
Environmental Monitoring Country presentation B&H

Becici, Montenegro
6th and 7th of May 2009

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Legal framework - Laws

- Framework Law on Environmental protection
- Law on Water Protection
- Law on Nature Protection
- Law on Waste Management
- Law on Air Protection
- Law on Fund for Environmental Protection
- National Environmental Action Plan - NEAP

Laws have been adopted in 2002 and 2003.

Legal framework - Bylaws

- Regulation on limits for air pollution emissions
 - Regulation on air quality monitoring
 - Regulation on waste categorization and catalogue etc.
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International Conventions

- Geneva Convention – Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)
 - Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
 - UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol
 - Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
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International Conventions

Geneva Convention – Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)

- Permanent monitoring of the quality of air in each country
 - Monitoring of emissions of main pollutants and permanent monitoring and measurement of it's concentration, etc.
 - BiH ratified Geneva Convention (based on succession) in 1992 but have not ratified or accepted any of 8 protocols and therefore there is no practical implementation of the Convention.
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International Conventions

Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

- Main goal of Vienna Convention is protection of human health and environment by prevention or limitation and reduction of activities that deplete ozone layer.
 - Montreal Protocol on Ozone Layer on Depleting Substances – ODS has been adopted in 1987
 - BiH ratified Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol (based on succession)
 - Established Ozone Unit of BiH in January 2001
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International Conventions

UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol

- Main goal of the Convention: Stabilization of GHG concentration, caused by human activities, in order to allow ecosystems to adjust to climate change, and to allow sustainable economic development.
 - BiH ratified Convention in November 2000 and accepted Kyoto protocol in 2007
 - BiH is currently preparing Initial National Communication to UNFCCC
 - BiH has no obligations towards Kyoto protocol
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International Conventions

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

- This Convention treats some chemicals (12 identified so far), that were produced by human and that have been put in use between 1920 and 1959. These chemicals are very dangerous for human health.
 - Main goal of this convention is human health protection and international cooperation for full exclusion of these chemicals (POPs)
 - BiH is one of the 122 initiating countries but has not ratified the convention
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Institutions

- Ministry for Spatial Planning, Civil Engineering and Environment
 - Ministry of Industry and Technology
 - Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry
 - Ministry of Mining and Energy
 - Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
 - Hydro meteorological Institute
 - Water Supply Companies
 - Universities (various faculties have curriculum related to environmental protection)
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Current situation in relation to monitoring

- Air quality control
 - Water quality control
 - Soil quality control
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Air quality control

- Major companies (polluter such as Thermo Power Plants) – monitors all emissions (continuously).
 - Minor companies – occasional monitoring.
 - Ambient air quality – on the level of cities is done by automatic air control in relation to bylaws adopted in 2005. Each month reports are prepared and submitted to city administration. Lately, better communication has been established between air control monitoring units and media and results are often daily presented on local media.
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Water quality control

- Water quality control is mainly related to monitoring of waste water on exit of the polluter.
 - Crucial institution in this component is Water Supply Company that nominated laboratories for waste water control (e.g. Water Institute in Bijeljina)
 - Laboratories monitor water quality (e.g. ones every two years) on exit of the polluter and determines the fee for water pollution.
 - There is no constant care on rivers, springs and lakes.
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Soil quality control

- Soil has been analyzed on request of inspection and/or for the purpose of EIS.
 - Monitoring of the environment means monitoring of all it's components.
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Environmental monitoring parameters

- For water: pH, conductivity, dissolved O₂, BOD, Oils, suspended matters, major anions and cations, metals and metalloids
 - For air: CO, SO_x, NO_x, PM₁₀
 - For soil: pH, heavy metals, pesticides, etc.
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Strengths and weaknesses

Strengths:

- Laws and regulations exist on both entity levels (RS and FBiH)
 - The necessity for environmental monitoring has been identified
 - Government committed to improve the environmental situation
 - Study programmes on environment protection are established
 - Increase of interest among young people (especially in education in the field of environmental protection)
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Strengths and weaknesses

Weaknesses:

- Weak implementation of relevant laws and regulations
 - Lack of awareness
 - Lack of relevant institutions (licensed labs, relevant agencies, etc.)
 - Lack of resources
 - Lack of “know-how”
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Thank you!
