

## Bosnia and Herzegovina Air Quality Policies

This document is based on research that UNEP conducted in 2015, in response to Resolution 7 of the UNEA 1. It describes country-level policies that impact air quality. Triple question marks (???) indicate that information for the section couldn't be found.

Please review the information, and provide feedback. A Word version of the template can be provided upon request. Corrections and comments can be emailed to [Vered.Ehsani@unep.org](mailto:Vered.Ehsani@unep.org) and [George.Mwaniki@unep.org](mailto:George.Mwaniki@unep.org).

<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina Air Quality Policy Matrix</b>		
<b>Goals</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Current Policies &amp; Programmes</b>
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p><b>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes 300 premature deaths annually<sup>1</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Air quality monitoring system:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An organised air quality monitoring exists in Sarajevo, Tuzla, Banjaluka, Kakanj and Brcko and data on the main air pollutants are available online through the Central Data Repository of Eionet</li> </ul>	<p><b>National Ambient air quality standards: ???</b></p> <p><b>National Air Quality Policy: ???</b></p> <p><b>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</b></p> <p><b>Other: ???</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p><b>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The biggest sources of air pollution are thermal power plants.</li> <li>• Coal burnt in these facilities has a high sulfur content and as such it emits high levels of SO<sub>2</sub>.</li> <li>• In the recent past some few companies have voluntarily installed filters to reduce these emissions.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Emission regulations for industries: ???</b></p> <p><b>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</b></p> <p><b>Renewable energy investment promoted:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Decision about a Methodology for the Determination of Purchase Prices for Electricity from Renewable Sources with Installed Power up to 5 MW ("OG of FBiH" 32/2002, "OG of RS" 71/2003)" obliges the federal power utility companies to purchase electricity from renewable sources.</li> </ul> <p><b>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc)</b></p>

<sup>1</sup> WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008  
[http://www.who.int/quantifying\\_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T](http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In addition to thermal power plants, other significant industrial sources of air pollution are oil refineries, steelworks, paper factories and furniture factories among others</li> </ul> <p><b>GDP of country:</b> USD 18.87 B in 2013<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>Industries' share of GDP:</b> 26.4%<sup>3</sup></p> <p><b>Electricity sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 43.3% of the installed electricity generating capacity (3.963 million KW in 2012) is generated from fossil fuel, 53.2% from hydroelectric plants and the rest 3.5% is generated from other renewable sources<sup>4</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Others</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the Energy Charter Treaty and the Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects (PEEREA) in 2001, this protocol makes a commitment to formulate or implement policies for improving energy efficiency and reducing the negative environmental impact of the energy cycle.</li> </ul> <p><b>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</b></p> <p><b>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations:</b> (<i>monitoring, enforcement, fines etc</i>) ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions:</b> (<i>can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here</i>) ???</li> </ul>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p>	<p><b>Key transport-related air quality challenges:</b> (<i>ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public transport is dominated by bus routes</li> <li>• Major cities are well serviced by taxis</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p><b>Vehicle emission limit:</b> (<i>Euro rating</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Euro 5 LDV for new vehicles, Euro 3 for used vehicles since 28.12.2010 ("OGRM of BiH", No. 89/10). HDV standards unknown.</li> </ul> <p><b>Fuel Sulphur content:</b> (<i>in ppm</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National legislation sets fuel quality at 'Euro 3' standards. However, the situation at the pump is significantly better. €186 million was spent on Brod refinery upgrades between 2007-2011. As a result the refinery is able to produce some fuel in compliance with 'Euro quality (10 ppm).</li> </ul> <p><b>Fuel Lead content:</b> All vehicles use lead free gasoline</p> <p><b>Restriction on used car importation: ???</b></p> <p><b>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</b></p> <p><b>Actions to promote non-motorized transport:</b> (<i>ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc</i>) ???</p>

<sup>2</sup> 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

<sup>3</sup> 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

<sup>4</sup> 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

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REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR	<b>Outdoor, open burning:</b> (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc) ???	<b>Legal framework:</b> (ex: is burning banned?) ??? <b>Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste:</b> ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR	<b>Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating:</b> ??? <b>Impact:</b> • WHO estimates that indoor air pollution causes <100 premature deaths annually <sup>5</sup>	<b>Indoor air pollution regulated:</b> (Yes/No) ??? <b>Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification:</b> ??? <b>Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves:</b> ??? <b>Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions:</b> ???

<sup>5</sup> WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008  
<[http://www.who.int/quantifying\\_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T](http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T)>.