



Bosnia and Herzegovina is a multinational and multilingual country with three official national languages, namely Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian (with both Latin and Cyrillic script). These languages emerged from Serbo-Croatian, which used ...

All power sockets in Bosnia and Herzegovina provide a standard voltage of 230V with a standard frequency of 50Hz. You can use all your equipment in Bosnia and Herzegovina if the outlet voltage in your own country is between 220V-240V. This is the case in most of Europe, Australia, the United Kingdom and most countries in Africa and Asia. ...

Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted a National Environmental Action Plan, which provides action path to address the major environmental issues of the country. In the energy sector the target will be achieved by increasing energy efficiency and usage of renewab ... Thermal power plants generate electricity by harnessing the heat of burning fuels or ...

The Armed Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Serbo-Croatian: Oružane snage Bosne i Hercegovine / Oruzhane snage Bosne i Xerczegovine or OSBiH) is the official military force of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The BiH armed forces were officially unified in 2005 and are composed of two founding armies: the Bosniak and Bosnian Croat Army of the Federation of Bosnia and ...

MOON POWER is an innovative subsidiary of Porsche Holding Salzburg that develops intelligent, data-driven energy solutions for companies. As we believe in the necessity of the Paris climate targets, our goal is to be a major player in the world of e-mobility.. In addition to selling our charging stations, battery storage and photovoltaic systems, we are the central contact in ...

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. Bosnia and Herzegovina has not defined the 2030 climate target

Institutions & Energy Policy. Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is a Balkan country that became independent from Yugoslavia in 1992. Since the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement in 1995, the country has been split in two entities, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and the Republic of Srpska (RS); in addition, the district of Brčko has a special status.

The project is co-funded by the European Union through the Interreg VI-A IPA Croatia - Bosnia and Herzegovina - Montenegro program. The project's aim is to decarbonize public buildings by developing technical solutions and digital tools for energy efficiency, ensuring long-term benefits for local communities across the three countries.

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