

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Sustainable Development Goal 7.2: Energy Indicators (2016)

Renewable energy (% of TFEC)	24.8	Access to electricity (% of population)	100.0
Energy efficiency (MJ per \$1 of GDP)	7.1	Access to clean cooking (% of population)	62

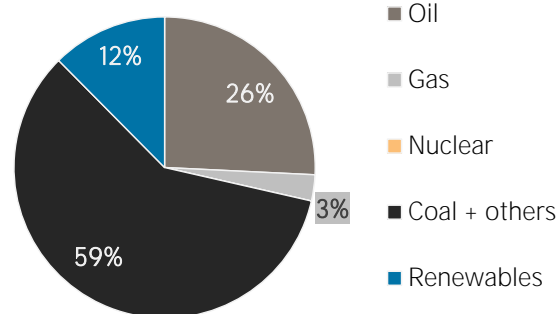
TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY (TPES)

TPES	2011	2016
Non-renewable (TJ)	273 283	241 811
Renewable (TJ)	19 554	34 294
Total (TJ)	292 837	276 105
Renewable share (%)	7	12

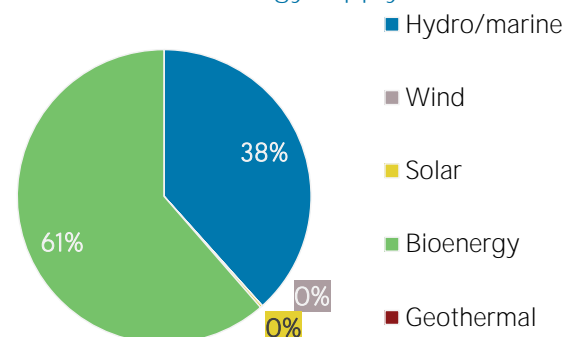
Growth in TPES	2011-16	2015-16
Non-renewable (%)	-11.5	+15.6
Renewable (%)	+75.4	-16.8
Total (%)	-5.7	+10.3

Primary energy trade	2011	2016
Imports (TJ)	150 022	142 915
Exports (TJ)	50 634	55 014
Net trade (TJ)	- 99 388	- 87 901
Imports (% of supply)	51	52
Exports (% of production)	26	29
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	66	70
Net trade (USD million)	- 1 560	- 732
Net trade (% of GDP)	-8.4	-4.3

Total primary energy supply in 2016



Renewable energy supply in 2016



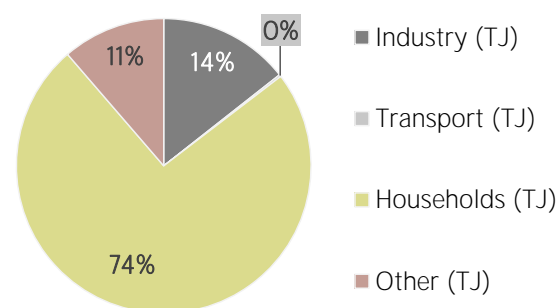
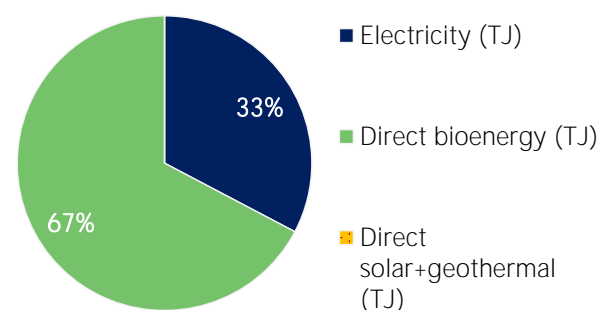
RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Consumption by source	2011	2016
Electricity (TJ)	10 480	10 131
Direct bioenergy (TJ)	5 414	20 844
Direct solar+geothermal (TJ)	0	0
Total (TJ)	15 894	30 975
Electricity share (%)	66	33

Consumption growth	2011-16	2015-16
Renewable electricity (%)	-3.3	-27.4
Other renewables (%)	+285.0	-0.6
Total (%)	+94.9	-11.3

Consumption by sector	2011	2016
Industry (TJ)	4 095	4 459
Transport (TJ)	135	67
Households (TJ)	9 743	22 941
Other (TJ)	1 921	3 509
Renewable share of TFEC	14.2	24.8

Renewable energy consumption in 2016

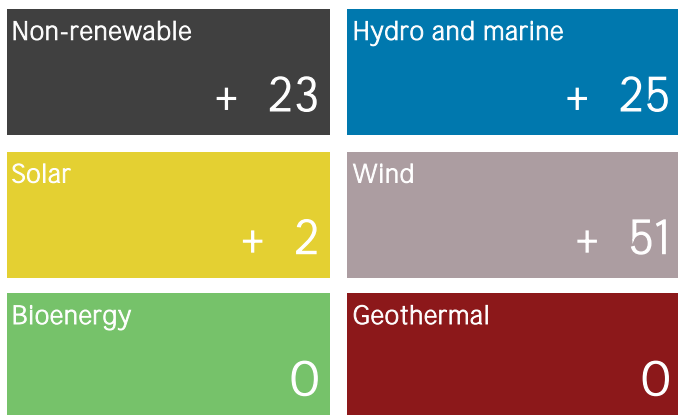


ELECTRICITY CAPACITY AND GENERATION

Capacity in 2018	MW	%
Non-renewable	2 576	58
Renewable	1 894	42
Hydro/marine	1 816	41
Solar	18	0
Wind	51	1
Bioenergy	9	0
Geothermal	0	0
Total	4 470	100

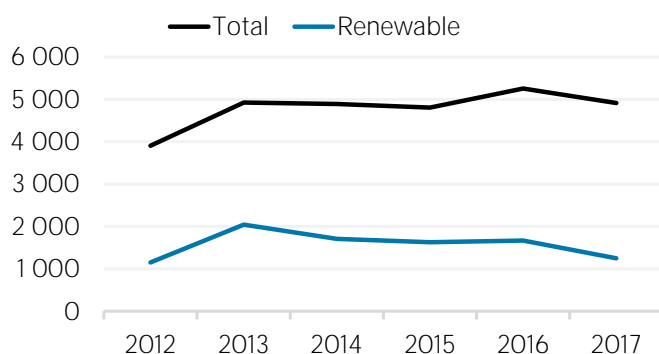
Capacity change (%)	2013-18	2017-18
Non-renewable	+ 13	+ 0.9
Renewable	+ 11	+ 4.3
Hydro/marine	+ 7	+ 1.4
Solar	+ 1 255	+ 13.4
Wind	+ 16 867	+16 866.7
Bioenergy	0	0.0
Geothermal	0	0.0
Total	+ 12	+ 2.3

Net capacity change in 2018 (MW)

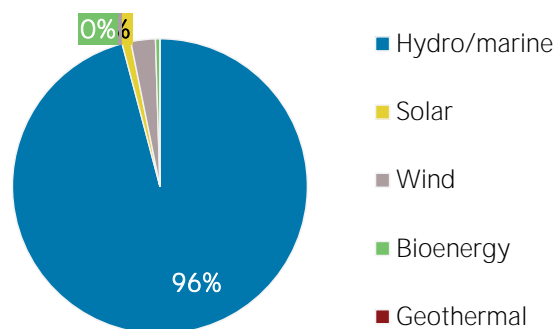


Generation in 2017	GWh	%
Non-renewable	12 299	75
Renewable	4 180	25
Hydro and marine	4 111	25
Solar	27	0
Wind	1	0
Bioenergy	41	0
Geothermal	0	0
Total	16 479	100

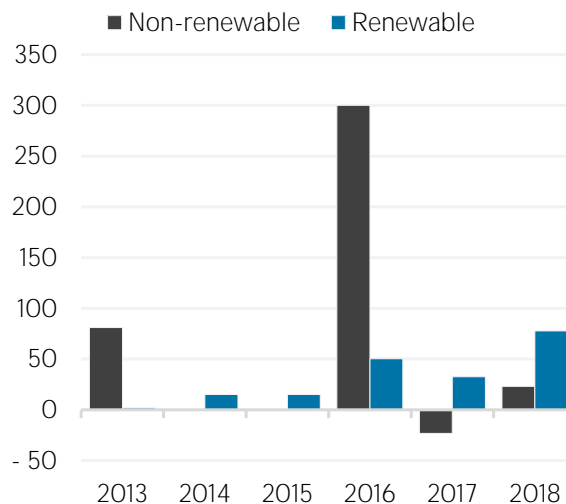
Per capita electricity generation (kWh)



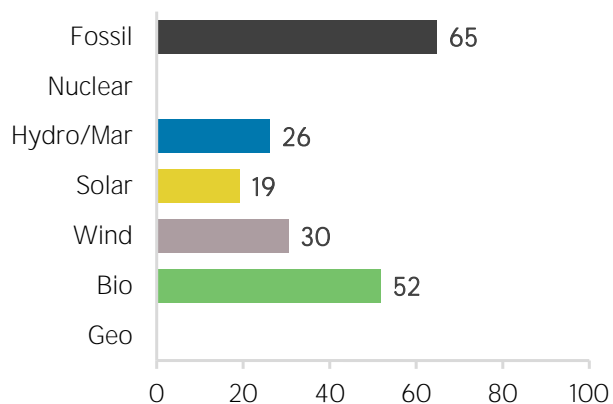
Renewable capacity in 2018



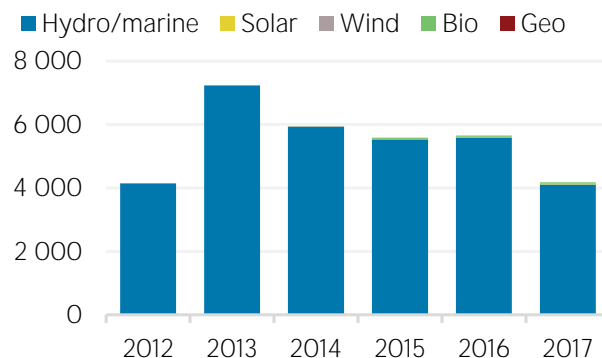
Net capacity change (MW)



Capacity utilisation in 2017 (%)



Renewable generation (GWh)



Most immediate clean energy targets & NDCs

	year	target	unit
Renewable energy:	2020	40	%
Renewable electricity:	2020	57	%
Renewable capacity:			
Renewable transport:	2020	10	%
Liquid Biofuel blending mandate:			
Other transport targets:			
Renewable heating/cooling:	2020	52	%
Renewable Hydropower			
Off-grid renewable technologies:			

Energy efficiency (Energy):

Energy efficiency (Electricity):

Latest policies, programmes and legislation

1	Decision on the amount of the fee to encourage electricity generation from renewable energy sources and efficient co-generation, Republic of Srpska	2012
2	Decision on the amount of the feed-in prices and premiums for generation of electricity from RES and in efficient co-generation, Republic of Srpska	2012
3	Rule Book on incentives for generation of electricity from RES and efficient co-generation, Republic of Srpska	2012
4	Decree on generation and consumption of electricity from renewable sources and cogeneration in Republic of Srpska	2011
5	Regulation amending regulation on use of renewable energy and co-generation	2011

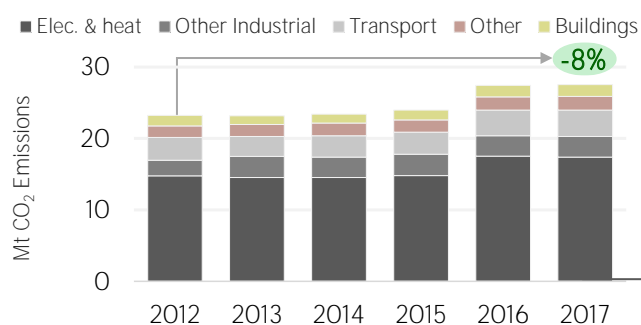
References to sustainable energy in Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

- Renewable energy
 - electricity
 - transport
 - heating/cooling
- Energy efficiency

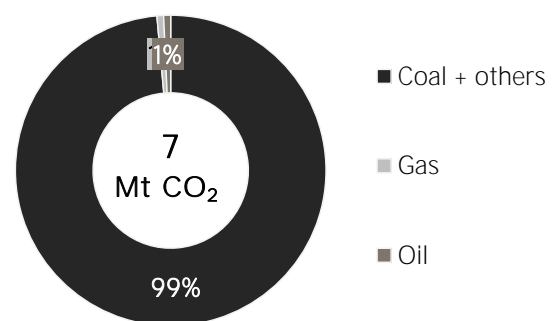
Conditional Unconditional unit

ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

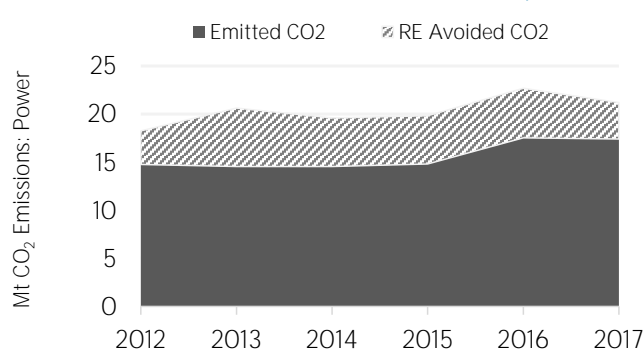
Energy-related CO₂ emissions by sector



Elec. & heat generation CO₂ emissions in 2017

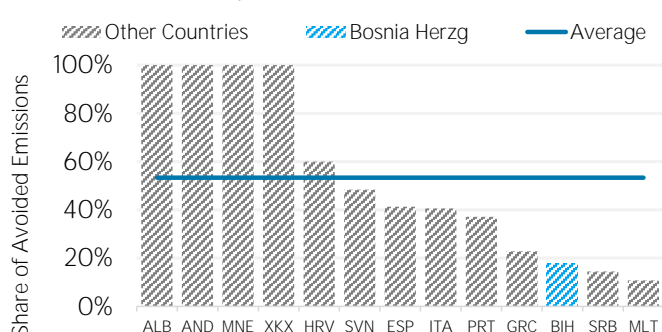


Avoided emissions from renewable power



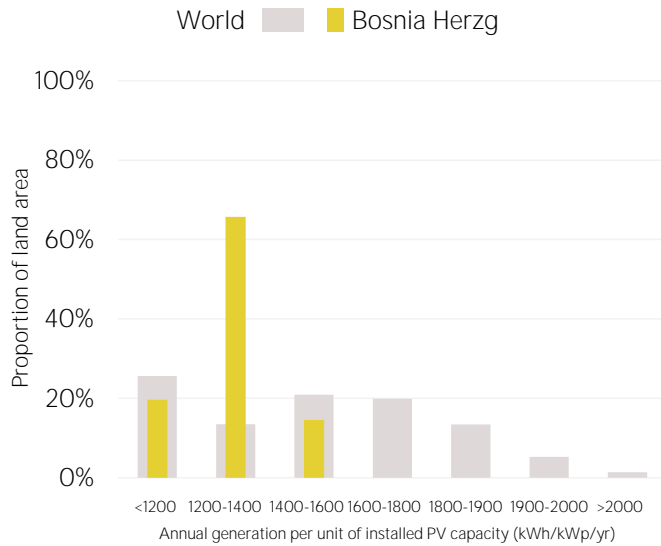
Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power

Reduction in power emissions due to RE in 2017

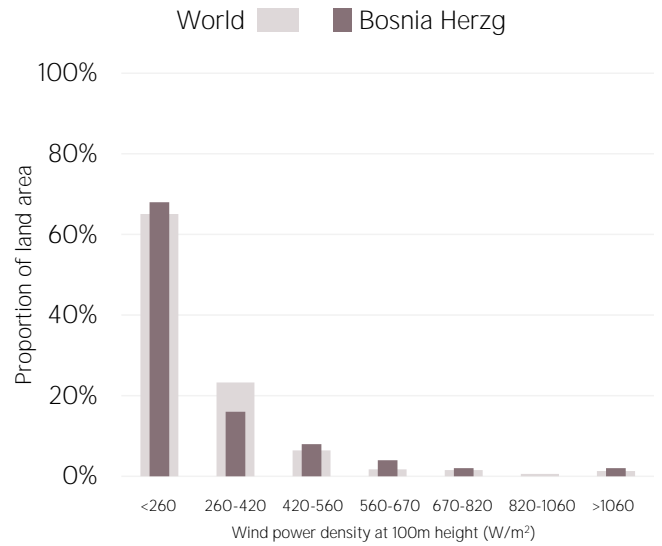


Reduction is RE Avoided divided by sum of avoided and emitted

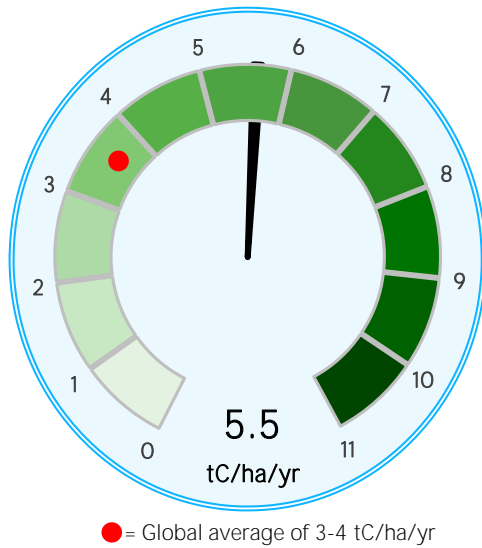
Distribution of solar potential



Distribution of wind potential



Biomass potential: net primary production



Indicators of renewable resource potential

Solar PV: Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).

Onshore wind: Potential wind power density (W/m²) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

Biomass: Net primary production (NPP) is the amount of carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass each year. It is a basic measure of biomass productivity. The chart shows the average NPP in the country (tC/ha/yr), compared to the global average NPP of 3-4 tonnes of carbon per year.

Sources: IRENA statistics, plus data from the following sources: UN SDG Indicators Database (original sources: WHO; World Bank; IEA; IRENA; and UNSD); UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE; World Bank World Development Indicators; EDGAR; REN21 Global Status Report; IEA-IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas.

Additional notes: Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. The value of energy trade has been defined as including all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation has been calculated as annual generation divided by capacity x 8,760. Avoided emissions from renewable power have been calculated as renewable generation divided by fossil fuel generation multiplied by reported emissions from the power sector. This assumes that, if renewable power did not exist, fossil fuels would be used in its place to generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuels. In countries and years where no fossil fuel generation occurs, an average fossil fuel emission factor has been used to calculate the avoided emissions.

This note has been produced to provide policy makers with a brief overview of developments in renewable energy in a country. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to statistics@irena.org.

Last updated on: 26th May, 2020



IRENA Headquarters
 Masdar City
 P.O. Box 236, Abu Dhabi
 United Arab Emirates
www.irena.org