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Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the sixtieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

BUR	biennial update report
CBIT	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
EU	European Union
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹

2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines,² according to which the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.³

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

³ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the sixteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 60 on 5 June 2024 in Bonn for the following eight non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report⁴ by 3 April 2024: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Malaysia, Mexico, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore and Somalia.
4. Two three-hour sessions were chaired by the SBI Rapporteur, Ayşin Turpanci, and open to all Parties.
5. As one of the participating Parties, Bosnia and Herzegovina received eight written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁵ from Australia, the EU, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America and addressed them via the FSV portal. This FSV record for Bosnia and Herzegovina summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its third BUR,⁶ constitutes the outcome of the third round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 5 June 2024 Bosnia and Herzegovina made a brief presentation on its third BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
7. Bosnia and Herzegovina was represented by Ozren Laganin from the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and Ecology of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
8. Bosnia and Herzegovina presented an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, support needed and received, and preparations at the national level for implementing the ETF.
9. Bosnia and Herzegovina highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2018 were 31,170.94 Gg CO₂ eq excluding LULUCF and 25,339.04 Gg CO₂ eq including LULUCF, which increased between 2017 and 2018 by 2.4 per cent without emissions and removals from LULUCF and by 3 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF, owing mainly to increasing emissions from the energy sector and a decreasing sink.
10. Bosnia and Herzegovina presented its NDC target under the Paris Agreement, updated in 2021, which is to reduce GHG emissions by 12.8 per cent unconditionally and by 17.5 per cent conditional to international support by 2030 compared with the 2014 level. The Party has a long-term goal to reduce emissions by 50 per cent unconditionally and by 55 per cent by 2050 conditional to international support by 2050 compared with the 2014 level. Bosnia and Herzegovina presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC target, including its revised 2020–2030 Climate Change Adaptation and Low Emission Development Strategy.
11. Furthermore, Bosnia and Herzegovina provided information on support needed for implementing its NDC and climate change adaptation measures. Total investment needed for mitigation is estimated to be 16.61 billion Bosnia and Herzegovina convertible marks (around 9.2 billion USD) between 2020 and 2030. In relation to support received, Bosnia and Herzegovina highlighted several projects that supported developing hydrological models and establishing flood forecasting systems.
12. Bosnia and Herzegovina presented information on its current initiatives for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the ETF. The initiatives relate to several ongoing projects that aim to support the implementation of mitigation actions and improve the transparency system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including its CBIT project.

⁴ The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

⁵ As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

⁶ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2023/TASR.3/BIH.

13. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Bosnia and Herzegovina on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Canada, EU, Germany, India, Malaysia, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Sweden and United Kingdom.

14. Questions on the GHG inventory related to how the mix of energy sources has impacted the GHG inventory.

15. In response, Bosnia and Herzegovina explained that the impact of the mix of energy sources can be seen in the current level of GHG emissions in the energy sector.

16. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to how emission reductions in the agriculture sector were achieved and which measures were taken; the benefits of cooperation with neighbouring countries, especially in the energy sector; measures to introduce more green and renewable energy; any policy changes leading to the increasing sink reported in the BUR; the progress of the project to implement district heating from geothermal sources and the experience of Bosnia and Herzegovina in working with UNDP on this project; progress regarding commitments on renewables and the phasing out of coal subsidies under the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans and lessons learned on these topics; and examples of policies and measures that contributed to the positive trend in the generation of electricity from solar photovoltaic systems.

17. In response, Bosnia and Herzegovina explained that the main reasons for the reduction in agricultural emissions between 1992 and 1996 were war and resulting reductions in animal population, crop production, consumption of mineral fertilizers and agricultural practice in general. Since 2006, methane emissions have not significantly changed. The Party clarified that the most important benefits of collaborating with neighbouring countries include improved exchange of information and capacity-building activities and expanded areas for regional cooperation. An example is the agreement to deliver the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans. Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that measures to support emission reductions in the power generation sector are outlined in its BUR and its recently submitted draft national energy and climate plan and include the introduction of an emissions trading scheme, the ongoing project to switch from coal to biomass in one unit of the Tuzla coal-fired power plant, and increased installation of photovoltaic (1,500 MW), wind (850 MW) and hydroelectric (200 MW) power. The Party explained that removals by forest ecosystems were 5,844.09 Gg CO₂ in 2017 and 5,831.9 Gg CO₂ in 2018, indicating a decrease of 0.63 per cent in 2017 and 0.84 per cent in 2018 compared with the 2016 level. Regarding the project collaboration with UNDP in district heating, the Party explained that the results showed that the level of use of geothermal energy is not cost-effective and that significant investment is needed to deploy biomass boilers, requiring around 28 million Bosnia and Herzegovina convertible marks per year over a 10-year period, in order to provide significant benefits for the environment, human health and living standards. The Party clarified that coal phase-out is noted in its Framework Energy Strategy until 2035, although that strategy was superseded by the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans. Further, the strategies to achieve decarbonization commitments are outlined in the draft national energy and climate plan, in which the strategic goal for district heating is noted and the relevant waste sector strategy is referenced. No national strategy has been adopted for the renovation of buildings. Regarding the positive trend in building solar plants, Bosnia and Herzegovina outlined that it is working on developing the energy market, including by introducing an emissions trading scheme, guarantees of origin for renewable energies and an eco-labelling system, as well as investing in the power grid.

18. Other questions related to the focus areas and benefits from the CBIT project on integrated reporting and transparency; and the system in place for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of environmental policies and climate action. In response, Bosnia and Herzegovina explained that the CBIT project aims to improve institutional and technical capacities to meet enhanced transparency requirements under the Paris Agreement and to contribute to the setup of the domestic MRV system to enhance the preparation of the GHG inventory and track progress in implementing the NDC. The project involved developing a comprehensive MRV framework, which included the formalization of institutional and legal arrangements and the operationalization of the environmental information system that will serve as an online MRV platform. It also involved carrying out a wide range of capacity-

building activities and supported the establishment of legislative frameworks related to data collection and exchange processes. The Party explained that an MRV system for environmental policy and climate action has not yet been implemented, but it is in the process of doing so, in part thanks to the adoption of a recommendation on the implementation of the monitoring mechanism regulation of the EU by the Ministerial Council of the Energy Community in 2016.

19. The presentation and subsequent interventions including the questions asked and the answers provided during the FSV workshop are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁷

20. In closing the workshop, the SBI Chair congratulated Bosnia and Herzegovina for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the third round of the ICA process. He thanked Bosnia and Herzegovina and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁷ Available at https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_99842/agenda.