



MONTENEGRO

MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
AND TOURISM



6th H2020 Steering Group Meeting and 4th H2020 Capacity Building Sub-Group Meeting

MONTENEGRO

Andrej Lakić

Montenegro country profile



- Montenegro ranges from high peaks along its borders with Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Hercegovina and Albania, a segment of the Karst of the western Balkan Peninsula, to a narrow coastal plain that is only 1 to 6.4 km wide.
- The plain stops abruptly in the north, where Mount Lovcen and Mount Orjen plunge into the inlet of the Bay of Kotor;
- Extreme diversity of landscapes and climates;









- The total length of the coastline is 293 km;
- Naturally well-suited for development of all kinds of tourism;



- Montenegro is focused on becoming an elite tourist destination and a competitive destination for sustainable quality tourism.
- In the past 5 years it has been considered one of the fastest-growing tourist destinations;
- Almost all economic activities in Montenegro are directed towards facilitating the development of tourism. The Government aims to attract greenfield investments, which should make best use of undeveloped parts of the coast.

NAP actions, policy and monitoring



- In the context of creating the basis for LBS Protocol implementation Montenegro prepared the National Action Plan (NAP) for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources in 2006.
- According to Montenegro's Environment Law, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for ensuring the continuous monitoring of the state of the environment (air, water, sea, soil, flora and fauna, etc.).



- Implementation of the Programme of Coastal Ecosystem Monitoring was harmonized with the criteria of the MEDPOL Programme and the requirements of the European Environment Agency . This programme was initiated in 2008.

Existing legislation and regulation that support implementation of the NAP



- The most important legal acts which regulate the area of the protection of coastal area and the sea in Montenegro and support NAAP implementation are:
 - Law on ratification of the Barcelona Convention and LBS Protocol No. 64/2007.
 - Law on Environment No. 48/2008.
 - Law on Water No. 27/2007.
 - Law on Coastal Zone No. 14/1992 and its amendments No. 27/1994 and No. 51/2008.
 - Law on air quality No. 48/2007.
 - Regulation on establishing types of pollutants, limit values and other air quality standards No. 45/2008.
 - Law for Waste Management No. 80/2005 and its ammendment 73/2008.
 - Law on transport of dangerous substances No. 5/2008.
 - Law on Nature Conservation No. 51/2008.
 - Law on Protection against Ionizing Radiation and Radiation Security No. 56/2009 and 58/2009.
 - Law on integrated pollution prevention and control in the environment – IPPC Law No. 80/2005.
 - Law on Inspectorate Control No. 39/2003.
 - Law on Environmental impact Assessment No. 80/2005.
 - Decree on the classification and categorization of surface and ground water No. 2/2007).

Existing policies and strategies that support implementation of the NAP

- The national environmental policy framework in Montenegro with regard to pollution prevention and control includes:³
 - Master plan for waste water treatment in the Coastal Area of Montenegro.
 - Master plan for solid waste disposal in the Coastal Area of Montenegro.
 - National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NAP is integrated into this strategy).
 - National Programme for Integration into EU (NAP is integrated into this programme).
 - National Programme for Monitoring of the State of the Environment.
 - The National Contingency Plan which defines measures to reduce to a minimum risk of pollution caused by the accidents at the sea.

MONTENEGRO COUNTRY PROFILE IN DETAIL



- According to the National Baseline Budget, National Diagnostic Analyses and NAP it was determined that HOT SPOT area is located around the area of Bijela and Luke Bar. Sensitive areas are Boka Bay and Velika plaža, both according to the eutrophisation of water.
- The biggest source of pollution are municipal waters (to a great extent untreated) and solid waste. As far as the sectors go the TOURISM sector is the biggest pollutant.



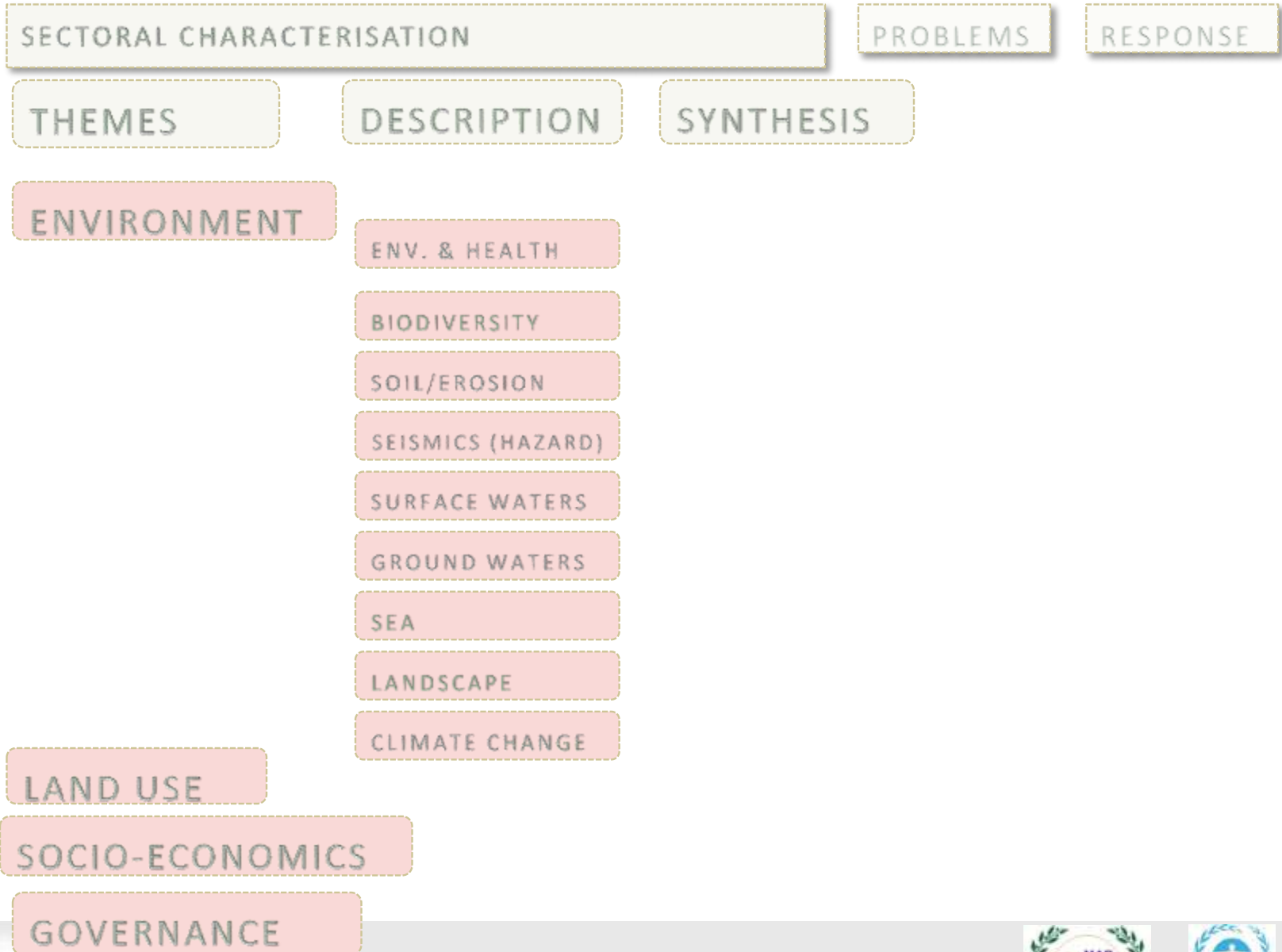
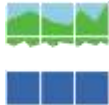
- Toxicants/heavy metals are characteristic for the Shipyard.
- The trend of improvement (reduction) of emissions is achieved through the construction of a sanitary landfill Kruče and the closure of most dump sites on the coast. Also the construction of the Treatment Plant for Waste water treatment in Herceg Novi, Budva, Bar and Ulcinj as well as putting into function the whole Trašte system.

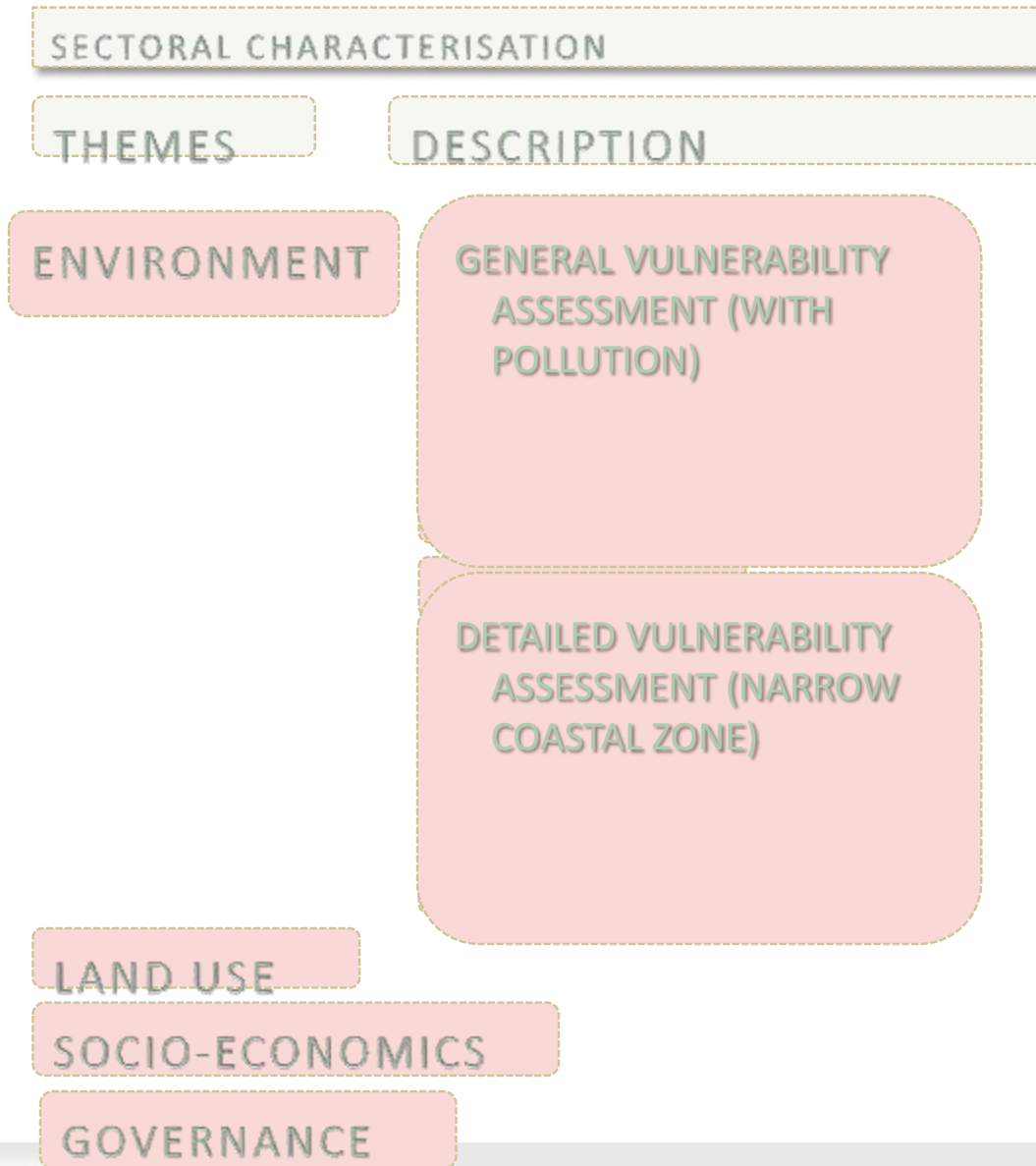
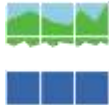


- Problems: Insufficient monitoring of waste water (ni sabirnih-komunalnih, ni pojedinačnih objekata). Emission factors are not known so there is no emission calculation according to regulations – data are therefore usually estimated rather than measured, which reduces their quality and accurate assessment of emissions.
- Contribution to understanding the impact of the emissions is made through the pilot project “Examination of the degree of eutrophication in the Boka Bay,” which was funded UNEP/GEF.

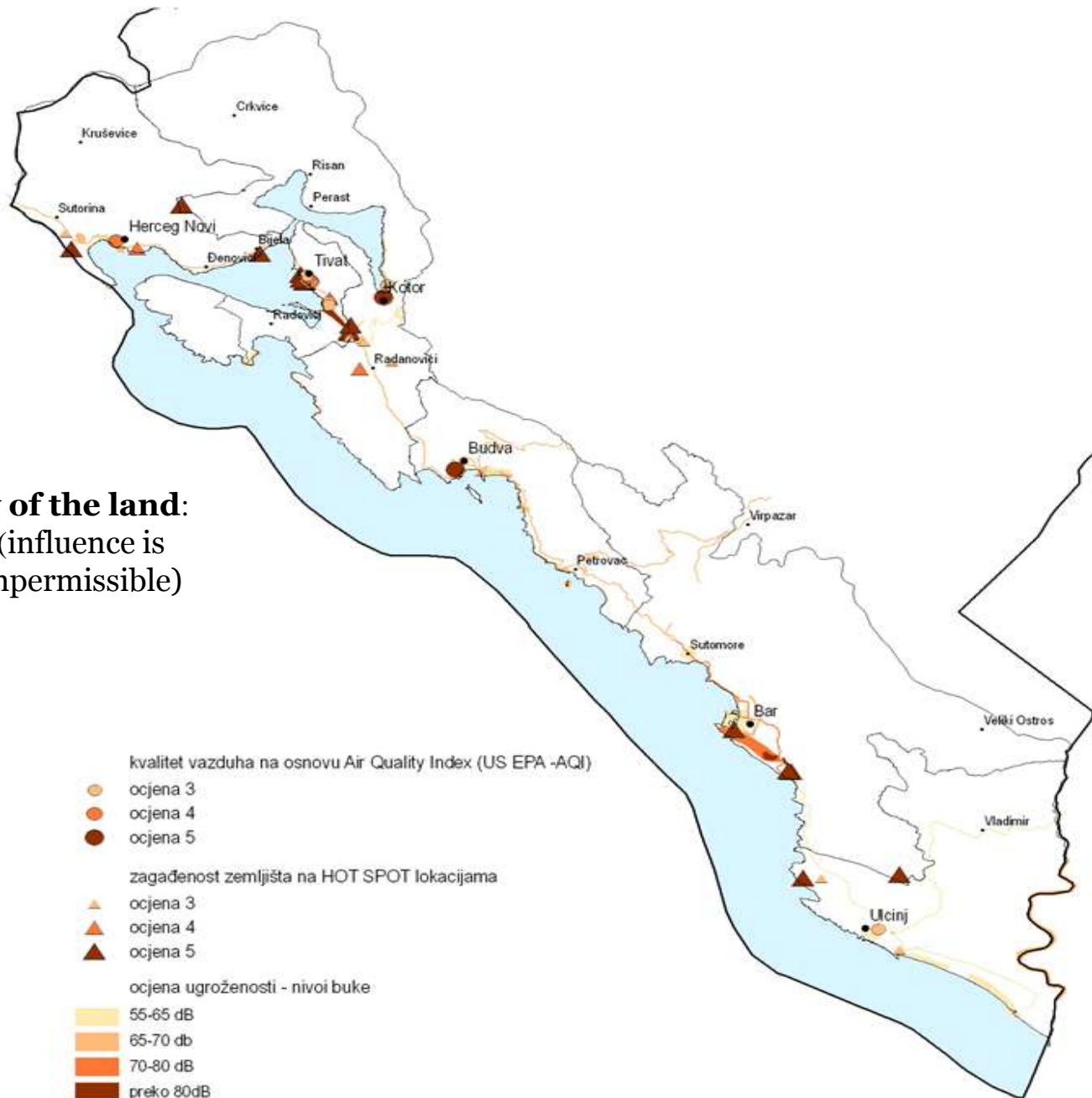
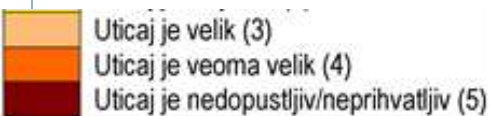


- Taking into account NAP and NBB results the model of pollution of the coastal area of Montenegro has been prepared in the framework of the ongoing process for Coastal Area Management Programme of Montenegro.
- Pilot Project related to green/blue economy concept testing in line with ecosystem approach implementation in Boka Kotorska Bay has been initiated in the scope of CAMP Montenegro.
- This pilot project will be realized as the component of NAP revision.

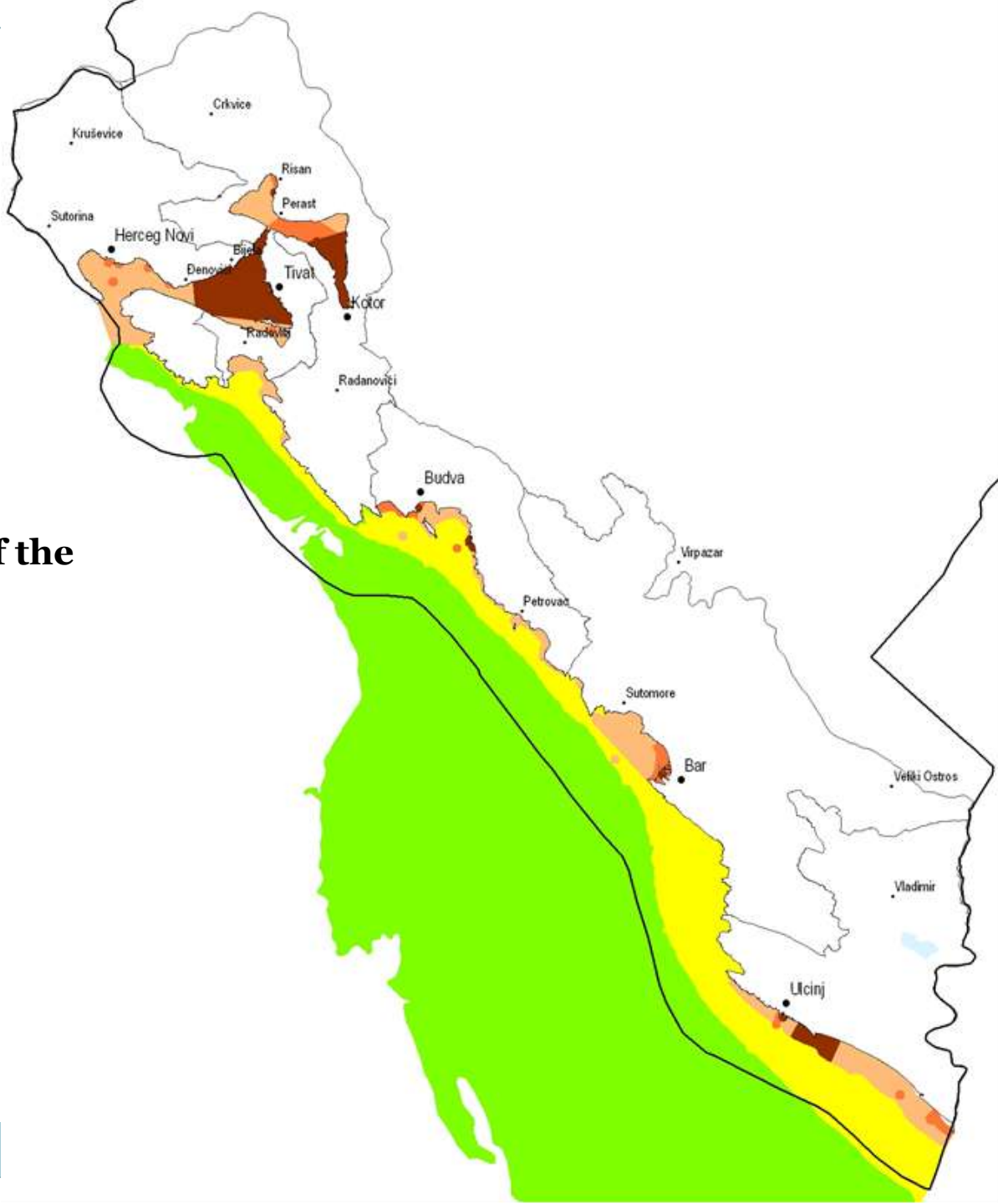
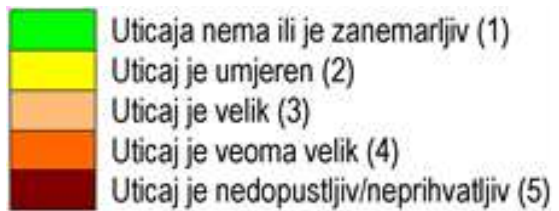




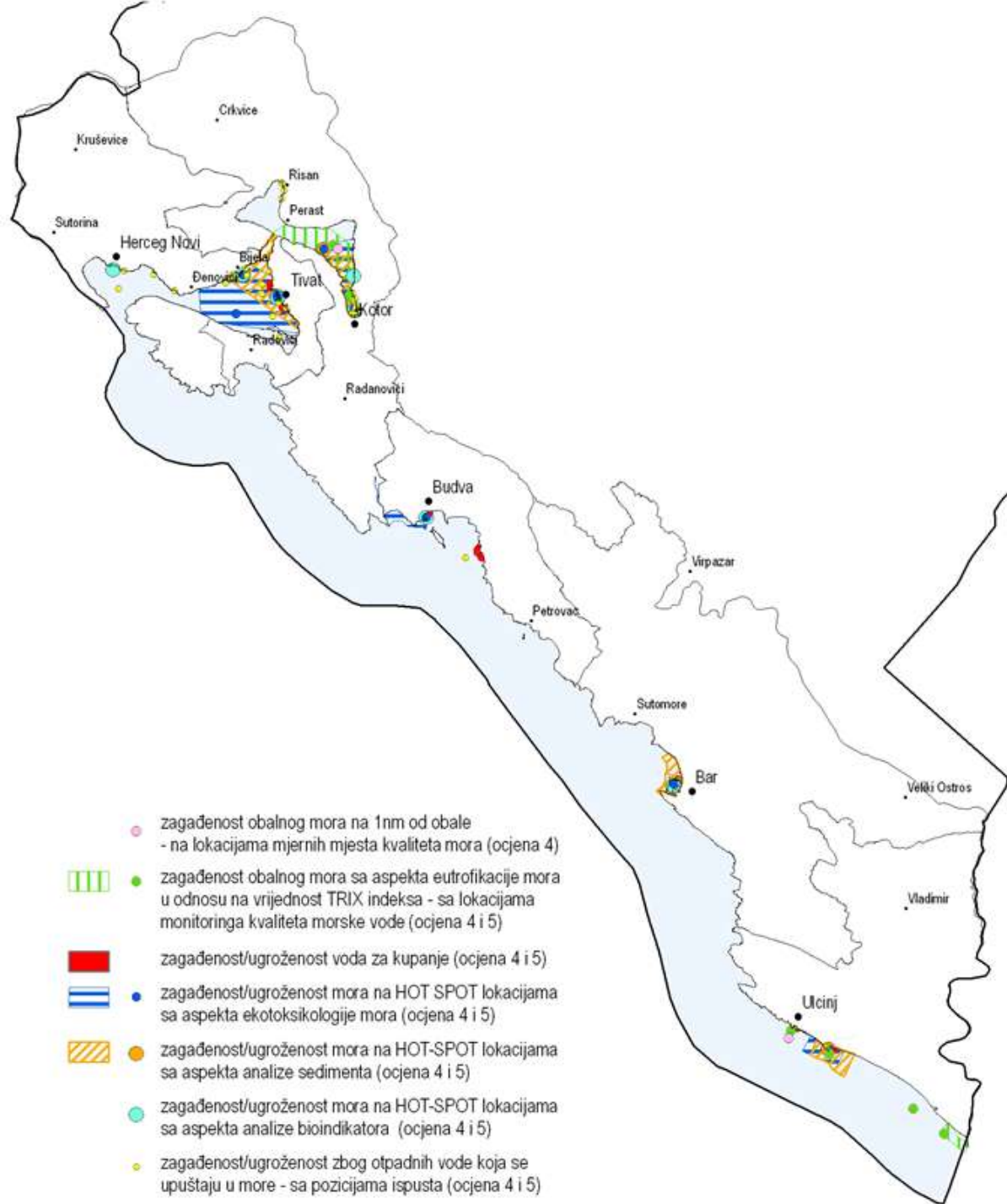
Total pollution/vulnerability of the land:
mark 3 (influence is big), mark 4 (influence is great) and mark 5 (influence is impermissible)



Total pollution/vulnerability of the sea

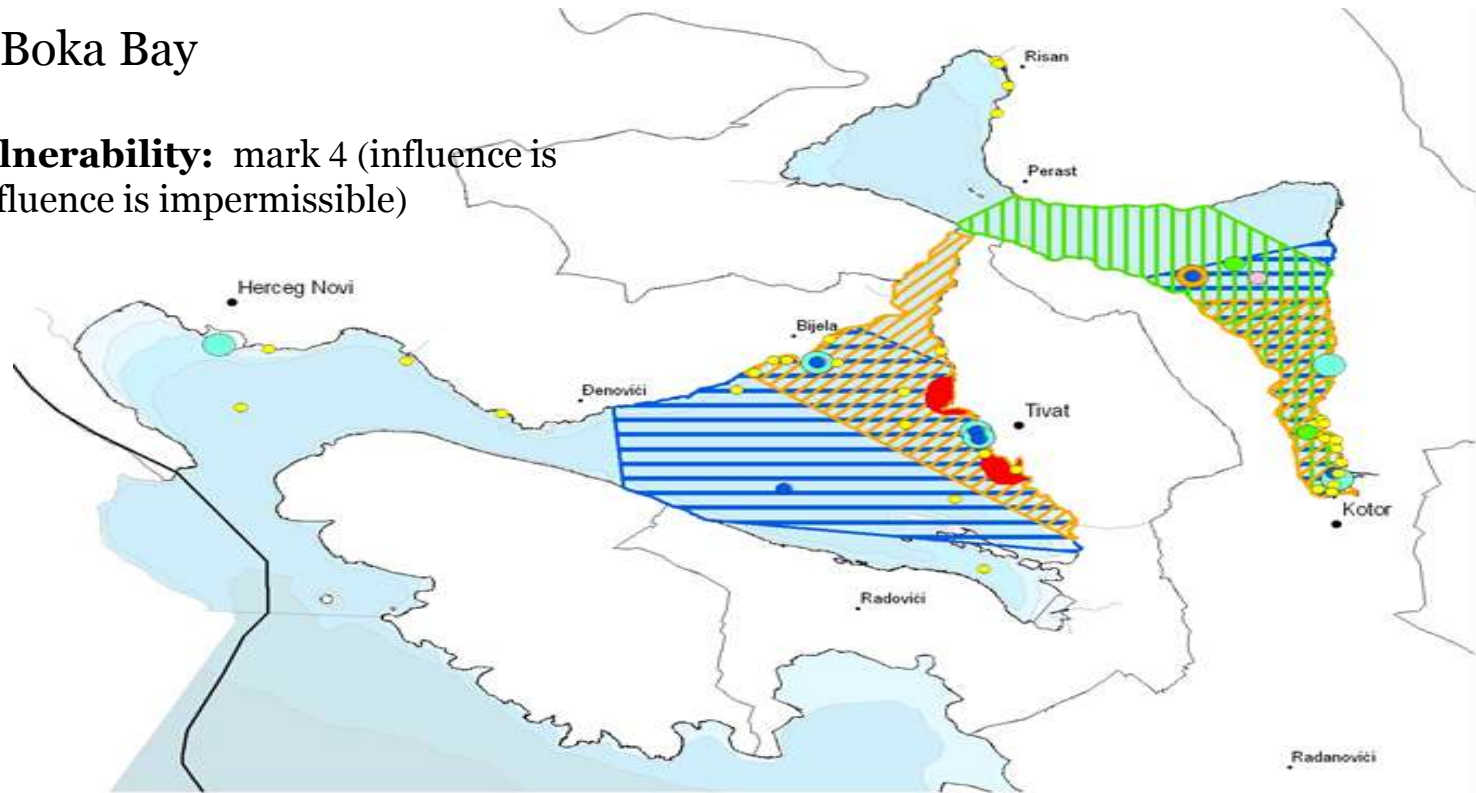


Total pollution/vulnerability of the sea: mark mark 4 (influence is great) and mark 5 (influence is impermissible)



Micro Location: Boka Bay

Total pollution/vulnerability: mark 4 (influence is great) and mark 5 (influence is impermissible)



- zagađenost obalnog mora na 1nm od obale - na lokacijama mjernih mjesta kvaliteta mora (ocjena 4)
- ▨ zagađenost obalnog mora sa aspekta eutrofikacije mora u odnosu na vrijednost TRIX indeksa - sa lokacijama monitoringa kvaliteta morske vode (ocjena 4 i 5)
- zagađenost/ugroženost voda za kupanje (ocjena 4 i 5)
- ▨ ● zagađenost/ugroženost mora na HOT SPOT lokacijama sa aspekta ekotoksikologije mora (ocjena 4 i 5)
- ▨ ● zagađenost/ugroženost mora na HOT-SPOT lokacijama sa aspekta analize sedimenta (ocjena 4 i 5)
- zagađenost/ugroženost mora na HOT-SPOT lokacijama sa aspekta analize bioindikatora (ocjena 4 i 5)
- zagađenost/ugroženost zbog otpadnih vode koja se upuštaju u more - sa pozicijama ispusta (ocjena 4 i 5)

**National
Stretegy
ICZM**



**ICZM
Plan**



**Action
PLAN**



**Coastal Area
Spatial Plan**



- Development of the NS ICZM and ICZM Plan is the opportunity to identify priority actions of relevance for NAP revision.
- **Pollution reduction:** Implementation of the priorities should be strongly supported by using LME Partnership as the good example based on which partnerships can be upgraded. The Horizon 2020 should consider establishment of the component to support implementation of the project portfolio in SEE countries that are not eligible for current components of technical support; Experience gained through implementation of the Capacity Building Programme with support of GWP should serve as the platform for extension of the portfolio for cooperation.
- Improvement of MEDPOL monitoring in Montenegro especially towards ecosystem approach goals and targets achievement should present another pillar strengthening partnership between UNEP/MAP and H2020.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION