
Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)

**Report on workshop on
climate change policy
for industry in the
Republic of Bosnia and
Herzegovina**

8 September 2016, Sarajevo

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMA REGIONAL NETWORK FOR ACCESSION - ECRAN

WORKSHOP REPORT

Activity 3.3.3 B

**Workshop on climate change policy for industry
in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
8 September 2016, Sarajevo, Bosnia**



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A project implemented by
Human Dynamics Consortium

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
AVR	Accreditation and Verification Regulation
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEMS	Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems
CL	Carbon Leakage
EC	European Commission
EEX	European Energy Exchange
ETS	Emission Trading System
EU	European Union
EUA	European Union Allowances
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
ICE	International Exchange
MP	Monitoring Plan
MRAV	Monitoring, Regulation, Accreditation and Verification
MRR	Monitoring and Reporting Regulation
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, Verification
MS	Member State
US	The United States of America



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.

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.

The ECRAN Emissions Trading Working Group 3 aims to support the EU candidate countries and potential candidates in the implementation of the EU ETS. One of its key activities is a regional training programme on the EU Monitoring and Reporting, and Accreditation and Verification Regulations (MRR and AVR). This regional training programme will support operators of industrial installations, aircraft operators, authorities and verifiers on the basis of guidance and templates that have been developed by the European Commission.



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

The participants will 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

Day 1 – Legal and institutional framework

Opening word of Ms. Ognjenka Lalovic, Director of the Foreign Trade Chamber of Bosnia.

Ms Lalovic welcomes the participants to this conference, explaining that this is a training organised by the Ministry, with support from the Foreign Trade Chamber and the European Commission. In her opening words she emphasises the importance of starting to learn on the complicated topic of upcoming changes in the legislation and for the industry to be prepared for this. Ms. Lalovic invites the participants to contact them in case of further questions in the future on the topics that will be presented today.

Azra Rogovic-Grubic, ECRAN National Focal Point

Ms Azra Rogovic- Grubic welcomes the participants on behalf of the Ministry. She emphasises the importance of climate and environment policies in the context of applying to enter the EU. This is an important item in the Bosnian economy, which will require a lot of investments to adapt the economy for the future.

She explains the ECRAN programme, which is assisting the countries in accession of the EU to prepare its climate and environment legislation and policy towards entering the EU. She explains that in April 2015 the Ministry was present at an earlier ECRAN training, and then learned on the ETS Directive, understanding the complexity of it and the need to learn more on this. Azra gives a summary on the various aspects of ETS that is coming ahead, and the various tasks for operators, and the government authorities. Following the earlier training and this understanding the Ministry then requested for follow-up training for the Bosnian Ministry representatives, which was held in March 2016, and for the training for operators, which is held today.

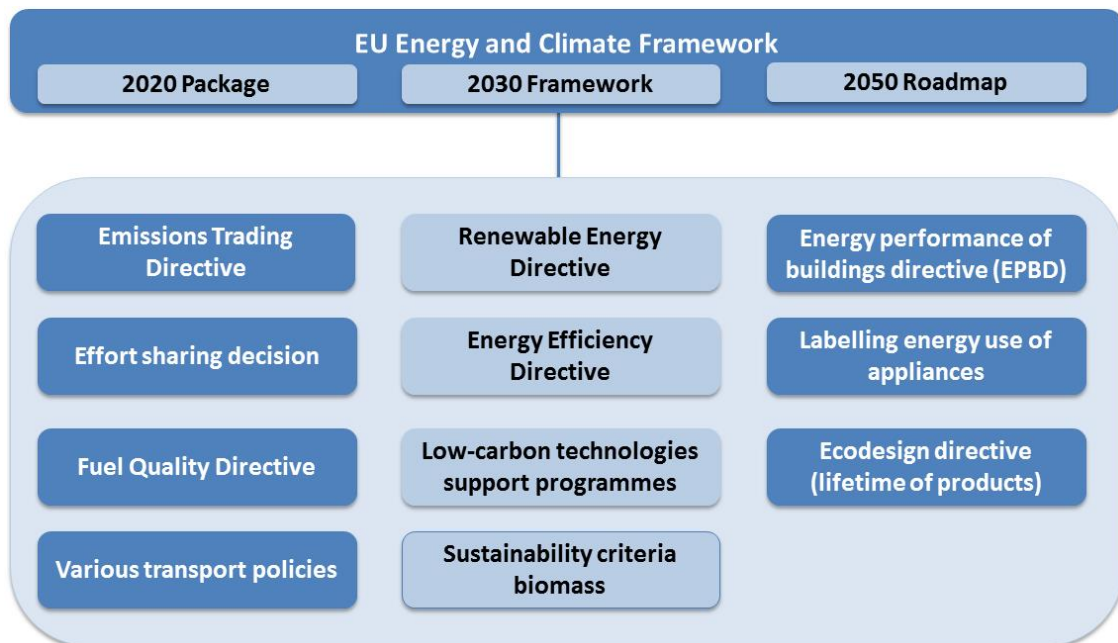
Monique Voogt: ECRAN and the ambitions of this workshop

- Monique provides a brief summary of ECRAN and the activities provided in the ETS workgroup. The main aim of this training is to learn about the national climate change policy framework within the European context. Specific aims of the day are to learn about the European emissions trading system (EU ETS) and the upcoming requirements and possible opportunities for operators.
- Next, Monique introduces the speakers for this training and invites the participants to use this opportunity to get in touch with the speakers and learn from their experiences. Also the Ministry and the Foreign Trade Chamber are very willing to provide more information and, where needed, can get in touch with the experts for further expertise and explanations.
- Monique starts the content presentations with some pictures on climate change and translates this to the main impact on companies, which is that it is a potential risk to their business operations. In addition to addressing climate change, there are various other reasons why there is a need to shift to a low carbon economy, including among others the increasing



costs of energy, the need to address resource scarcity and the ambition to create more jobs. In a graph Monique shows that in Europe GDP has steadily grown over time, while the energy consumption has been relatively constant. In other terms, the economy has become less energy intensive. And this is a direct cost-saving, as we were able to produce more with less.

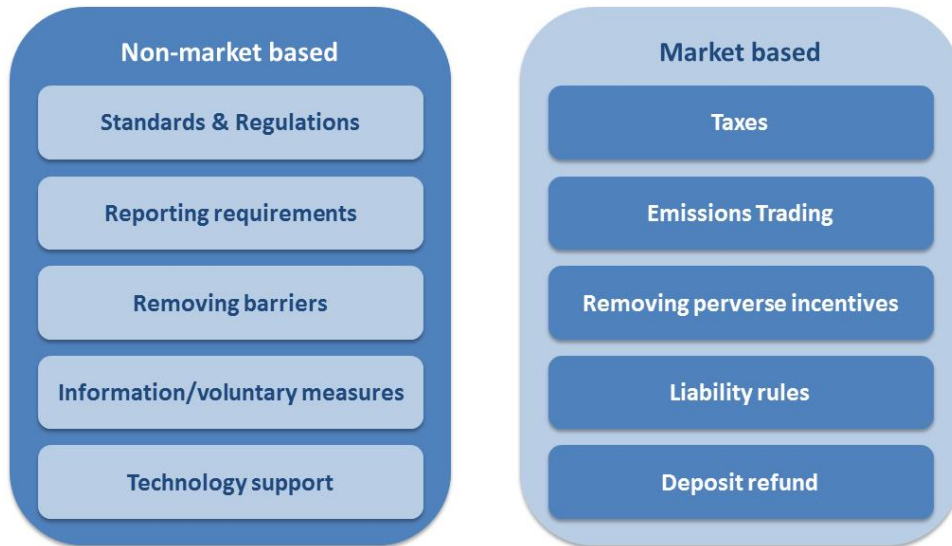
- Under the Paris Climate Agreement the 195 countries agreed, among others that the global increase of the average temperature needs to be kept below 2 degrees Celsius. On September 3, China and the US ratified the Agreement, which is a big step towards it becoming legally binding.
- In EU climate change is mainly addressed by the climate and energy policies setting targets on the GHG emission reductions, supported by specific targets for the share of renewable energy, energy efficiency and interconnections in the energy sector. Targets were primarily set for the year 2020 and the new, more stringent targets were set for the target year 2030 under the Framework for Climate and Energy Policies.
- The European climate policy framework is a large set of Directives, decisions, policy measures and programmes, of which the EU Emissions Trading system is seen as a corner stone.



Overview of the EU Energy and Climate Framework

- Emissions trading is not the only possible way to address climate change. Monique explains a classification of different types of policies that could be implemented to address climate change. Next she explains why the EU has chosen the ETS, including aspects that it ensures that emissions are reduced there where the costs are the lowest and to bring flexibility to companies to find the best moment in time to make their low-carbon investments.
- On the final slide Monique explains the concept of ETS: setting a cap on the total level of emissions and leaving the individual companies to make their own choice whether to reduce their own emissions or to purchase emission rights on the market and leave actual reductions to others.





Classification of policies to address climate change

Key elements of EU ETS, Nives Nared, Slovenia

- Nives Nared continues the presentations with providing more details on the EU emissions trading system. She explains the scope and the historical development of the system, from its adoption in October 2003 to the development in the various phases.
- Next, Nives explains the concept of the GHG permits. A permit is site specific and not transferable to another site or another party. The permit sets operations to its holder to monitor and report its GHG emissions by the end of March of each year as well as to surrender an amount of EU allowances that equals the amount of verified emissions by the end of April each year.
- Next, Nives explains the concept of EU allowances (EUAs), which are issued by the competent authorities of a Member States and give the right to emit a tonne of CO₂ equivalent emissions. The EUAs are tradable across the EU and are held in electronic form in the registry system.



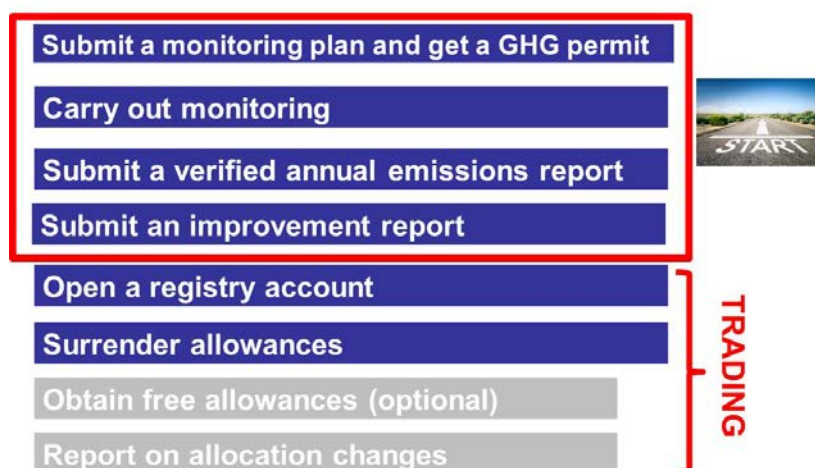
The various phases of the EU ETS

- She continues the presentation by showing the lessons learned and steps made in the various phases of the EU ETS. In each step the regulations was further developed to ensure consistency, harmonisation and efficiency. Since 2013 the leading choice for allocation is auctioning. Industrial activities can still get part of their allocation for free, which is based on their historical emissions and the use of benchmarks. Auctioning of allowances is done at the EEX trading platform in Leipzig and the ICE trading platform in London.
- In the following part of her presentation, Nives focuses on the role of industry in the ETS, starting with the reasons for being involved and their obligations. The main responsibilities of an operator are:

- Prepare a monitoring plan in order to get their GHG permit approved;
 - Obtain the GHG permit;
 - Monitor the emissions, prepare an annual emissions report with verified data on emissions;
 - Select a verifier;
 - Obtain EU allowances (via free allocation, direct purchase or purchase in an auction);
 - Surrender an amount of EU allowances corresponding to the verified amount of emissions;
 - Inform the competent authority of any changes to the installation that would influence GHG emissions.
- In Europe discussions are now ongoing on the reform of the EU ETS for the fourth trading period. The current proposal is amending the Directive to enhance cost-effective emission reductions and low carbon investments. A main part of that proposal is that the EU cap will decline at an annual rate of 2.2% from 2021 onwards, compared to 1.74% currently. In addition several funds are proposed to support low-carbon innovation and energy sector modernisation (the Innovation fund and the Modernisation fund). The use of free allowances will continue, with an amount that is lowered each year. And although free allowances are no longer available for the energy sector, there will still be an option to provide these to support its modernisation in the 10 Member States with lowest GDP.

Heidi de Prez, Walloon Air & Climate Agency

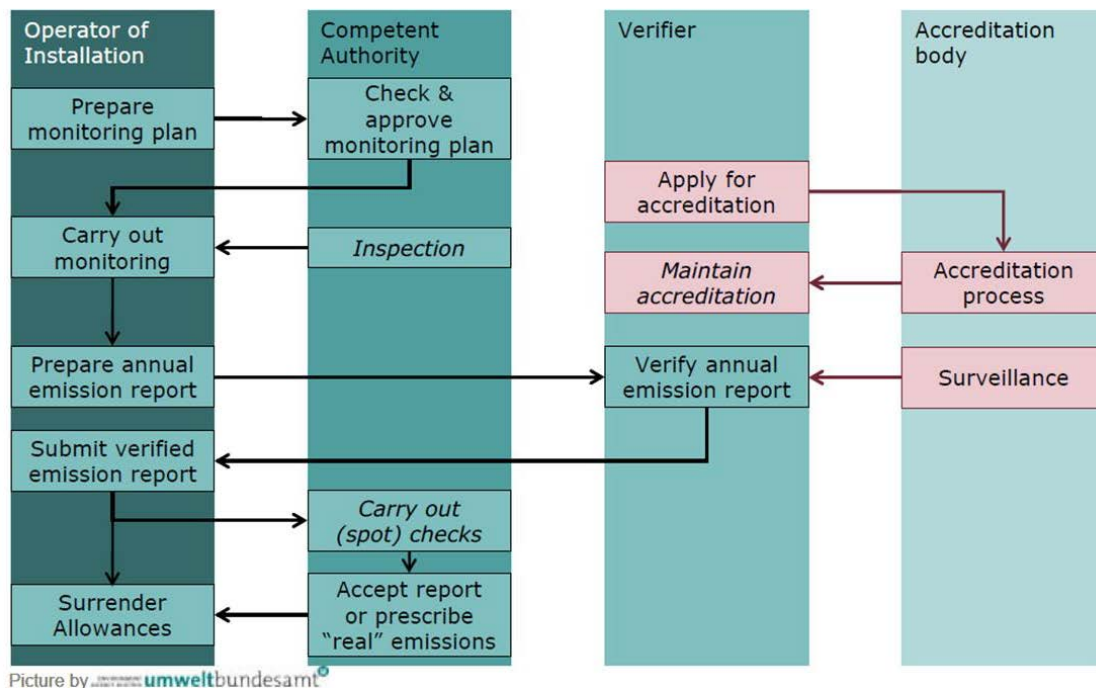
- Heidi starts her presentation with showing the audience how to determine whether an installation is included under the EU ETS or not. She explains which gases and sectors are covered by EU ETS, and also that once your plant is included in those lists that the plant is obligatory part of the EU ETS. She emphasises that participation is not a free choice. Once a plant is part of the EU ETS it has to comply with the legal obligations such as proving a monitoring plan, reporting emissions and surrendering allowances.



ETS obligations for operators

- Heidi continues her presentation by providing an overview of the main actors in the EU ETS and explaining their role in the system and the interaction between various stakeholders. She

emphasises that the operators in the end are responsible for providing the correct data on their emissions, having that independently verified, and surrendering the corresponding amount of allowances.



Monitoring, reporting and verification compliance cycle: roles of the main actors

- Next, attention is paid to the importance of monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV), and the legislation guiding accurate MRV. The requirements are specified in a lot of detail, and extensive guidance is provided to explain the rules and the logic. Each plant has to monitor and report its emissions each year. Heidi provides an overview of the timeline of the compliance cycle.
- In the next slides an overview is provided of the monitoring plan and the annual emissions report. The monitoring plan provides information on the operator and the installation, detailed information on the activities and emissions, and a description on how emissions are calculated and measured. Furthermore the monitoring plan describes the management procedures. In the annual emissions report the GHG emissions of the previous year are reported. The report needs to be checked by an accredited verifier and forms the basis for surrendering the allowances. The verifiers ensure that the actual monitoring and reporting is in line with the monitoring plan and the legal requirements. The quality of verifiers is ensured by the national accreditation body, who checks the work of verifiers.
- The presentation is completed with an overview of lessons learned on MRV in the Walloon region. Operator feedback shows that operators find ETS quite complex and need extensive guidance on MRV. The Ministry therefore regularly organises workshops to explain concrete cases, and operates a helpdesk to address questions from operators. Another important lesson is that sufficient time is needed for preparation of reports. In the Walloon region, an IT system was implemented to facilitate reporting and data storage for operators and to facilitate exchange of information between various stakeholders.

Madlena Ožanić, Croatian Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection



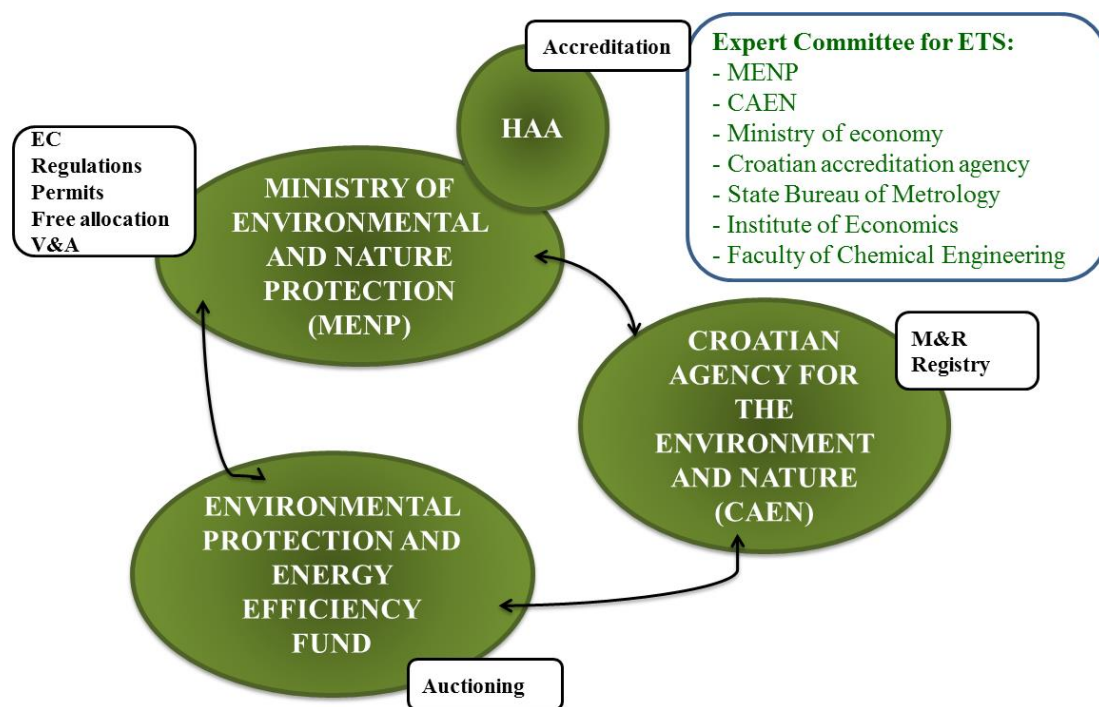
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A project implemented by Human Dynamics Consortium

Madlena 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. Most of the legislation was adopted in Croatia in the year 2011. 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 and in 2014 some of the additional legislation and decisions were adopted in Croatia. She points out that a lot of legislation as well as guidance were translated into Croatian. This can be useful for the stakeholders in BiH as well; all information can be downloaded from the website of the Ministry.

Madlena presents an overview of the elements of ETS that needed to be implemented and explains how responsibilities are organised in Croatia. In her further presentation she mentions that in early days of implementation a mistake was made that several parties were approved by the Ministry to work as a verifier. But later the Ministry learned that the quality of several verifiers was not sufficient. This resulted in the fact that some operators received less units than they would have been entitled to. Later the approach was changed: Croatia started using the system to accredit verifiers, which made the rules stricter but therewith increased the quality of verifiers. Then only 3 verifiers were deemed of sufficient quality and then accredited by the national accreditation body.



Organisation of the EU ETS scheme in Croatia

Madlena 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, installation owners, public institutions;
- 4) Economic 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 for an employee to become an 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.

Questions & Answers

- As soon as ETS started in Croatia, did power companies have to buy their allowances? Madlena confirms this is the case: as of 2013 power companies have to buy their allowances on the market and do no longer received this for free. There is however a possibility under Article 10c of the Directive that some of the allowances can be used for modernisation of power plants in some of the EU countries where large modernisation is needed. Also in the proposal for the new ETS trading period there is an option to use allowances from the modernisation fund to give allowances for free to the power sector.
- Is there also an option to be more favourable when using cogeneration? Madlena answers that this is possible, as you can provide free allowances for the heat generation done in the CHP generators. This is done on the basis of looking a few years back to the power/heat ratio of such plants.
- On request an explanation is provided on how the amount of free allowances are determined
- Is CEMS prescribed for specific types and also how this should be done? Yes. Madlena explains some of the specific rules for CEMS and the complications of using this methodology.
- A participant explains that their cement factory is part of the international company Heidelberg, and thus internally already reporting GHG emissions from 2004. He explains how emissions are currently reported and asks whether this would meet EC regulations. Madlena answers confirmatively. She adds that all sources have to be reported on, including auxiliary processes, heating, etc. Also alternative fuels need to be reported on, including biomass and waste.

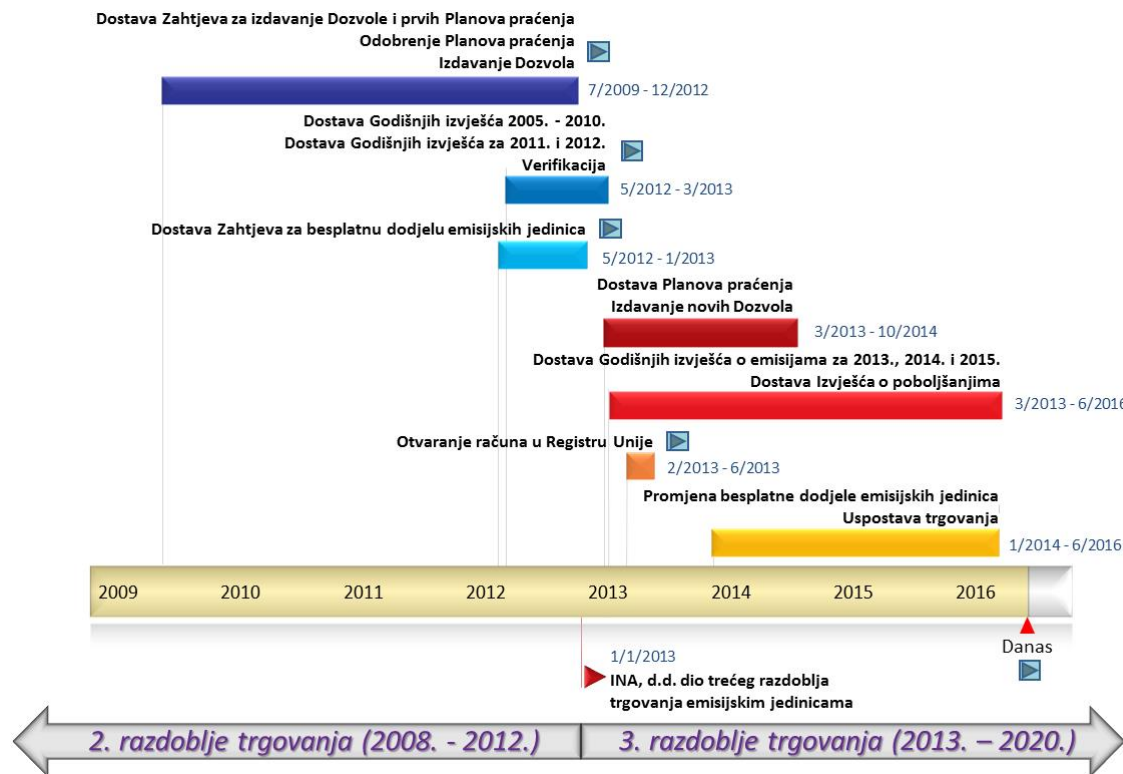
Maja Zec, INA Oil Company, Croatia

Maja Zec provides an overview of the implementation of ETS in her company INA. INA is an oil company with a leading role in Croatia. The company conducts research in production of oil and gas, processing and retail of oil and gas. INA is included in the EU ETS due to mineral oil production and combustion installations.

Ms Zec provides a chronological overview of implementation of ETS in her company. INA started in 2009 with developing the first monitoring plan. She explains the elements of the MP and points out



that preparing this document does not only have value for sending it to the Ministry, but that the company itself also is using this a lot, so it has good value for yourselves. When INA started all info was still in English; now it is available also in Croatian.



Implementation of ETS in INA Industrija nafte (Oil Company)

The EC guidance was very helpful for the company and Maja recommends making good use of this. Another very positive element is that the MP serves good value in the communication with the Ministry.

What can be a challenge is the various elements that need to be harmonised within a company, such as the format of data reporting. To achieve this, a lot of communication is needed within a company, and not all will have the full level of understanding of why this is needed.

The second timeframe for INA in ETS was the period from 2012. INA had to prepare emission reports for the previous years. These reports were used to determine the basis for the allocation. Especially in the beginning verification is very demanding. The verifier site visits will last a full day and all kinds of detailed information will be requested. INA has used the same verifier for several years now, and they see that this is providing a lot of efficiency in conducting the work. INA has learned that it is very important to organise the process well to gather the information. Now INA is collecting information on a monthly basis, so when the annual reports need to be done it is less complicated and saves a lot of time compared to reporting only once a year.

The third period for Croatia was the preparations for entering the EU in July 2013. Much work was done on submitting the application for free allowances. INA regards the establishment of the CL list as a very positive aspect. A challenging aspect was the need to define benchmarks for each of the four



production plants of the company. Also calculation of the CWT factor is seen as a pretty complicated aspect.

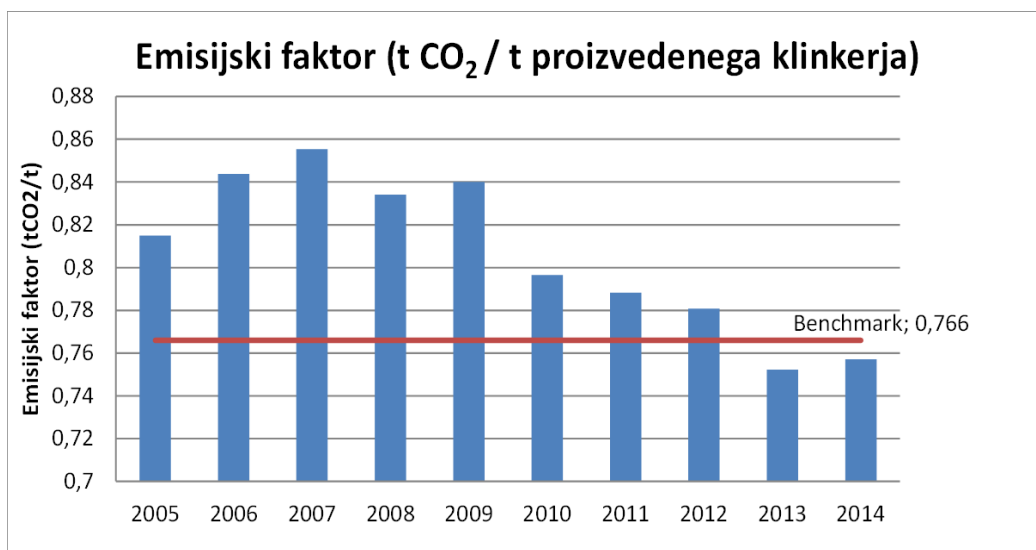
Then in 2013 new permits and new monitoring plans were needed. A very good aspect was that the EC provided updated and simplified excel-templates for the various reports. Then the company had to open an account in the European registry and assign tasks for registering trade activities on behalf of the company in the registry. A positive aspect of this for the company is that the group involved in ETS was widened, for example the accounting department was now included. Another positive aspect is that companies can use 4.5% of cheaper allowances from JI or CDM projects.

In the next slide Maja shows the chronology of all activities within a calendar year for the company.

At the end of her presentation Maja points out that although ETS is a large challenge, this is still not the only challenge and that often the same people involved in ETS are involved in other environmental challenges in the company.

Tomaž Vuk, Salonit cement plant

Salonit Anovo is a leading cement company in the country and in the region. During the last 15 years the company has significantly improved the energy efficiency and specific emissions of CO₂ while increasing production capacity. Currently it is part of the 10% most efficient companies in the sector. Since 2013 the company is below the European benchmark. The high investments and the slower market (due to the economic crisis) have resulted in a situation in which Salonit is not yet short of allowances. But the current position as one of the sector leaders does not even secure the company's future, as production is expected to go up, the amounts of allowances will go down and CO₂ prices are expected to go up.



Development of the CO₂ emission factor in the Salonit cement plant

In cement production roughly 2/3 of emissions come from the use of raw materials (the process emissions). Here there are few opportunities to improve. The other 1/3 is emissions from fuel combustion, where there are much more opportunities to reduce emissions. Salanit made large emission improvements by using fuels from raw materials. Tomaž explains that the key task for operators is to study the processes well and identify where opportunities are to reduce emissions. Also for the reporting a detailed approach is taken: he emphasises that the use of standardised factors is not the right way and that the way of measuring and reporting emissions is important.

Tomaž mentions that ETS is a complex issue for the cement industry which has implications on operations and costs, and therewith on competitiveness. Requirements include active monitoring and reporting, the permitting process, and adapting the company and industry strategy towards the requirements and impacts. The presentation continues with an overview of the scheme of monitoring that is in place in the company. In the company more than 1000 engineer hours and more than 500 laboratory worker hours are needed to execute the yearly monitoring activities. In addition approx. € 20,000 is needed for analysis, etc. In total this is a cost of approx. € 100,000.

Tomaž Vuk shows that due to the crisis in the construction business the company has had a higher allocation in the years 2010-2020. But after that period he expects that the company will be really short of allowances, as the production will go up in about two years' time and from 2020 the amount of allocation will go down steeply. He emphasises the urgent need to know what the future will be after the year 2020. Important business decisions will need to be made and those cannot be made in the current uncertain period of time. Tomaž shows an overview of the transactions made by Salanit in the ETS. Most of these transactions were made to increase the production covered by allowances. He points out that a negative part of the system is that it keeps inefficient activities in place. For example there are quite some companies now that operate just above the 50% production level, just to keep their allocation. This is an inherent flaw of the system that in the future should be corrected to ensure that production is taking place there where it is most efficient.

In the final part of his presentation Tomaž points out that although the MRVA part is very complicated, he still considers the timeframe needed for decision making to be a more complicated factor. He points out that 15 years were needed to reconstruct their company and therefore it is really important decision makers make fast decisions on the future. This since it will take also quite some time to achieve the emissions. He concludes that big steps are needed to achieve the ambitions and therefore fast decision making is needed.

Questions & Answers

The audience posts various questions to the speakers including further detailed questions on the costs of ETS compliance, the risks of increasing carbon costs for industries and the possibilities of using carbon credits for ETS compliance as well as the rules on transferring these credits to EU allowances. After a detailed Q&A session the audience is welcomed to address further questions to the Ministry and the Foreign Trade Chamber, as well as the speakers.

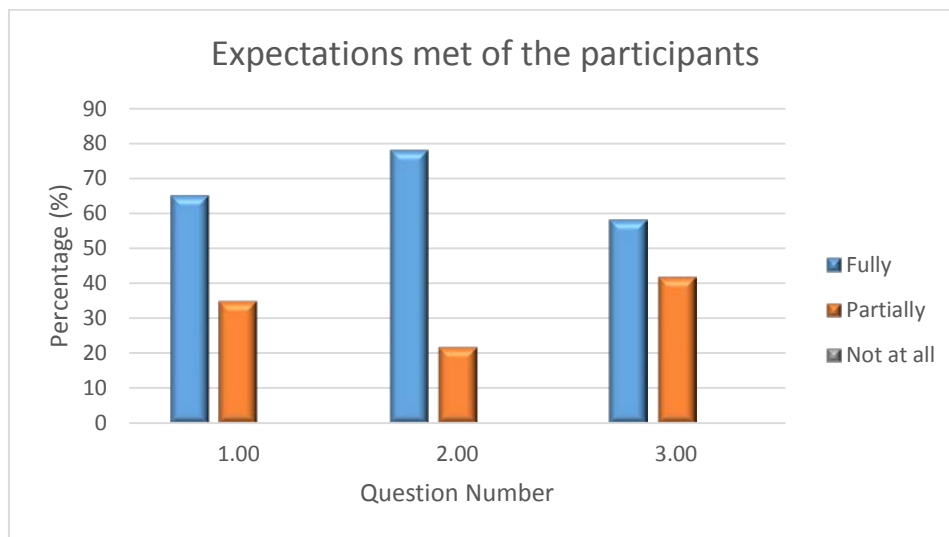


V. Evaluation

Reference is made to Annex IV. A total of 26 evaluation forms were distributed, of which 24 were returned. As a significant part of the audience left earlier not all participants could complete an evaluation.

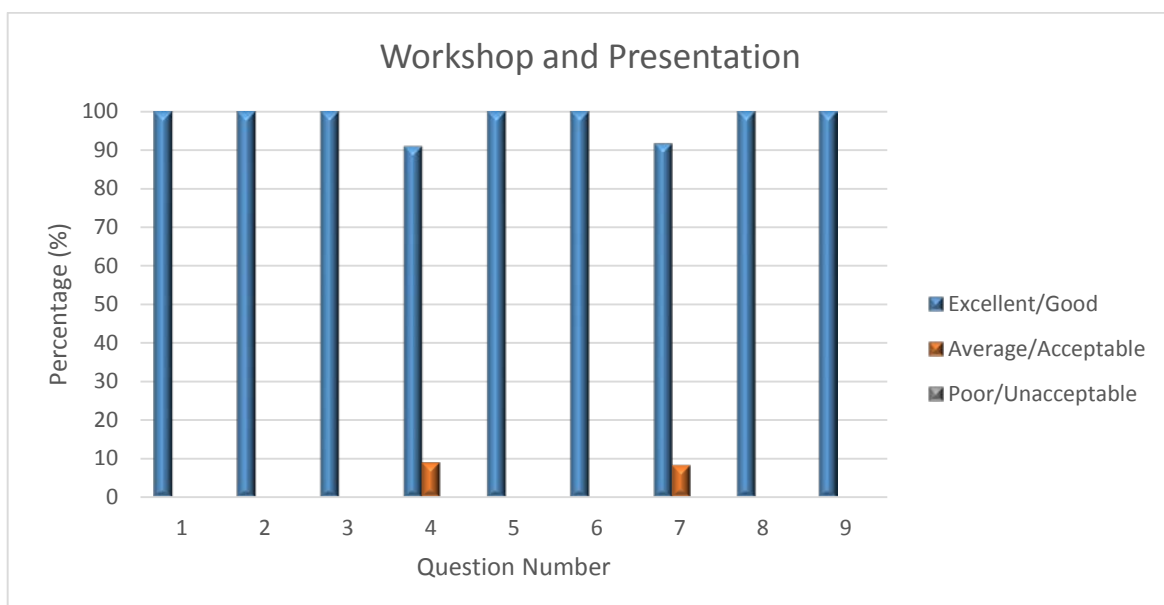
Participants Expectations

Almost 80% of the evaluation scored to understand the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), its concept and main responsibilities. More than half of participants declared to have gained knowledge on the requirements for operators on ETS implementation and the potential impact and opportunities on their own activities.



Workshop and Presentation

100% of participants stated that the workshop achieved the objectives set. Likewise, the presenters are marked to be very well prepared, and that the duration of the workshop was well suited.



ANNEX I – Agenda

Thursday 8 September 2016

Venue: Foreign Trade Chamber of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Branislava Đurđeva 10, 71000 Sarajevo, BiH				
Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
10:30	11:00	Registration		
11:00	11:10	Welcome by the host	Representative from the Foreign Trade Chamber of Bosnia and Herzegovina	
11:10	11:40	Formal opening and BiH policy perspective	Ministers from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Srpska and District Brcko	
11:40	12:10	Climate change and the European policy framework	Monique Voogt, ECRAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change: challenges and commitments Emissions trading and other policy instruments ECRAN and this workshop
12:10	12:40	The EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)	Nives Nared, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> History and design of the EU ETS Target and results to date Main discussions and possible changes
12:40	13:00	Coffee Break		
13:00	13:30	Roles and responsibilities for operators	Heidi LePrez, Walloon ETS Agency, Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timeline, compliance and impacts Monitoring, reporting and verification of emissions
13:30	14:00	Lessons learned in implementing climate change policy in Croatia	Madlena Ozanic, Croatian Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing ETS in the framework of EU Accession Timeframe, actions and lessons learned Impacts
14:00	14:30	Q&A with the audience		
14.30	15.30	Lunch Break		
15:30	16:00	Impacts of ETS for the power sector	Ivana Iakovic, HEP TP Plomin, Croatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsibilities and organization Costs, benefits and other impacts Preparing for monitoring and reporting of emissions



16:00	16:30	Impacts of ETS for industry	SALONIT Cement plant, Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsibilities and organization • Costs, benefits and other impacts • Impact on competitiveness
16:30	17:00	Q&A with the audience		
	17:00	Closing	Monique Voogt, ECRAN	



ANNEX II – Participants

First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
Adela	Terek	Foreign Trade Chamber of B&H	Bosnia and Herzegovina	adela.terek@komorabih.ba
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Alma	Kereš	Federal Inspection Administration	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Alma.Keres@fuzip.gov.ba
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ANNEX III – Presentations (under separate cover)

Presentations can be downloaded from:



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ANNEX IV – Evaluation

EVALUATION FORM

Statistical information

1.1 Workshop Session

Workshop on:
Climate policy for industry in Bosnia
8 September 2016, Sarajevo, Bosnia

1.2 Facilitators name

As per agenda

1.3 Name and Surname of
Participants (evaluators)
optional

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. I have improved understanding of the European policy framework for greenhouse gas mitigation and selected policy instruments to achieve targeted emission reductions	■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■ (65%)	■■■■ ■■■ (35%)	0 (0%)
2. I have obtained an understanding on the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS): the concept, main responsibilities and lessons learned	■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■ (78%)	■■■■ (22%)	0 (0%)
3. I have gained knowledge on the requirements for operators on ETS implementation and the potential impact and opportunities on my activities	■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■ (58%)	■■■■ ■■■■ (42%)	0 (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	 (61%)	 (39%)				
2. The quality of the workshop was of a high standard	 (61%)	 (39%)				
3. The content of the workshop was well suited to my level of understanding and experience	 (57%)	 (43%)				
4. The practical work was relevant and informative	 (77%)	 (14%)	 (9%)			
5. The workshop was interactive	 (68%)	 (32%)				
6. Facilitators were well prepared and knowledgeable on the subject matter	 (79%)	 (21%)				
7. The duration of this workshop was neither too long nor too short	 (54%)	 (38%)	 (8%)			
8. The logistical arrangements (venue, refreshments, equipment) were satisfactory	 (71%)	 (29%)				
9. Attending this workshop was time well spent	 (67%)	 (33%)				



Comments and suggestions

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

Workshop Sessions:

- Excellent! (2x)
- More information about process of getting permits for free emissions units
- √√
- Agenda was really structured in best possible way – from perspective of administration and operators.
- Interesting and informative
- Maybe it would be nice if calculation of EU ETS was just a little bit better explained (what's with NOx, sulphur gasses, organic compounds in this calculation?)
- Sessions were very well moderated and for all time there was no single minute I was bored. Excellent!

Facilitators:

- Excellent! (2x)
- Ok
- In the next stage of ETS preparation activities in B&H representatives of relevant institutions should present what they did and what they plan to do in future (legislative etc.)
- All of them were excellent. Congratulations!
- Well prepared
- Objective
- Well prepared, eager to answer all questions. Beside it was interesting to hear all pros and cons of ETS, implemented in industry

Workshop level and content:

- Excellent! (2x)
- Ok
- More practical work
- Maybe to organize some workshop for potential B&H verifiers (students)
- THANK YOU!
- One more day of WS would be beneficial. But let's hope that we will have in future more WS like this one because they are very much need in B&H.
- Workshop was on excellent level with interesting content
- Level is excellent adjusted to (my) knowledge. Even without detailed knowledge about all topics it was possible to fully follow topics elaborated and presented facts.

