De Prez of the Walloon Air & Climate Agency provides an overview of the key elements of emission trading, obligations of the Competent Authority, the specific tasks and the main challenges. She explains that the regulatory structure in Belgium has similar complexities as in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Belgium has defined competences at the level of the federal state, the regions (each with its own Parliament and Government) and at the level of communities. This significantly complicates the decision making as well as the operation of the EU ETS, but clear agreements have been made on the various responsibilities and timelines and organisational choices have been made to facilitate a proper functioning of the system.

Heidi De Prez presents Belgium's choices on defining competences for each of the following CA activities and discusses the consequences of these choices:

- 1) identifying the ETS-installations;
- 2) implementation and follow-up of the Monitoring and Reporting Regulation;
- 3) implementation and follow-up of the Accreditation and Verification Regulation;
- 4) allocation of allowances;
- 5) the registry system;
- 6) auctioning of allowances;
- 7) the Article 21 reporting;
- 8) inspections;
- 9) sanctions.

The registry system, auctioning of allowances and the national accreditation body in Belgium are organised at the federal level. Permitting, allocation, the validation of monitoring plans, emission reports, verification reports and improvement reports, as well specific requirements, inspections and sanctions are organised at the regional level.

In a separate presentation Heidi De Prez provides an in-depth overview of the organisational choices made in Belgium on a number of ETS aspects: of detection of ETS-installations, registry, allocation, auctioning, market oversight, MRVA, art 21 reporting, inspection and enforcement. De Prez



furthermore shares the challenges to these choices and the lessons learned. Her own agency AWAC chose to follow a very pro-active approach and actively help the operators to be compliant. This is for example carried out by workshops, a helpdesk, and providing various tools and guidance to support completion of reports. The efforts pay off by having a much higher share of good quality reports, which in turn helps the agency to doing their work in checking the quality of reports efficiently.

#### A step-wise implementation of the legal and institutional framework

Ms Nives Nared from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment in Slovenia presents Slovenia's step-wise implementation experiences in implementing the EU ETS. Following its EU accession in May 2014, Slovenia only had a 6-month period to implement the EU ETS. There was no prior experience and no view on what exactly the system would look like. Given that it's a trading system, mainly economists were set to the task, supported by legal specialists. Only in the course of the implementation it became clear that much more technical expertise was required. Moreover, the team was relatively small, whereas the number of decisions and actions was large and broad. This however did have the advantage that little coordination was needed and all knowledge and contacts were centrally available. Slovenia decided to take the implementation step-by-step and to actively involve the industry in various workshops.

Nives Nared presents Slovenia's implementation choices for each of the following steps and discusses the main lessons learned:

- 1) adopting the legislation;
- 2) identifying the ETS-installations;
- 3) setting up the registry system;
- 4) allocation of allowances;
- 5) auctioning of allowances;
- 6) Accreditation of verifiers;
- 7) Inspections;
- 8) Sanctions;
- 9) the Article 21 reporting.

The main lessons learned from Slovenia's EU ETS implementation are:

- ETS is complex, sufficient time is needed for preparation
- The industry should be invited as soon as possible, since they need quite some time for the implementation
- Significant time is needed for approval processes to be conducted by the Competent Authority
- It is good to follow a learning-by-doing process. Implementation can be improved by active communication between the CA, NAB and operator, and by the verifiers and the inspectorate.

Nives Nared adds that implementation of the ETS however is not the only part of the climate change legislative framework that needs to be implemented and for which the responsible public authorities should reserve capacity. She recommends providing sufficient non-legal guidance to operators in the form of workshops, guidance notes, templates, a helpdesk and FAQ tools. Operators need predictability and stability. Nives Nared also recommends CAs to keep repeating implementation activities until the work is done and to share experiences with and learn from other ETS implementing countries.



## Day 2 – Organisational set-up and capacity needs

### Choices and lessons learned in Croatia

Madlena Ožanić from the Croatian Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection presents Croatia's experiences in implementing the EU ETS. Croatia started implementation of ETS in January 2010, so prior to its EU accession. From 2010 to end 2012 Croatia had implemented the monitoring and reporting of emissions from stationary installations. From the 1st January 2013, at the start of EU ETS Phase 3, Croatia started to implement the full EU ETS (so also including verification, trading, etc.). On 1 July 2013 Croatia joined the EU.

Madlena Ozanic presents the legal arrangements to the EU ETS in Croatia, the organisation of monitoring and reporting, of approval of the monitoring plans and the allocation process. She points out that a large number of rules and guidelines had to be implemented and that the team of experts at the CA was only small (4 persons). She continues her presentation with explaining how accreditation and verification was organised in Croatia in the various periods prior to and after EU accession, and recommends starting on time with accreditation, as it consumes a lot of time. In 2013 Croatia also started with EU ETS inspections, including site visits. Ozanic gives an overview of the types of infringements and the corresponding penalties. So far no serious infringements were identified in Croatia.

Madlena Ozanic provides an overview of the main challenges to ETS implementation observed in Croatia:

- 1) Lack of human resources;
- 2) Lack of inter-sectoral cooperation;
- 3) Lack of awareness on importance of climate change issues, public, entrepreneurship owners, public institutions;
- 4) Economy crises;
- 5) Lack of own knowledge;
- 6) Lack of operators' knowledge;
- 7) Parallel activities;
- 8) Lack of energy and technology experts in public institutions;
- 9) Long period is needed that employee became expert.

The main lessons learned in Croatia in implementation of the EU ETS are:

- 1) Start as soon as possible with activities;
- 2) Determine, provide and accept technical and financial support;
- 3) Importance of team work and positive attitude;
- 4) Accurate determination of the goals and means of implementation, including technical and IT support;
- 5) Establishment of the horizontal and vertical, flexible procedures in competent authorities;
- 6) Constant involvement in EC policy developments;
- 7) Importance of the participation at the relevant meetings and workshops organized by the EC.



## The roadmap towards the legal and institutional framework

Imre Csikós from ECRAN presents a possible roadmap for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina towards implementation of ETS. He starts his presentation with a reminder on why ETS is needed to address climate change and the position of the EU ETS in the overall European framework for energy and climate policy. In this, the EU ETS is not only meant to address climate change, but also to achieve reduction targets in a cost-effective manner, to support the security of energy supplies, fill in the EU's contribution to the international climate agreement and to support social goals such as competitive energy, growth and new jobs.

Imre Csikos shows that in the last two decades a decoupling between economic growth and GHG emissions had been achieved. While the EU GDP growth in 1990-2011 was +45%, the GHG emissions decreased by 18.3 % during the same period.

After providing an overview of the EU ETS Directive and all its implementing regulations, Imre Csikos discusses with the audience which of these regulations would be best to start with. In this, an important role is for the MRV process. With proper registration of data and a good scrutiny process to ensure good quality of reporting, a solid basis is laid for further implementation of ETS. The implementation plan for BiH could for example include the following steps:

- 1) Define an ETS Implementation Plan to determine the required tasks, costs and associated staffing, and to identify the list of activities;
- 2) Designate the Competent Authority to implement/regulate;
- 3) Develop the necessary legislation;
- 4) Determine Capacity Building requirements for implementation, both for authorities and operators;
- 5) Make an assessment of the installations that are considered carbon leakage prone and that may receive part of their emission allowances for free (based on efficiency benchmarking);
- 6) Start with setting up an MRV system and prepare guidance material (which can be based on existing EU ETS guidance material);
- 7) Consider to start as a first step with Monitoring, Reporting, Verification and Accreditation;
- 8) Learn the actual trading;
- 9) Set up a compliance structure.

## The registry system

Following some confusion in the discussions on the difference between the registration of permits and emissions as is currently already organised in BiH and the registry system for the ETS, Madlena Ožanić gives an insight in the Croatian part of the EU ETS registry. She shows what type of information is included in the system and explains the differences between the systems. The EU ETS registry provides the overview of CO<sub>2</sub> allowances and carbon credits held by all EU ETS participants. It also records all trade and other movements in terms of the amount of units added (e.g. as a result of allocation or purchase) or subtracted (e.g. as a result of cancellation or sales). The EU ETS registry furthermore records the annual amounts of verified emissions of each EU ETS installation and its compliance status.



## Capacity needs

Heidi De Prez and Nives Nared both provide a presentation on the capacity needs for various activities in the EU ETS in their country, indicating the choices made, tools used and how to balance all requirements in a highly restricted timeframe.

Heidi De Prez starts by providing an overview of the human resources in each of the regions and at federal level. Next, she lists the most time consuming ETS-tasks for the competent authority, being:

- 1) MRR/AVR: approving new MP. Heidi notes that in Flanders and in some other Member States this is outsourced to consultants;
- 2) Allocation: analyse of NEC-forms (allocation requests). Again this is sometimes outsourced;
- 3) Helping new operators to be ETS-compliant (explaining ETS-obligations + open register account);
- 4) Helping operators to reconstitute their allowances on time (registry helpdesk);
- 5) Development IT-tools (ETS-reporting + software registry);
- 6) Follow-up negotiations (ETS-revision phase IV).

Heidi furthermore provides an overview of the tools that are used in the various regions to support ETS activities. These tools make the work for the CAs more efficient and help compliance of operators. The set of tools includes:

- 1) Help to new ETS-operators (registry + regions for allocation/MRVA);
- 2) Development of clear guidance for operators + verifiers (in proper language);
- 3) Use of IT-tools for ETS-reporting;
- 4) Use of extra software to make EU registry more manageable;
- 5) Sending newsletters to various ETS stakeholders;
- 6) Organisation of regular workshops.

The Walloon region is using the IT system called ETSWAP. This provides a high level of automation of the work flow for all stakeholders and therewith facilitates much less mistakes, better planning of work and being able to handle large amounts of work with small teams. The European Commission is currently testing a similar, but smaller IT system, called DECLARE. Heidi de Prez recommends BiH to research the use of such systems in their country, as it can save much time in ETS implementation.

Nives Nared in her presentation adds an overview of the institutions involved in Slovenia in EU ETS implementation and the human resources used. She emphasises that a large team is not always needed, but that good cooperation in the team is crucial. ETS is a complex system, but there is no need to also have a complex implementation structure. Small and lenient in this case is recommended. She furthermore notes that ETS implementing countries should not underestimate the technical complexity of the system and consequently add sufficient technical engineers to their implementing teams. Finally Nives Nared recommends to actively involving the industry from an early moment in the implementation, as they need to prepare themselves, and as they have important information on their emission data.



## V. Evaluation

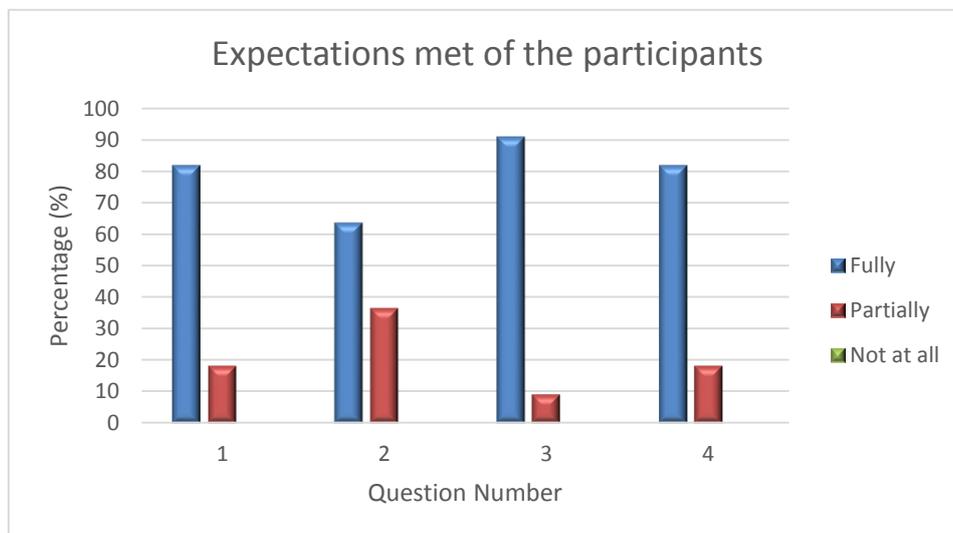
Reference is made to Annex IV for the detailed evaluation.

In the evaluation of the workshop **well over a three fourth majority** of participants indicated that their **expectations were fully met** in the areas of increased understanding of the legal and institutional framework for ETS implementation, with emphasis on identifying a roadmap towards implementation.

**100%** of the evaluation scores regarding the quality aspects of the workshop such as achieved objectives, overall quality, practical work, presentations, facilitators, obtained the marks 'excellent') to 'good'. The aspect on logistical arrangements had a significantly lower score than the other aspects. Almost 95% of all participants indicated that they found the workshop 'time well spent'.

### My Expectations

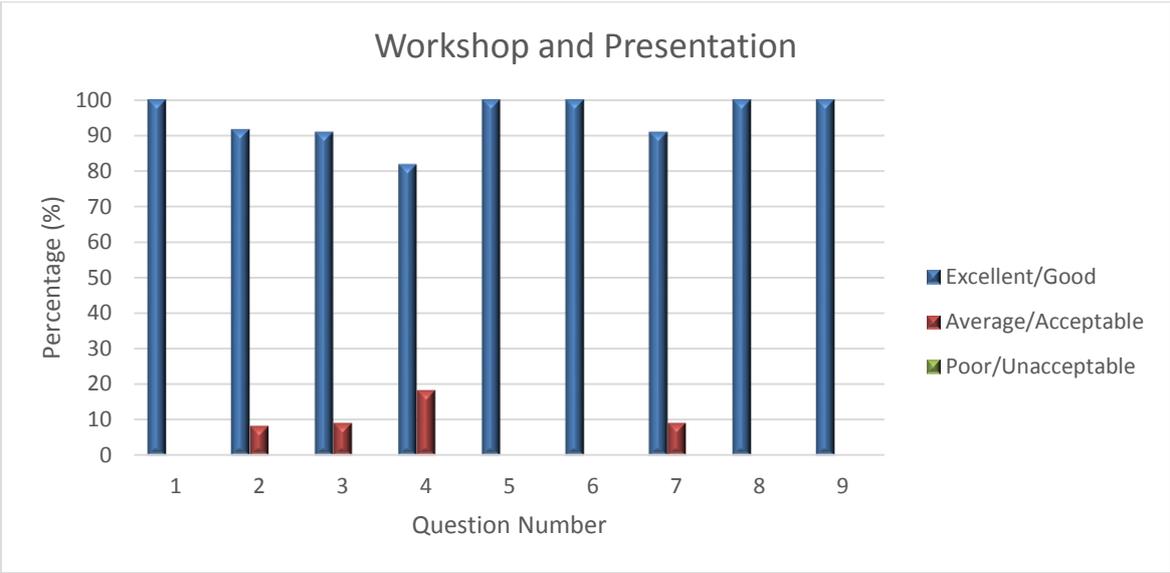
1. Improved understanding of the legal and institutional framework for ETS implementation, with emphasis on identifying a roadmap towards implementation
2. Practical insight in the set-up of a Competent Authority for ETS, including the organisational choices to be made and lessons learned in EU Member States
3. Better understanding of the required human and institutional resources for the implementation of the EU ETS Directive and its implementing regulations
4. Insights in the lessons learned, the risks involved and the bottlenecks of ETS implementation



### Aspect of Workshop

1. The workshop achieved the objectives set
2. The quality of the workshop was of a high standard
3. The content of the workshop was well suited to my level of understanding and experience
4. The practical work was relevant and informative
5. The workshop was interactive
6. Facilitators were well prepared and knowledgeable on the subject matter
7. The duration of this workshop was neither too long nor too short
8. The logistical arrangements (venue, refreshments, equipment) were satisfactory
9. Attending this workshop was time well spent





This Project is funded by the European Union



A project implemented by Human Dynamics Consortium

ANNEX I – Agenda

**Day 1 : Monday 21 March 2016**  
**Legal and institutional framework**

<b>Chair: Mr Admir Softić, Assistant minister</b>				
<b>Venue: Sarajevo</b>				
Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
<b>09:00</b>	<b>09:30</b>	<b>Registration</b>		
09:30	09:45	Formal opening and word of welcome	Director of the Ministry of Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations	
9:45	10:00	ECRAN and the ambitions of this workshop	Ms. Monique Voogt, ECRAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ECRAN and the ETS Workgroup</li> <li>• Aims of the workshop and planned activities</li> <li>• Introductions to speakers, trainers and audience</li> </ul>
10:00	10:15	Round of introduction and identification of specific needs	All participants	
10:15	10:45	The challenges to ETS implementation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Representative from BIH, tbc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change strategy and the potential role of ETS</li> <li>• Political framework</li> <li>• Main challenges to ETS implementation</li> </ul>
<b>10.45</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
11:00	11:30	The main steps in EU ETS implementation	Ms. Monique Voogt, ECRAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview of main elements in EU ETS legislative framework and main implementing measures</li> <li>• Key choices to be made</li> <li>• A roadmap model</li> </ul>
11:30	12:30	The legislative framework and shared responsibilities	Ms. Heidi de Prez, Walloon Air & Climate Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key decisions and main challenges</li> <li>• Experiences from Belgium</li> </ul>
<b>12.30</b>	<b>13.30</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>		
13:30	14:15	A step-wise implementation of the legal and institutional framework	Ms. Nives Nared, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key decisions and main challenges</li> <li>• Experiences from Slovenia</li> </ul>



Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content	
14:15	15:00	Using lessons learned for key choices in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Discussion among all participants, led by Nives Nared and representative from BIH		
<b>15.15</b>	<b>15.30</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>			
15.30	16.15	The roadmap towards the legal and institutional framework	Discussion among all participants, led by Heidi de Prez and representative from BIH		
16:15	16:30	Wrap-up 1st day / outlook 2nd day	Monique Voogt, ECRAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summary of lessons learned in day 1</li> <li>• Practicalities for day 2</li> </ul>	

## Day 2 : Tuesday 22 March 2016

### Organisational set-up and capacity needs

<b>Chair: Mr Admir Softić, Assistant minister</b>					
<b>Venue: Sarajevo</b>					
Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content	
<b>09:00</b>	<b>09:30</b>	<b>Coffee and registration</b>			
09:30	09:35	Welcome/Agenda	Monique Voogt, ECRAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summary of lessons learned</li> <li>• Programme of 2nd day</li> </ul>	
09:35	10:00	Choices and lessons learned in Croatia	Madlena Ožanić, Croatian Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsibility and organization of national registry, allocation, auctioning, market oversight, MRVA, inspection and enforcement</li> </ul>	
10:00	10:45	Choices and lessons learned in other selected EU countries	Heidi de Prez and Nives Nared		
<b>10.45</b>	<b>11.15</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>			
11:15	12:00	Capacity needs	Heidi de Prez, Nives Nared and Madlena Ožanić	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicating capacity needs for various activities</li> <li>• Choices, tools and other practicalities and their impact on capacity needs</li> </ul>	



Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
12.00	12.45	Options for Bosnia and Herzegovina	Discussion led by representative from BIH, tbc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key parties to be involved</li> <li>• Options, challenges and limitations to implementation</li> <li>• Identifying main needs</li> </ul>
<b>12.45</b>	<b>13.45</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>		
13:45	14:15	The organizational roadmap towards ETS implementation	Monique Voogt, ECRAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview of activities and key decisions</li> <li>• Timeline for ETS implementation</li> </ul>
14:15	15:00	Engaging various stakeholders	Heidi de Prez, Nives Nared and Madlena Ožanić	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement at political level, ministerial level, operational level, of supporting public bodies and of ETS operators</li> </ul>
<b>15.00</b>	<b>15.15</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
15:15	15:45	Main steps in ETS implementation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Discussion led by Nives Nared and representative from BIH, tbc	
15.45	16.00	Main conclusions and closing the workshop	Monique Voogt, ECRAN	



## ANNEX II – Participants

First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
Adela	Terek	Foreign Trade Chamber BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="mailto:adela.terek@komorabih.ba">adela.terek@komorabih.ba</a>
Admir	Softić	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="mailto:admir.softic@mvteo.gov.ba">admir.softic@mvteo.gov.ba</a>
Aida	Jelinić	Federal ministry of energy, mining and industry	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="mailto:aida.jelinic@fmeri.gov.ba">aida.jelinic@fmeri.gov.ba</a>
Ajla	Ablaković	Directorate for European Integration	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="mailto:Ajla.ablakovic@dei.gov.ba">Ajla.ablakovic@dei.gov.ba</a>
Almira	Kapetanović	Federal ministry of environment and tourism	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="mailto:almira.kapetanovic@fmoit.gov.ba">almira.kapetanovic@fmoit.gov.ba</a>
Bosiljka	Stojanović	M&TPP Ugljevik	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="mailto:bosiljkate@yahoo.com">bosiljkate@yahoo.com</a>
Dragana	Kokot Gambiroža	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Republic Srpska	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="mailto:draganak@komorars.ba">draganak@komorars.ba</a>
Enes	Šeperović	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="mailto:Enes.seperovic@mvteo.gov.ba">Enes.seperovic@mvteo.gov.ba</a>
Fadila	Muftić	Federal ministry of environment and tourism	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="mailto:fadila.muftic@fmoit.gov.ba">fadila.muftic@fmoit.gov.ba</a>
Lejla	Sadiković	Federal Chamber of commerce	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="mailto:l.sadikovic@kfbih.com">l.sadikovic@kfbih.com</a>
Maja	Mrkić-Bosančić	Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="mailto:mm.bosancic@mier.vladars.net">mm.bosancic@mier.vladars.net</a>
Milan	Papaz	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="mailto:Milan.papaz@mvteo.gov.ba">Milan.papaz@mvteo.gov.ba</a>
Mitar	Grgur	JV Coal Mine and TPP Gacko	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="mailto:mitar.grgur@ritegacko-rs.ba">mitar.grgur@ritegacko-rs.ba</a>



First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
Nermina	Skejović-Hurić	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="mailto:nermina.skejovic-huric@mvteo.gov.ba">nermina.skejovic-huric@mvteo.gov.ba</a>
Ozren	Laganin	RS Ministry of Physical Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology Republic of Srpska	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="mailto:O.Laganin@mgr.vladars.net">O.Laganin@mgr.vladars.net</a>
Ranka	Radić	Republic Hydrometeorological Service	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="mailto:radicranka@gmail.com">radicranka@gmail.com</a>
Suada	Numić	Federal ministry of environment and tourism	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="mailto:suada.numic@fmoit.gov.ba">suada.numic@fmoit.gov.ba</a>
Svjetlana	Stupar	Republic Hydrometeorological Service	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="mailto:s.stupar@rhmzrs.com">s.stupar@rhmzrs.com</a>
Tijana	Pejak	JV Coal Mine and TPP Gacko Rudnik i TE Gacko	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<a href="mailto:tijana.pejak@ritegacko-rs.ba">tijana.pejak@ritegacko-rs.ba</a>
Heidi	De Prez	Walloon Agency for Air and Climate	Belgium	<a href="mailto:Heidi.deprez@spw.wallonie.be">Heidi.deprez@spw.wallonie.be</a>
Madlena	Ozanic	Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection	Croatia	<a href="mailto:Madlena.ozanic@mrzoip.hr">Madlena.ozanic@mrzoip.hr</a>
Nives	Nered	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	Slovenia	<a href="mailto:Nives.nered@gov.si">Nives.nered@gov.si</a>
Imre	Csikos	ECRAN	Netherlands	<a href="mailto:Imre.csikos@ecranetwork.org">Imre.csikos@ecranetwork.org</a>
Monique	Voogt	ECRAN	Netherlands	<a href="mailto:m.voogt@sqconsult.com">m.voogt@sqconsult.com</a>



### ANNEX III – Presentations (under separate cover)

Presentations can be downloaded from:

[http://www.ecranetwork.org/Files/Workshop\\_Presentations\\_National\\_ETS\\_March\\_2016\\_Sarajevo.zip](http://www.ecranetwork.org/Files/Workshop_Presentations_National_ETS_March_2016_Sarajevo.zip)



This Project is funded by the  
European Union



A project implemented by  
Human Dynamics Consortium

## ANNEX IV – Evaluation

### Statistical Information

1.1 Workshop Session

Setting up a framework for the emission trading system (ETS)  
21-22 March 2016, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

1.2 Facilitators name

As per agenda

1.3 Name and Surname of Participants (evaluators)

As per participants' list.

### Your Expectations

Please indicate to what extent specific expectations were met, or not met:

My Expectations	My expectations were met		
	Fully	Partially	Not at all
1. Improved understanding of the legal and institutional framework for ETS implementation, with emphasis on identifying a roadmap towards implementation	IIIIII IIII (82%)	II (18%)	0
2. Practical insight in the set-up of a Competent Authority for ETS, including the organisational choices to be made and lessons learned in EU Member States	IIIIII II (64%)	III (36%)	0
3. Better understanding of the required human and institutional resources for the implementation of the EU ETS Directive and its implementing regulations	IIIIII IIIII (91%)	I (9%)	0
4. Insights in the lessons learned, the risks involved and the bottlenecks of ETS implementation	IIIIII IIII (82%)	II (18%)	0



## Workshop and Presentation

Please rate the following statements in respect of this training module:

Aspect of Workshop	Excellent	Good	Average	Acceptable	Poor	Unacceptable
1. The workshop achieved the objectives set	IIII II (64%)	IIII (36%)	0	0	0	0
2. The quality of the workshop was of a high standard	IIII III (67%)	III (25%)	I (8%)	0	0	0
3. The content of the workshop was well suited to my level of understanding and experience	IIII IIII (82%)	I (9%)	0	I (9%)	0	0
4. The practical work was relevant and informative	IIII II (64%)	II (18%)	I (9%)	I (9%)	0	0
5. The workshop was interactive	IIII IIII (82%)	II (18%)	0	0	0	0
6. Facilitators were well prepared and knowledgeable on the subject matter	IIII IIII (91%)	I (9%)	0	0	0	0
7. The duration of this workshop was neither too long nor too short	IIII III (73%)	II (18%)	0	I (9%)	0	0
8. The logistical arrangements (venue, refreshments, equipment) were satisfactory	IIII IIII (91%)	I (9%)	0	0	0	0
9. Attending this workshop was time well spent	IIII III (73%)	III (25%)	0	0	0	0

## Comments and suggestions

I have the following comment and/or suggestions in addition to questions already answered:

### Workshop Sessions:

- Separate workshop for operators, and for decision makers
- It would be useful to hear someone from the 'real' sector (operator) for e.g. to speak about 'before and after' the situation in 'the field'
- A lot of presentations were too informative – they should keep it simple and focused
- It was hard to follow for someone who has a basic level of knowledge and no experience.

### Facilitators:

▪

- All in all a good job – Thank you !!!

