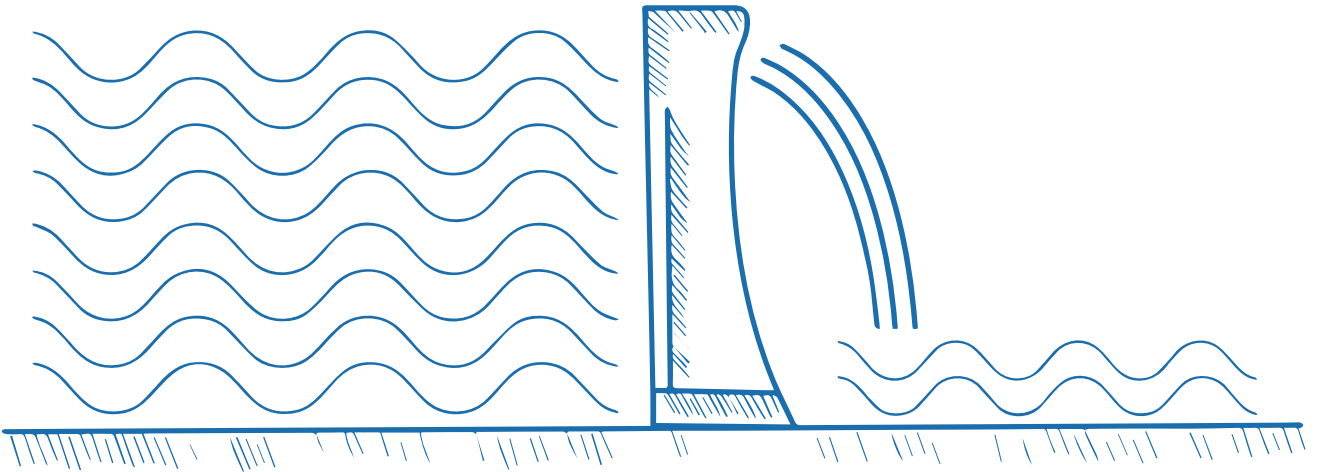


Bosnia and Herzegovina

Annual Implementation Report

1 November 2023



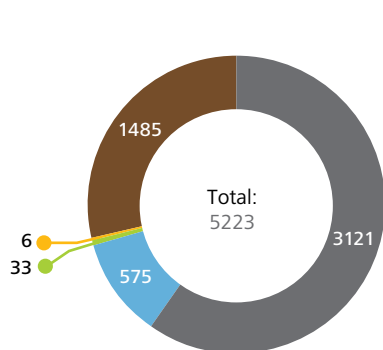


Bosnia and Herzegovina

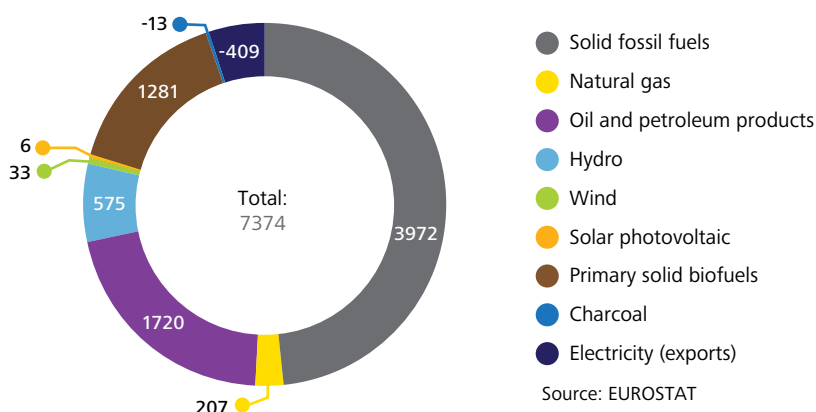
IMPLEMENTATION OVERVIEW

CLUSTER	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	2023 HIGHLIGHTS AND NEXT STEPS
 Markets and integration	 37%	The Law on Electricity adopted in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in August 2023 defined the missing legal framework for unbundling of distribution system operators, however with a two-year implementation period. The virtual interconnection point introduced by Gas Promet Pale increases opportunities for gas trading.
 Decarbonising the energy sector	 42%	Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted to the Secretariat its draft NECP within the prescribed deadline. Also its long-term low-emission development strategy was sent to UNFCCC. The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted a renewable energy law and an energy labelling regulation, while Republika Srpska established an operational registry for guarantees of origin. Bosnia and Herzegovina should adopt the final NECP in line with the Recommendations provided by the Secretariat.
 Ensuring energy security	 11%	No progress has been made in establishing a compliant legal framework governing the security of supply in electricity, gas and oil sectors.
 Improving the environment	 35%	Environmental compliance remains low and the pressing issue of large combustion plants is still far from being resolved. The situation was worsened by the extended use of opted-out plants. Emission abatement measures must be taken immediately to address this.
 Performance of authorities	 60%	The energy regulator's institutional framework does not comply with the acquis. Within its limited legal competences, SERC continues to fulfill its regulatory tasks. The state aid authority rendered three decisions on illegal State aid.

2021 Fuel mix in primary production of energy (in ktoe)



2021 Gross available energy per product (in ktoe)



ECS-5/17 Electricity	Overall number of cases: 6		ECS-8/11 S Gas
ECS-1/14 Energy efficiency	Procedures under Article	Procedures under Article	ECS-2/13 S Environment
ECS-3/18 Infrastructure	91 EnCT	92 EnCT	ECS-6/16 S Third Energy Package



Bosnia and Herzegovina

Markets and integration

ELECTRICITY

55%



UNBUNDLING

22%

The Third Energy Package requirements for unbundling of the transmission system operator are not transposed. Unbundling and certification are missing.

The unbundling of three power utilities, Elektroprivreda Bosne i Hercegovine (EPBIH), Elektroprivreda Hrvatske zajednice Herceg-Bosna (EPHZHB) and Elektroprivreda Republike Srpske (ERS), has not been completed yet. Compliant provisions for the unbundling of the distribution system operator were introduced by the new Electricity Law approved by the entity government of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in August 2023, with a deadline for implementation of two years. The legal and accounting unbundling was completed for five distribution companies owned by ERS. There was no progress in achieving functional unbundling.

ACCESS TO THE SYSTEM

93%

In November 2022, the entity regulator of Republika Srpska approved new tariffs for distribution and public supply. The latest decisions of the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) on tariff increases for the operation of the independent system operator and distribution and public supply in Brčko District were approved in early 2023, while the transmission network tariff stayed unchanged.

The Connection Codes are transposed and implemented to a large extent through the transmission network code. According to the laws on electricity of Republika Srpska, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Brčko District, connection of electricity facilities to the distribution network should be brought in line with the requirements of distribution network code established in the particular entity. However, this is still not the case to the full extent.

The Transparency Regulation is transposed and largely implemented with most of the data published.

WHOLESALE MARKET

61%

No progress has been made towards setting-up organised day-ahead and intraday markets. ERS, EPBIH and EPHZHB, the three state-owned incumbent suppliers, continue to dominate the wholesale market based on bilateral contracts. Trading in foreign spot markets is performed directly by ERS only, while EPBIH and EPHZHB make use of trading agents.

When NOS BiH cannot procure electricity for transmission losses in public auctions, it is provided in a non-market-based manner by the entities as determined by the transmission system operator and at prices regulated by SERC. Distribution losses are not procured in a market-based procedure.

The balancing market is established in a competitive way but operates under price caps approved by SERC. The REMIT Regulation is transposed and implemented.

RETAIL MARKET

73%

Electricity is supplied predominantly by the three incumbent utilities. In 2022, most consumers were supplied from the respective incumbents - only 2,6% of final consumption was supplied to customers who switched their supplier. Universal service supply with regulated prices is available for households and small consumers. In the Federation, prices for universal service are regulated by the entity regulator FERC and two power utilities act as universal service suppliers. In Republika Srpska and Brčko District, prices for universal service are set by the entity regulator RERS and by SERC respectively. In the Federation, a price increase for eligible customers is limited to a maximum 20% per annum. This provision was first introduced in December 2021 and continued to be in place for 2023.

For Republika Srpska and Brčko District, the concept of vulnerable customers is defined in primary legislation. The legislation of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina provides no explicit definition on vulnerable customers, but a subsidizing programme for the below-average consumption was implemented by EPBIH and EPHZHB.

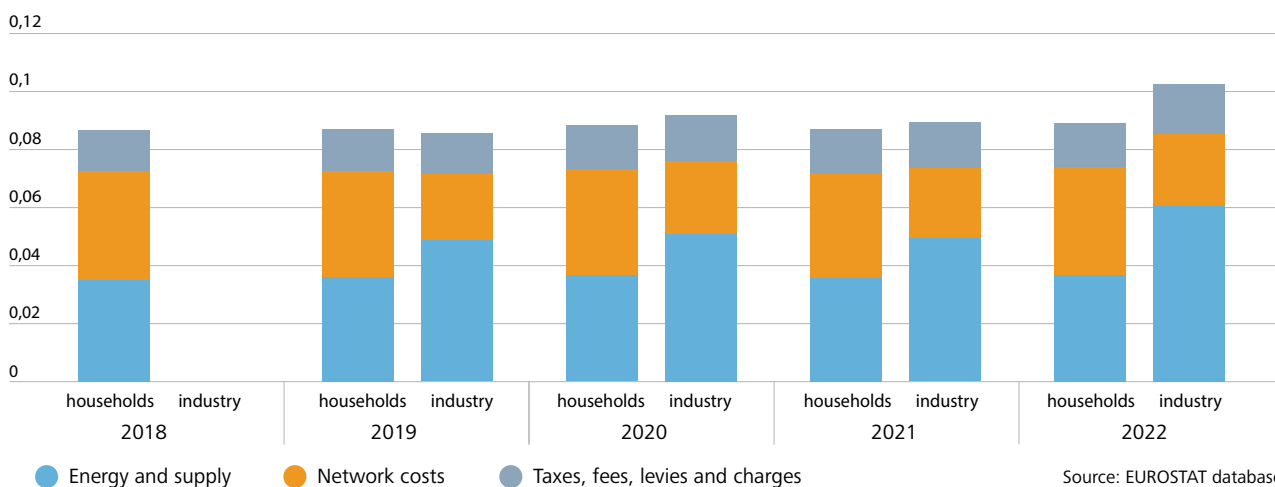
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

40%

The regional auction platform SEE CAO is used for annual, monthly, and daily capacity allocation with Croatia and Montenegro. All intraday auctions and auctions on the interconnection with Serbia are organised bilaterally between the respective transmission system operators. In the control block with the transmission system operators of Croatia and Slovenia, the independent system operator NOS BiH cooperates in cross-border balancing. Bilateral balancing energy exchanges with the transmission system operators of Montenegro and Serbia are organised.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has not transposed TEN-E Regulation (EU) 2013/347. The infringement established by Ministerial Council Decision 2018/08/MC-EnC is still not rectified. Bosnia and Herzegovina participates in the PECE Transbalkan corridor project, aimed to connect the transmission networks of Serbia, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina on 400 kV voltage level. The Bosnia and Herzegovina part of the 400 kV OHL Visegrad (BA) - Bajina Basta (RS), waits for action by Serbia to be realised (construction of the 400 kV OHL Obrenovac - Bajina Basta).

Average annual prices of electricity for end users per component [EUR/kWh]





UNBUNDLING

37%

Gas Promet Pale, one of two operators in Republika Srpska, is certified under the ownership unbundling model by the entity's regulator. The second one, Sarajevogas Istocno Sarajevo, which performs transport, distribution, system operation and supply, remains bundled. In Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, one company operates the transmission network as an exclusive and sole task in line with the Decree on Organization and Regulation of the Gas Sector, but there is no legal basis for unbundling pursuant to Third Energy Package. Distribution of gas in both entities is bundled with supply and trade, as allowed by the Gas Directive's de minimis clause.

and Herzegovina, wholesale prices are determined by the entity government. All transactions are based on bilateral contracts. A virtual trading point for Republika Srpska is not functional. It does not exist in the Federation.

The REMIT Regulation for the gas markets was not transposed.

ACCESS TO THE SYSTEM

4%

Third party access is granted under regulated tariffs determined by the entity regulator for the gas network in Republika Srpska, but not compliant with the Tariff Network Code. The access is negotiated in the Federation, and network tariffs are determined by the entity government as part of the gas price at the distribution level. Third party access is not established under the Network Codes provisions in either entity. However, Gaspromet Pale has established a virtual interconnection point with the adjacent operator in Serbia, which provides more flexibility to traders and potentially opens opportunities for balancing.

RETAIL MARKET

13%

In Republika Srpska, all retail market customers are supplied under non-regulated prices, and switching rules are in place. The public supplier for households has not been appointed. The dominant supplier, the public company GAS RES, serves cca 85% of the retail market in Republika Srpska. Customers in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina are still captive and supplied under regulated prices.

REGIONAL INTEGRATION

37%

Bosnia and Herzegovina has not transposed TEN-E Regulation (EU) 2013/347. The two PMI projects are Interconnector Bosnia and Herzegovina - Croatia North and Interconnector Bosnia and Herzegovina - Croatia South. The former one, on the territory of Republika Srpska, is still at the feasibility assessment stage and has not matured further during recent years. The interconnector Bosnia and Herzegovina - Croatia South is in the design and permitting phase. The project would enable Bosnia and Herzegovina, and particularly the Federation, to access alternative sources of gas.

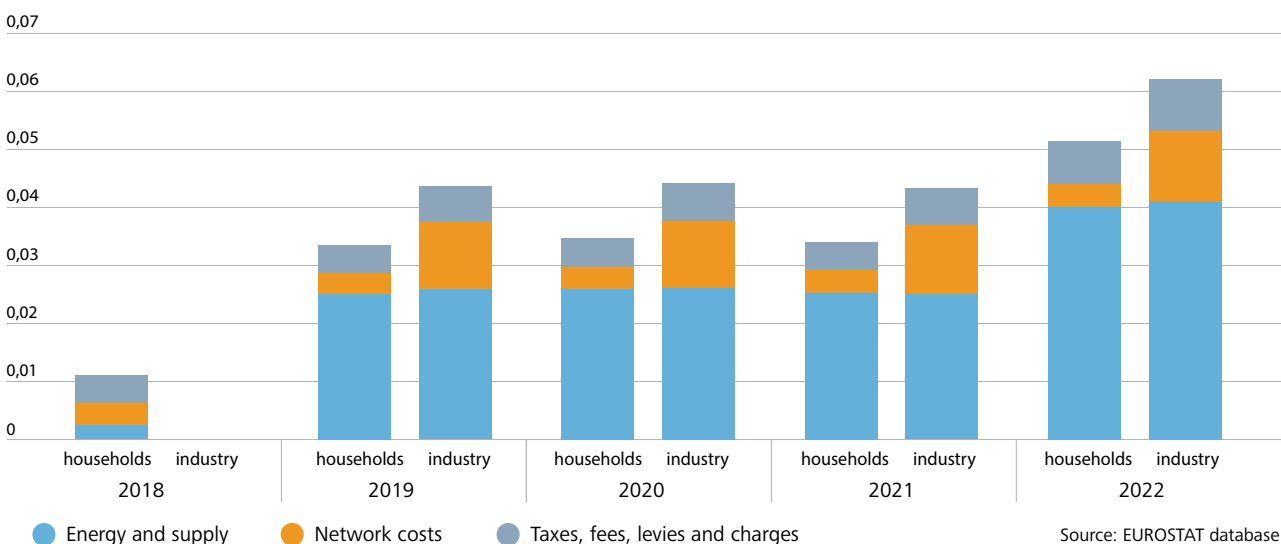
WHOLESALE MARKET

10%

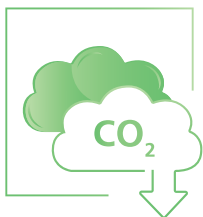
Bosnia and Herzegovina has a foreclosed gas market, organised in two parallel gas markets in the entities. Republika Srpska's wholesale market prices are not regulated, however, there is only one monopolistic gas importer. In Federation of Bosnia

and Herzegovina, there is an interconnection agreement signed between the adjacent operators, by which the virtual interconnection point was established in May 2023.

Average annual prices of gas for end users per component [EUR/kWh]



Source: EUROSTAT database



Bosnia and Herzegovina

Decarbonising the energy sector



GOVERNANCE / CLIMATE IMPLEMENTATION

35%

NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLANS

38%

Bosnia and Herzegovina has submitted its draft National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) within the deadline. The 2030 climate and energy targets have been properly reflected in the draft NECP. A public consultation and regional consultation on the draft NECP has not taken place.

GREENHOUSE GAS 2030 TARGET

80%

Bosnia and Herzegovina has not defined the 2030 climate target in its national legislation, but has defined it in the draft NECP. The target is in line with the 2030 targets set by the Energy Community.

NATIONAL SYSTEMS FOR CLIMATE REPORTING

14%

There is no legal basis for a national inventory system. Bosnia and Herzegovina has not yet established a national inventory system, nor a national system on policies, measures and projections. Bosnia and Herzegovina still needs to initiate reporting on the national system for policies, measures and projections.

NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS POLICIES AND MEASURES / ADAPTATION

8%

Reporting obligations have not been transposed in the legislation. Bosnia and Herzegovina nominated lead reporters for the Governance Regulation reporting activities. Yet, it has not reported or initiated a process for reporting on policies and measures (PaMs), nor has it adapted strategies and carbon revenues in the context of Reportnet system.

LONG-TERM STRATEGY AND CLIMATE NEUTRALITY

34%

The legal basis for a long-term strategy has not been adopted. Nonetheless, Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted and submitted a long-term strategy to UNFCCC in July 2023. The strategy, however, does not have a 2050 climate neutrality objective, but only a net reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 80% compared to 1990.

RENEWABLE ENERGY IMPLEMENTATION

44%



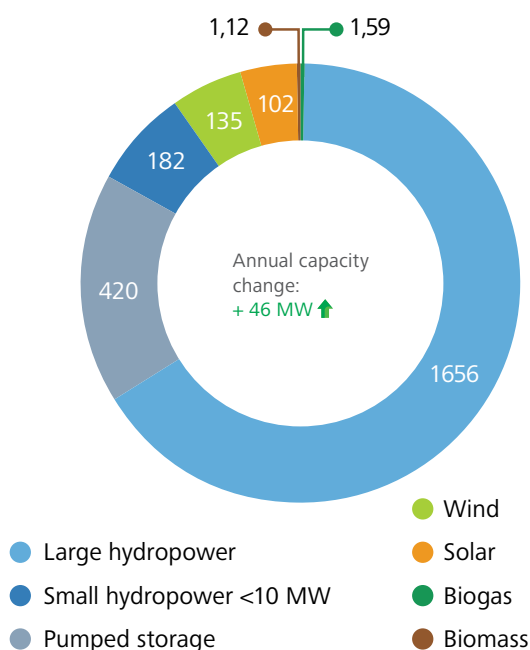
2030 RENEWABLE ENERGY TARGETS **73%**

The target of achieving a 43,6% share of renewable energy in the gross final energy consumption as outlined in the draft NECP is in line with the 2030 target set by the Energy Community. The overall 2030 renewable energy target is subdivided into sectorial targets for electricity (70,1%), transportation (8,4%), and heating and cooling (60,8%). In line with Article 26 of the Renewable Energy Directive (REDII), Bosnia and Herzegovina has adjusted its minimum target for renewable energy in transport to 7% by 2030. The 2030 target for renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector does not comply with the requirements of Article 23 of REDII.

QUALITY OF SUPPORT SCHEME **50%**

In February 2022, August 2022, and September 2023, respectively, Republika Srpska, Brčko District and Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina passed renewable energy laws, which introduced market-based support schemes in compliance with the REDII requirements. The adoption of essential secondary legislation and the implementation of auctions are still missing.

Total Capacities of Renewable Energy 2022 (MW)



Total capacities of renewable energy (MW):

2497

Source: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations

SELF-CONSUMPTION AND ENERGY COMMUNITIES **63%**

Republika Srpska, Brčko District and Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina have incorporated provisions for self-consumption and energy communities in their renewable energy laws. However, they are implemented only regarding self-consumption in Republika Srpska. The entity regulator of Republika Srpska has approved a rulebook on self-consumers, establishing the necessary conditions for households and businesses to engage in electricity generation for self-consumption. Specifically, net metering is applicable to facilities with a capacity of up to and including 10,8 kW, while those ranging from 10,8 kW to a maximum of 50 kW will operate under a net billing mechanism.

GUARANTEES OF ORIGIN **35%**

Both entities in Bosnia and Herzegovina joined the Energy Community initiative to establish a regional system for guarantees of origin. Electronic registries for guarantees of origin in Bosnia and Herzegovina were created and can be utilized as soon as the entity regulator from Republika Srpska and the operator for renewables in the Federation, as the designated issuing bodies, sign direct agreements with the service provider. As of 1 June 2023, the entity regulator of Republika Srpska entered into such an agreement and started issuing guarantees of origin. Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is facing difficulties related to public procurement obligations. The existing legal framework governs the issuance of guarantees of origin solely for renewable electricity, without encompassing other energy carriers as specified in REDII.

SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA FOR BIOFUELS, BIOLIQUIDS/BIO MASS FUELS **0%**

Provisions related to the sustainability and greenhouse gas emission saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids, and biomass are still not transposed and the legal framework remains completely non-compliant with REDII.

RENEWABLE ENERGY IN HEATING AND COOLING **33%**

The renewables laws of both entities and Brčko District create a legal basis for adopting measures for streamlining renewable energy in heating and cooling. Implementation is still missing. The legal framework for district heating needs to be improved in both entities by transposing Article 24 of REDII, including streamlining renewables in district heating and transposing consumer rights and information obligations.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPLEMENTATION

48%



2030 ENERGY EFFICIENCY TARGETS AND POLICY MEASURES

55%

The 2030 energy efficiency targets, as indicated in the draft NECP, are partially aligned with the 2030 targets set by the Energy Community. The NECP's primary energy consumption target should be more ambitious and namely 6,50 Mtoe in 2030.

The specific targets from Article 5 and Article 7 of the 2012 Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) are introduced in the draft NECP. They, however, require further alignment with the heightened ambition of 3% and 0,8% respectively, introduced by the amending EED. Energy efficiency policy and measures introduced in the draft NECP should be more specific and their progress more measurable to realistically contribute to the 2030 targets.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN BUILDINGS

65%

There has been limited progress in the implementation of necessary legislative adjustments and comprehensive building renovation strategies in line with the energy efficiency requirements specified within the Governance Regulation. Implementation progress was limited to drafting of rulebooks and training of experts for energy audits and certification of buildings.

A draft long-term building renovation strategy is covering Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska administrative bodies at the state level and Brčko District. While the strategy in Federation is in its final stages of approval, it is imperative for the country to expedite the adoption in parallel with NECP.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY SCHEME AND FINANCING

49%

Bosnia and Herzegovina drafted provisions for the implementation of Article 7 of the EED. Yet, no energy-saving measures were put in place. Both the legal framework and the NECP measures should be upgraded to reflect new ambitions and the extension of the energy savings obligation by 2030.

As regards the financing framework, each entity has an energy efficiency and environmental fund dedicated to monitoring the implementation progress and reporting on the achieved energy savings. The energy efficiency laws in both entities and the Brčko District acknowledge the significance of energy service companies (ESCOs) and energy performance contracting. However, the lack of supplementary secondary legislation and model ESCO contract are limiting implementation.

ENERGY EFFICIENT PRODUCTS – LABELLING

42%

Bosnia and Herzegovina achieved certain progress by the adoption of rulebooks transposing the energy labelling and eco-design delegated regulations which were developed during the previous reporting period. Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted a rulebook on energy-efficient products labeling in August 2023, while the update of existing regulations in Republika Srpska is still not adopted.

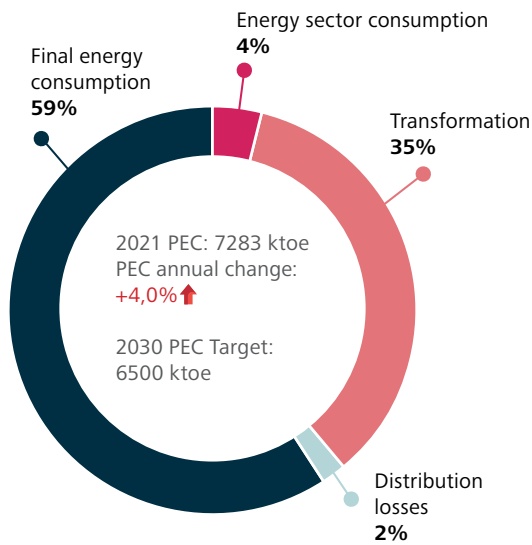
EFFICIENCY IN HEATING AND COOLING

28%

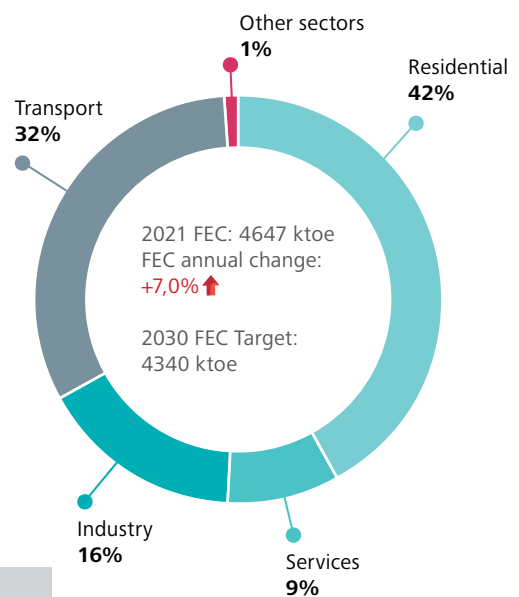
Programmes for promoting the efficiency of individual heating systems and replacing inefficient heating systems were implemented in 2023 in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in some municipalities. A recently adopted law on energy and regulation of energy activities in the Federation envisages that thermal energy is to be regulated by a separate law. This will align district heat metering and billing as required by Article 9a of EED. Further work is needed to perform a comprehensive assessment of the national potential for efficient heating and cooling, including consumption-based billing.

2021 Energy Efficiency Indicators and Trends

Primary Energy Consumption (PEC)



Final Energy Consumption (FEC)



Energy intensity, 2021 value and trends:
0,44 ktoe/mil EUR, -3,7% ↓

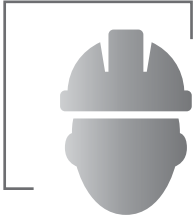
Source: EUROSTAT 2023 data, draft NECP and 2022 Ministerial Council Decision

Status of transposition and implementation of energy efficiency acquis of the Clean Energy Package

Building Renovation Strategy	Central Government Buildings Renovation	Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme	Alternative Policy Measures	Metering and Billing Information for District Heating
●	●	●	●	●

● In place ● In progress ● Not in place

Source: compiled by the Energy Community Secretariat



Bosnia and Herzegovina

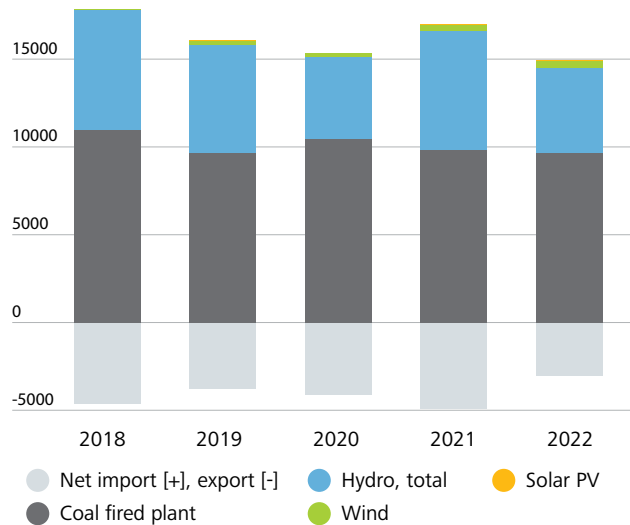
Ensuring energy security

ELECTRICITY SECURITY OF SUPPLY 25%

Directive 2005/89/EC is only partially transposed through the laws governing the electricity sector on the entity level. Bosnia and Herzegovina does not provide Security of Supply Statements as required by Article 29 of the Treaty.

There is no legal framework governing cybersecurity at state-level. The legislation at the entity level is more advanced in Republika Srpska although not fully aligned with the NIS Directive. Bosnia and Herzegovina established a working group on cybersecurity. A draft roadmap for the security of network and information systems in the energy sector is under discussion.

Fuel mix and primary supply of electricity (in GWh)



Source: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, compiled by the Energy Community Secretariat

GAS SECURITY OF SUPPLY 3%

The security of gas supply framework in Bosnia and Herzegovina is not compliant with Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 and Regula-

tion (EU) 2022/1032. A few rudimentary provisions in place in Republika Srpska do not rectify the country's non-compliance.

OIL SECURITY OF SUPPLY 0%

Bosnia and Herzegovina does not have state-level legislation on compulsory stocks of oil and petroleum products and there is no national policy to meet the obligations of Directive 2009/119/EC. Both entities adopted laws which are not compliant with the Directive. Bosnia and Herzegovina needs to establish a model for an emergency stockholding system on the state level, in line with Directive 2009/119/EC and workable in their specific conditions.

No monthly oil data collection is carried out.

No progress was achieved during this reporting period. Bosnia and Herzegovina's legal framework remains non-compliant with the oil acquis.



Bosnia and Herzegovina

Improving the environment

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS **40%**

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has improved its legislation to conform with Article 2(1) of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive. Developers are now required to submit the EIA consent or a confirmation that the project is not subject to EIA when applying for an initial planning permit. The wrong transposition of Article 8(a) of the EIA Directive persists in both entities. This concerns the extension of the validity of the development consent for approved projects. The revised criteria for energy installations established by Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which introduce a threshold of 10 MW for all energy projects and four units for wind power projects, is not compliant with the EIA Directive. The criteria do not adequately address the fundamental obligation to assess significant effects, which consider not only the size but also the nature and location of the projects.

In Republika Srpska, there were no improvements in enhancing the assessment of the project's impacts and the consultation with the public concerned. The new EIA procedure and environmental permit for the 700 MW Ugljevik 3 coal power plant faced a legal challenge by civil society, leading to their suspension ahead of a decision by the Supreme Court in Republika Srpska.

The Secretariat responded to the concerns about the transboundary environmental impacts of the Buk Bijela hydropower project by initiating a facilitation process between Montenegro and Republika Srpska, aimed to assist in resolving issues related to the project.

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive is not properly implemented for plans and programmes adopted at the national level. Despite a draft being prepared, the SEA procedure for the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) encountered delays. Public consultations, including transboundary consultations, were not initiated. This calls into question the effectiveness and efficiency of the consultation process.

LARGE COMBUSTION PLANTS **40%**

Bosnia and Herzegovina complied with its emission reporting obligations in March 2023. The significant non-compliance with the National Emission Reduction Plan (NERP) ceilings for all three pollutants (sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and dust) still persists. The Secretariat referred the matter to the Ministe-

rial Council. In the 2022 reporting period, despite the reduction of absolute amounts of emissions of all three pollutants, the compliance gap is still very large. With the ceilings decreasing from 2023 onwards, it is expected to widen. The very high dust emissions in the 2021 reporting from TPP Gacko were reduced by almost a quarter. The infringement procedure related to two of the opted-out plants (TPPs Tuzla 4 and Kakanj 5), which have reached the end of their 20.000 operational hours limit in 2022, is ongoing.

SULPHUR IN FUELS **33%**

Legislation to address the infringement established by the Ministerial Council is still not adopted, the serious and persistent breach thus persists. No domestic production is currently taking place due to the temporary closure of the Brod refinery.

NATURE PROTECTION **27%**

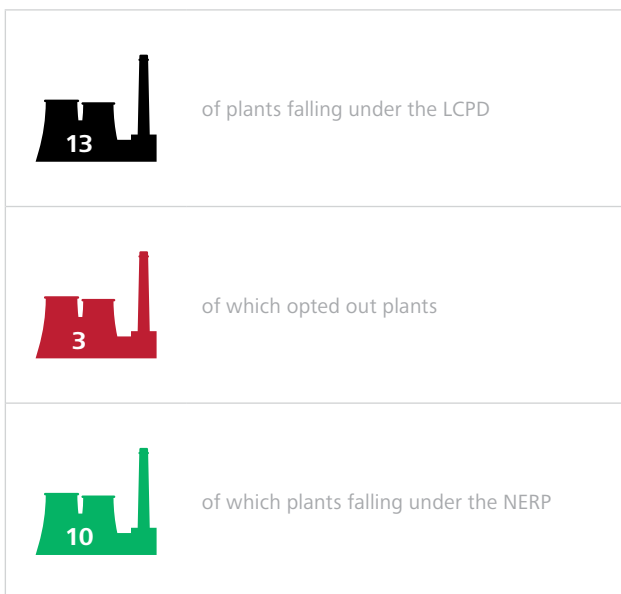
Republika Srpska adopted a regulation on strictly protected and protected species and initiated the preparation of a new law on nature protection. Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Rulebook on the Prohibition of the Use of Means and Methods for Killing Birds and Hunting, aligned with Annex IV of the Wild Birds Directive.

Both entities have not conducted the necessary inventory of species and habitats, particularly focusing on specific taxonomic groups, and not designated protected areas. The development of hydropower projects and the assessment of their potential impact on candidate Emerald sites and Ramsar wetlands of international importance, particularly concerning projects on the upper Neretva River and upper Drina River, remain unresolved.

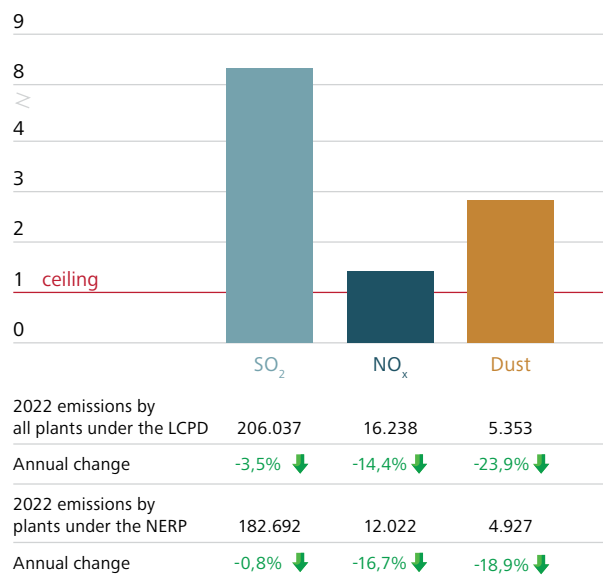
ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY **20%**

In the Federation, certain provisions of the Directive on the Prevention and Elimination of Environmental Damage were transposed by the Law on Environmental Protection. At the same time, there are no financial mechanisms established to ensure the implementation of those provisions. In Republika Srpska, the Directive is not transposed. The Secretariat initiated infringement proceedings in July 2023.

Installations under the Large Combustion Plants Directive



2022 emissions versus NERP ceilings



Source: compiled by the Energy Community Secretariat

Amount of operational hours used from opt-out period

TPP Kakanj 5 	Expected expiry of opt-out period	EXPIRED
	Remaining hours	0
	Operating hours consumed in 2018 - 2022	22.058
TPP Tuzla 4 	Expected expiry of opt-out period	EXPIRED
	Remaining hours	0
	Operating hours consumed in 2018 - 2022	23.892
TPP Tuzla 3 	Expected expiry of opt-out period:*	November 2023
	Remaining hours	2.950
	Operating hours consumed in 2018 - 2022	17.050

*Calculations for the expected expiry of the opt-out period are based on 2018 - 2022 average load factor.

Source: compiled by the Energy Community Secretariat



Bosnia and Herzegovina

Performance of authorities

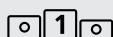


REGULATORY AUTHORITY

42%

The State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) remains the only regulator in the Energy Community whose set-up does not comply with the Third Energy Package requirement for a single regulatory authority for electricity and gas. The duties and powers of SERC are limited to regulating electricity transmission and monitoring the wholesale electricity market. Nevertheless, the legal framework of SERC is aligned with the Energy Community acquis.

In the reporting period, SERC continued with the efforts to implement the acquis within the limits of the powers granted to the regulator by state-level legislation. This included tariff increases for the independent system operator, system and ancillary services, as well as approving the investment plan for the electricity transmission company Elektrotrans BiH.



COMPETITION AUTHORITY

55%

The Competition Council's enforcement activities are limited to the assessment of concentrations. In the reporting period, the Competition Council again did not investigate or render any decision regarding anti-competitive behaviour in the energy

sectors. Effective enforcement of competition law, in particular with regard to anticompetitive agreements and the abuse of dominance, is needed in order for Bosnia and Herzegovina to comply with its obligations under the Treaty.



STATE AID AUTHORITY

75%

The State Aid Council (SAC) and its secretariat are very active but would benefit from additional human resources. In the reporting period, the SAC rendered two decisions finding that the exemption of diesel fuel from toll for the years 2022 and 2023 constitute illegal State aid. These decisions follow the opening of dispute settlement procedures by the Secretariat and effectively address the concerns raised therein. Furthermore, since

the non-compliance identified by the SAC was not remedied within the timeframe set, the SAC rendered a decision regarding a guarantee issued to ZP Elektrokrajina a.d. Banja Luka for payments of its own debts, which constitutes illegal State aid. The SAC ordered payment of a market premium plus interest to the issuer of the guarantee.



STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

84%

The Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BHAS) is the main institution responsible for energy statistics. It compiles energy statistics, in close cooperation with the two entities' statistics institutions.

The full set of annual energy statistics for 2021, including SHARES, has been compiled and transmitted to EUROSTAT, although with a significant delay. Preliminary questionnaires with 2022 data were also prepared and transmitted to EUROSTAT. The breakdown of energy consumption in households is reported in accordance with the acquis. The first quality report on energy statistics was transmitted to EUROSTAT in 2019 and updated in 2022. BHAS transmits monthly reports for electricity

and coal to EUROSTAT. Although the reporting of monthly oil statistics was planned to begin in January 2023, no progress was made. Monthly data on natural gas and oil, including crude oil import registry, currently with zero values, are still missing. The prices of electricity and natural gas charged to industrial and household end-users, broken down per consumption band and per taxation level, as well as the breakdown of components of electricity and natural gas prices, including the share of transmission and distribution cost in total network costs for electricity, are compiled and submitted to EUROSTAT. The respective quality reports were also transmitted.