

**21st Economic and Environmental Forum**  
4-5 February 2013, Vienna, Austria

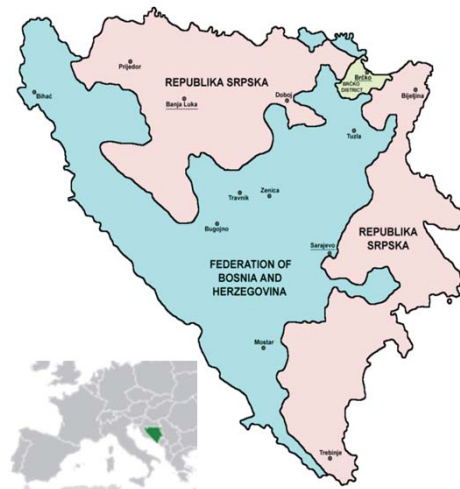
**Hydropower and Environment  
in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**  
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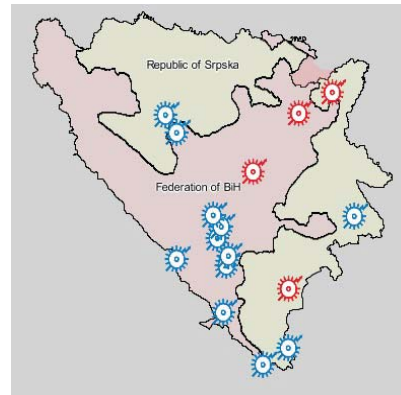
**Basic information**

- Capital: Sarajevo
- Area: 51.197 km<sup>2</sup>
- Population: 4 mil
- Lowest point: Neum, 0 m
- Highest point: Maglić, 2386 m
- Coastline: 21,2 km
- Consists of 2 entities:
  - Federation of BiH
  - Republic of Srpska
- Neighboring countries:
  - Serbia
  - Montenegro
  - Croatia
- 3 power utilities
  - EP BIH
  - EP RS
  - EP HZHB



## Hydropower

- Total installed capacity 3911 MW
  - Hydro 2166 MW (56%)
  - Thermal 1745 MW (44%)
- Electricity production 14 TWh
  - Hydro up to 50%
  - Net exporter
- 40% of hydro potential used
- SHPP potential estimated up to 1000 MW
- EU Directive 2009/28/EC on RES
  - Targets identified
  - Investments in third countries
- B&H is Energy Community
  - Target 40% RES in TFC by 2020
- Potential projects
  - Number of new projects
  - 46 new HPP in TSO's 10 year indicative development plan



- TPP
- HPP

## Environment

- International level legal framework
  - Espoo convention
  - Aarhus convention
  - Water convention
  - Danube River Protection Convention and Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin
    - Water Framework Directive (good ecological status and no further deterioration of water bodies)
  - Bilateral agreements with neighboring countries
- National legal framework
  - Laws and sub laws on environmental protection
  - EIA study
  - Environmental permits
  - Water permits
  - Public participation in decision making process

## Main challenges

- Energy sector is one of the main pillars for future socio-economic development in B&H
- “Gold rush” in new HPP projects
  - Feed-in tariff
  - Some projects are advanced
  - Positive and negative impacts
- Sustainable development
  - Equally treatment for economic, environmental and social aspects
- **Lack of transparent decision making process will hamper future development or deteriorate environment**

## Case study – Drina river

- Catchment area: 20.000 km<sup>2</sup>
- Mainly shared by:
  - BiH 37%, Serbia 30,5% and Montenegro 31%
- Altitude: 2522 m Durmitor to 75 m at river mouth
- Significant HP potential
  - 9 HPP in Drina River Basin
  - 12 new HPP planned
- 3 national parks
- UNESCO List of World Heritage
  - Tara River Canyon
  - Mehmed Pasa Sokolovic Bridge in Visegrad
- Rich flora and fauna, some endemic species
- Sever floods (Dec 2010)
- Multipurpose usage (HPP, irrigation, tourism, water supply, fishery)
- Sediment transport management



## **OSCE Role**

- National and Regional level
- Number of new projects being prepared
- RBMP under development and implementation as well as other environmental legislation
- Strengthening of Public participation
- Network of Aarhus centers should be extended

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**Thank you for your attention!!!**

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