

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- (1) Plan to implement Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market

- (2) Plan to implement Directive 2003/30/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 May 2003 on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport

Plan to implement Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market

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1.	National indicative targets (Art. 3)			
a	Report on setting national indicative targets for future consumption of electricity produced from RES in terms of a percentage of electricity consumption for the next 10 years (Art. 3.2)	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2008 and every 5 years thereafter	Outline also the measures taken or planned, at national level, to achieve these national indicative targets; To set the targets, take account of the reference values in a way compatible with the Annex; Ensure compatibility of the targets with any national commitments referred to the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC;
		Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MOFTER) Ministry of Energy, Mining and Industry of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FMEMI) Ministry of Economy, Energy and Development of Republika Srpska (MEED)	July 2008	Regulated by entity laws on electricity: Article 5 of the Law on Electricity of RS prescribes: "The Republika Srpska Government shall develop the electric power policy in accordance with this Law. The electric power policy shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ define the structure and quality of electric power supply; ▪ provide a long-term balance between development of the electric power; industry and the energy industry in general, and energy consumption trends; ▪ enable the use of various primary sources of energy; ▪ enable the use of renewable sources for the production of electric power; ▪ ensure efficient use of energy; ▪ maintain the ecological balance in generation, transmission

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		RS) Federation Electricity Regulatory Commission (FERC)		<p>and use of electric power;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ensure competitiveness in the electric power market and in other energy markets; ▪ ensure the supply of quality electric power in the RS electric power market; ▪ ensure rational consumption of electric power." <p>Article 2 of the Law on Electricity in FBiH stipulates:</p> <p>"As a legal framework, this Law creates conditions for the development of the electric power market, taking into consideration the public and private interests affected by this Law in the activities of production, distribution, and supply of electric power.</p> <p>Taking into account the provision in Paragraph 1 of this Article, the objectives of this Law shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to stimulate development in the electric power sector; ▪ to stimulate private local and foreign investments; ▪ a more reliable supply of the consumers with quality electric power; ▪ connecting to the international electric power market, cost-effective and rational use of electric power, exchange of electricity between the entities in Bosnia and Herzegovina; ▪ to attain energy efficiency; ▪ to introduce competition and transparency and to prevent unwanted monopoly effects; ▪ to protect the environment in accordance with the regulations and international standards; ▪ to protect the interests of the system users;

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to use renewable sources of electric power.” <p>Article 46 of the Law on Electricity in FBiH stipulates: “The Regulatory Commission shall issue a special regulation to define the rights and obligations related to the receiving and the share of the electric power from renewable sources of energy, excluding major hydroelectric power stations (over 5 MW), used by an electric power company for providing the public service of electric power supply“</p> <p>Share of electricity generated from renewable sources (hydro power plants) in total consumption of electricity in BiH is already above the limits set by the Directive.</p> <p>In Republika Srpska in 2006, 2614.13 GWh of electricity was produced from renewable sources, mainly in HPPs (average annual generation is 2446.73 GWh). Gross electricity consumption in Republika Srpska in 2006 was 3268.29 GWh. Share of electricity generated from renewable sources in gross consumption of RS in 2006 was 79.98%.</p> <p>In 2006, 63.14 GWh of electricity was generated in small HPPs in RS, which makes the share of 1.93% in gross consumption of RS.</p> <p>Government of Republika Srpska has granted concessions for construction of 102 small HPPs of 242.49 MW installed power.</p> <p>In Federation BiH in 2006, 3461.78 GWh of electricity was generated from renewable sources, mainly from HPPs (of which 25.81 GWh from private small HPPs, 63.53 GWh from distributive HPPs and 3372.44GWh from large HPPs). Gross consumption of electricity in FBiH in 2006 amounted to 7958 GWh. Share of electricity generated from renewable energy sources in gross consumption of FBiH was 43,5 %.</p> <p>In 2006, 89.34 GWh of electricity was produced in small HPPs in FBiH, which represents the share of 1.12% in gross consumption of FBiH.</p> <p>FERC does not have complete information on the number of</p>

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					<p>concessions issued in FBiH. However, according to unofficial information, it is about 200 concessions of cca 250 MW installed power.</p> <p>With the purpose, among other, of further increase of share of renewable sources, the state initiated development of the Study on Energy Sector as a basis for the development of a comprehensive Energy Strategy, which is financed from the World Bank loan. One of the reports to be made within the Study pertains to promotion of use of renewable electric energy sources.</p>
b	Report on an analysis of success in meeting the national indicative targets, and which indicates to what extent the measures taken are consistent with the national climate change commitment (Art. 3.3)		Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2009 and thereafter every 2 years	<p>Take account, in particular, of climatic factors likely to affect the achievements of the targets;</p> <p>Contracting Parties or the competent bodies shall here also outline the measures taken to ensure the reliability of the guarantee system (Art. 5.5);</p>
			MOFTER in coordination with competent entity ministries	July 2009 and thereafter every 2 years	<p>MOFTER initiated the procedure of accession to the Kyoto Protocol. On 28 February 2007, BiH Presidency issued the Decision on Accession to the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.</p> <p>Competent ministries are ready to report on results of set indicative targets to be defined as under a).</p> <p>It is necessary to analyse achievement of indicative targets for generation of electricity from renewable sources and their contribution to climate change in line with the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>Through development of the Energy Strategy, further procedures of collection of relevant data shall be defined in order to enable monitoring of success in achievement of the set targets.</p>

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	c Report on conclusions of assessment to what extent (Art. 3.4): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the Contracting Parties have made progress towards achieving their targets; and ▪ the national indicative targets are consistent with the global indicative target. 	European Commission	Not later than 1 July 2010 and thereafter every 2 years	This report shall be based on the Contracting Parties' reports 1.a and 1.b; Global indicative target: 12% of gross national energy consumption by 2010 and 22.1% indicative share of electricity produced from RES in total (European) Community electricity consumption by 2010;
2.	Support schemes (Art. 4)			
	a Application of mechanisms according to which a producer of electricity, on the basis of regulations issued by the public authorities, receives direct or indirect support and which could have the effect of restricting trade (Art. 4.1)	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2009	List and description of the mechanisms;
		MOFTER , FMEMI, MEED RS SERC FERC REERS	July 2009	Article 30 of the Law on Electricity of RS: "The Regulator, no later than six months from the date of entry into force of this Law, shall define the general conditions for supply of electric power and to establish the tariff system for the sale of electric power, as well as the subsidies for sources that use waste materials or rely on combined generation of thermal and electric energy." Article 37 of the Law on Electricity of RS: "An electric power company that, in an economically adequate manner and in accordance with environmental protection measures, in an individual generation facility generates electric power by using waste materials or renewable sources of energy or generates a combination of thermal and electric power, may be granted the status of eligible producer, pursuant to the conditions determined by the

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				<p>Regulator.”</p> <p>Decision on Methodology of Determination of the Level of Redemption Price of Electricity Generated from Renewable Sources of Installed Power up to 5 MW (Official Gazette of RS 71/04).</p> <p>Article 33 of the Law on Electricity of FBiH:</p> <p>“An electric power company that, in an economically adequate manner and in accordance with environmental protection measures, in an individual generation facility generates electric power by using waste materials or renewable sources of energy or generates a combination of thermal and electric power, may be granted the status of eligible producer, pursuant to conditions determined by the Regulatory Commission.”</p> <p>Article 46, Paragraph 3 of the Law on Electricity of FBiH:</p> <p>“The Regulatory Commission shall issue a special regulation to define the rights and obligations related to the receiving and the share of the electric power from renewable sources of energy, excluding major hydroelectric power stations (over 5 MW), used by an electric power company for providing the public service of electric power supply.“</p> <p>Article 50 of the Law on Electricity of FBiH:</p> <p>“Non-eligible (tariff) buyers shall be supplied with electric power from the system of obligatory public service supply, at the prices from the tariff system for the sale of electric power. Suppliers shall supply tariff buyers with electric power from eligible producers, producers required by license to provide public service, independent producers and the electric power market.”</p> <p>Decision on Methodology of Determination of the Level of Redemption Price of Electricity Generated from Renewable Sources of Installed Power up to 5 MW (Official Gazette of F BiH” 32/02 as of 16 July, 2002)</p> <p>The Study on Energy Sector shall, among other things, propose</p>

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					stimulating measures and possible actuating mechanisms for use of renewable sources in electricity generation.
	b	Report on experience gained with the application and coexistence of the different mechanisms under 2.a (Art. 4.2)	European Commission	Not later than 1 July 2011	<p>Evaluation of the application of mechanisms used in Contracting Parties under 2.a (Art. 4.1);</p> <p>The report shall assess the success, including cost-effectiveness, of the support systems in promoting the consumption of electricity produced from RES in conformity with the national indicative targets;</p> <p>The report shall, if necessary be accompanied by a proposal for a (European) Community framework with regard to support schemes for electricity produced from RES;</p>
3.	Guarantee of origin of electricity produced from RES (Art. 5)				
	a	Designation of one or more competent bodies, independent of generation and distribution activities, to supervise the issue of guarantees of origin (Art. 5.2)	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2009	<p>Ensure that the origin of electricity produced from RES can be guaranteed as such according to criteria laid down by each Contracting Party (Art. 5.1);</p> <p>Guarantees of origin should be mutually recognised by the</p>

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					Contracting Parties, exclusively as proof of the following elements (Art. 5.4): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A guarantee of origin shall (Art. 5.3) specify the energy source from which the electricity was produced, specifying the dates and places of production, and in the case of hydroelectric installations, indicate the capacity; and ▪ A guarantee of origin shall (Art. 5.3) serve to enable producers of electricity from RES to demonstrate that the electricity they sell is produced from RES;
			REERS FERC (or an independent body nominated by the Regulator)	July 2009	Models used in the countries of the region shall be analysed and adjusted to the situation in BiH.
4.	Administrative procedures (Art. 6)				
a	Evaluate the existing legislative and regulatory framework with regard to authorisation procedures (Art. 6.1)		Contracting Parties or the competent bodies appointed by Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2009	Evaluation is to be done with a view to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing the regulatory and non-regulatory barriers; ▪ Streamlining and expediting procedures; and ▪ Ensuring that the rules are objective, transparent and non-discriminatory, and take fully into account particularities of the various RES technologies;
			MOFTER, FMEMI,	July 2009	Competent entity ministries and electricity regulators have defined the procedures of authorisation for construction of small hydro power

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		MEED RS SERC FERC REERS		<p>plants.</p> <p>The Law on Electricity of RS prescribes issuance of licences for construction of power facilities for generation and distribution of electricity:</p> <p>Article 52</p> <p>The following permits shall be issued in the electric power sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ license for the performing of activities of generation, distribution and domestic trade; ▪ technical approval; ▪ construction license. <p>Article 72</p> <p>The Regulator issues licenses for construction of electric power facilities.</p> <p>The Regulator, in accordance with this Law, shall issue a certificate of compliance with construction requirements for each electric power facility.</p> <p>The Law on Electricity of FBiH stipulates authorities of FERC – Article 14 - “The following shall fall under the jurisdiction of the Regulatory Commission: to supervise and regulate the relations between generation, distribution, and buyers of electric power including electric power traders, to define the methodology and criteria for setting prices of electric power supply to non-eligible buyers, to set electric power tariffs for distribution systems users and tariffs for non-eligible buyers, to grant or revoke licenses for electric power generation, distribution, supply and trading, to grant or revoke licenses for construction of electric power facilities and licenses for using electric power facilities, excluding electric power transmission facilities, to define the General Conditions for Electric Power Supply.”</p> <p>Article 60 – 69 of the Law on Electricity of FBiH specify in detail the</p>

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					<p>obligations to be met in order to be granted licences by FERC.</p> <p>Development of uniform procedures for obtaining authorisation for construction of new generation facilities (including renewable sources of electricity) has been nominated to the Energy Community Secretariat for receiving of technical assistance.</p>
	b	Report on the evaluation of the existing legislative and regulatory framework (under 4.a) indicating where appropriate the actions taken (Art. 6.2)	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2009	<p>The purpose of this report (Art. 6.2) is to provide and indication of the stage reached specifically in a) coordination between the different administration bodies as regards deadlines, reception and treatment of applications for authorisation; b) drawing up possible guidelines for the activities and the feasibility of a fast-track planning procedure for producers of electricity from RES; c) the designation of authorities to act as mediators in disputes between authorities responsible for issuing authorisations and applicants for authorisations;</p> <p>In this report on the evaluation of the existing legislative and regulatory framework (under 4.b), consider also the measures to be taken to facilitate access to the grid system of electricity produced from RES (Art. 7.7)</p>
			See 4a above	July 2009	See 4a above
5.	Grid system issues (Art. 7)				
	a	Take necessary measures to ensure that TSOs and DSOs in their territory guarantee the transmission and distribution of electricity produced from RES (Art. 7.1)	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2009	<p>Without prejudice to the maintenance of the reliability and safety of the grid;</p> <p>Provision for priority access to the grid system of electricity produced from RES is possible;</p>

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					<p>When dispatching generating installations, TSOs shall give priority to generating installations using RES insofar as the operation of the national electricity system permits;</p>
	b	Put in place a legal framework or require TSOs and DSOs to set up and publish their standard rules relating to the bearing of costs of the technical adaptations, such as grid connections and grid reinforcements (Art. 7.2)	Independent System Operator (ISO) Distribution System Operators (DSOs) coordinated by relevant regulatory commissions	July 2009	<p>Development of secondary legislations is planned (respective Books of Rules) that shall define required measures to guarantee transmission and distribution of electric power generated from renewable energy sources.</p>
			Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2009	<p>Technical adaptations, such as grid connections and grid reinforcements, that are necessary in order to integrate new producers feeding electricity produced from RES into the interconnected grid;</p> <p>These rules shall be based on criteria taking particular account of all the costs and benefits associated with the connection of these producers to the grid;</p> <p>These rules may provide for different types of connection;</p> <p>Where appropriate, TSOs and DSOs may be required to bear, in full or in part, the costs referred in Art. 7.2 (Art. 7.3);</p> <p>Require TSOs and DSOs to provide any new producer wishing to be connected with a comprehensive and detailed estimate of the costs associated with the connection (Art. 7.4)</p>

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			ISO DSOs coordinated by relevant regulatory commissions	July 2009	Existing Books of Rules – Grid Code, General Conditions, Distributive Grid Rules (in process of adoption) and Book of Rules on Connection define minimum standard rules for connection. These Books of Rules need to be updated and the new BoRs need to be developed (BoRs on conditions and criteria for obtaining of eligible generator status, tariff pricing methodologies for connection to power grids) with special focus on use of renewable sources of electric power.
	c	Put into place a legal framework or require TSOs and DSOs to set up and publish their standard rules relating to the sharing of costs of system installations, such as grid connections and reinforcements, between all producers benefiting from them (Art. 7.5)	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2009	The sharing shall be enforced by a mechanism based on criteria taking into account the benefits which initially and subsequently connected producers as well as TSOs and DSOs derive from the connections;
			ISO DSOs coordinated by relevant regulatory commissions	July 2009	See 5b)
	d	Ensure that the charging of transmission and distribution fees does not discriminate against electricity from RES (Art. 7.6)	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2009	Including in particular electricity from RES produced in peripheral regions, such as island regions and regions of low population; Where appropriate, put in place a legal framework or require TSOs and DSOs to ensure that fees charged for the transmission and distribution of electricity from plants using RES reflect realisable cost benefits resulting from the plant's connection to the network (Art. 7.6)
			SERC	July 2009	See 5b). Note that Tariff Methodology for use of electric power grid

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		FERC REERS		requires additional processing.
6.	Summary report (Art. 8)			
a	Summary report on the implementation of the Directive 2001/77/EC (Art. 8)	European Commission	Not later than 1 July 2011 and thereafter every five years	<p>On the basis of the report on analysis of success (under 1.b) and the report on the existing legislative and regulatory framework (under 4.b);</p> <p>After consulted the Contracting Parties, the European Commission shall in this report also consider the form and methods that Contracting Parties could follow in order to guarantee the origin of electricity produced from RES (Art. 5.6);</p> <p>The European Commission shall in this report and on the basis of the Contracting Parties' reports on the evaluation (under 4.b) also assess best practices with a view to achieving the objectives referred to in Art. 6.1 (Art. 6.3);</p> <p>If appropriate, the Commission shall submit with the summary report further proposals;</p>

Plan to implement Directive 2003/30/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 May 2003 on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport

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1.	National indicative targets (Art. 3)			
a	Set national indicative target and ensure that a minimum proportion of biofuels and other renewable fuels is placed on the market (Art. 3.1.a)	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2008	<p>A reference value for these targets shall be 2%, calculated on the basis of energy content, of all petrol and diesel for transport purposes placed on the market by 31 December 2005 (Art. 3.1.b.i);</p> <p>A reference value for these targets shall be 5.75%, calculated on the basis of energy content, of all petrol and diesel for transport purposes placed on the market by 31 December 2010 (Art. 3.1.b.ii);</p>
		MOFTER FMEMI MEED RS Ministries for Finance Agricultural Ministries BiH Institute for Standards	July 2008	<p>No action to date.</p> <p>Needs to be addressed within the scope of the World Bank Energy Sector Study and Strategy.</p> <p>However, there are several pilot projects dealing with biodiesel generation.</p> <p>Also, the Government of RS has decided to subsidize the rapeseeds plants for biodiesel production.</p> <p>The Institute for Standards of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the forthcoming period should adopt the necessary standards on quality for successful implementation and monitoring of the usage of biofuels in BiH.</p> <p>For the successful definition of the policy for use of biofuels in BiH it is necessary first to analyse the technological status of transport vehicles and estimate the available biomass for biofuel production. Also it is necessary to identify needs for incentives and for adjustment of tax policy for creation of conditions for biofuels to be competitive</p>

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					with mineral fuels.
	b	Monitor the effect of the use of biofuels in diesel blends above 5% by non-adapted vehicles (Art. 3.3)	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2008	Where appropriate, take measures to ensure compliance with the relevant (European) Community legislation on emission standards (Art. 3.3); In the measures, consider the overall climate and environmental balance of the various types of biofuels and other renewable fuels (Art. 3.4);
				July 2008	As for now, emissions into air are monitored by entity Hydrometeorology Institutes. The monitoring in question has not been regulated yet by the legislation in force.
	c	Ensure that information is given to the public on the availability of biofuels and other renewable fuels (Art. 3.5):	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2008	For percentages of biofuels, blended in mineral oil derivatives, exceeding the limit value of 5% of fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) or of 5% of bioethanol, a specific labelling at the sales points shall be imposed (Art. 3.5);
			Ministries for Energy and Ministries for Environment	July 2008	Could be included in scope of work of IPA 2007 funded consultancy - public awareness campaign. Upon definition of clear policy the marketing campaign for promotion of the use of biofuels will be carried out. All places for selling the biofuels in diesel blends above 5 % will be properly labelled. This is an obligation from the Law on Consumer Protection (OG BiH No 25/06).

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2.	Reporting requirements (Art. 4)			
a	Report on (Art. 4.1): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The measures taken to promote the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels to replace diesel or petrol for transport purposes; ▪ The national resources allocated to the production of biomass for energy uses other than transport; and ▪ The total sales of transport fuel and the share of biofuels, pure or blended, and other renewable fuels placed on the market for the preceding year. 	Contracting Parties	Not later than 1 July 2008 and each year thereafter	In the reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ indicate the level of the national indicative targets as per phases; ▪ motivate differentiation of the national targets as compared to the reference values referred to in Art. 3.1.b.
			July 2008	Upon the definition of policy to use biofuels the measures for promotion of the goal shall be defined as well as the resources for production of biomass for energy users other than transport shall be allocated. Since in BiH there are available significant quantities of wood mass, several studies have been developed on efficient use of this resource. There are several companies for production and placement of wood briquettes at the local and foreign market. In order to ensure the continuous monitoring of the placement of biofuels at BiH market, it is necessary to improve the system of statistical data collection. Requirement to report on the progress regarding creation and implementation of the policy of use of biofuels in transport sector, as well as in other sectors, shall be fully met by BiH.
b	Report on the progress made in the use of biofuels and other renewable fuels in the Contracting Parties (Art. 4.2)	European Commission	Not later than 1 July 2010 and every 2 years thereafter	The report shall cover at least the items noted in Art. 4.2; On the basis of the report, where appropriate, the Commission shall submit proposals on the adaptation of the system of targets (Art. 4.2); If this report concludes that the indicative targets are not likely to be achieved for reasons that are unjustified and/or do not relate to new scientific evidence, these proposals shall address national targets,

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				including possible mandatory targets, in the appropriate form;