

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 and George.Mwaniki@unep.org.

Bosnia and Herzegovina Air Quality Policy Matrix		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO estimates that outdoor air pollution causes 300 premature deaths annually¹ <p>Air quality monitoring system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>National Ambient air quality standards: ???</p> <p>National Air Quality Policy: ???</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes: ???</p> <p>Other: ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The biggest sources of air pollution are thermal power plants. • Coal burnt in these facilities has a high sulfur content and as such it emits high levels of SO₂. • In the recent past some few companies have voluntarily installed filters to reduce these emissions. 	<p>Emission regulations for industries: ???</p> <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "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. <p>Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc)</p>

¹ WHO, 'WHO | Country Profiles of Environmental Burden of Disease', WHO, 2008
<http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/en/#T>.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to thermal power plants, other significant industrial sources of air pollution are oil refineries, steelworks, paper factories and furniture factories among others <p>GDP of country: USD 18.87 B in 2013²</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 26.4%³</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 sources⁴ <p>Others</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</p> <p>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (<i>monitoring, enforcement, fines etc</i>) ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions: (<i>can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here</i>) ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT	<p>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (<i>ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport is dominated by bus routes • Major cities are well serviced by taxis • 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: (<i>Euro rating</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euro 5 LDV for new vehicles, Euro 3 for used vehicles since 28.12.2010 ("OGRM of BiH", No. 89/10). HDV standards unknown. <p>Fuel Sulphur content: (<i>in ppm</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). <p>Fuel Lead content: All vehicles use lead free gasoline</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation: ???</p> <p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</p> <p>Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (<i>ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc</i>) ???</p>

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

³ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

⁴ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

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

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_15006

