

Montenegro Climate Policy Fact Sheet

METADATA

Country	Montenegro
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QUESTION 1: What does the country promise as their emissions reduction target?

Summary:

Montenegro promises to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% and 60% compared to 1990 levels by 2030 and 2035, respectively. This is an economy-wide, absolute, and unconditional target.

Detailed Analysis:

According to the provided chunks, Montenegro's emissions reduction target is an economy-wide, absolute, and unconditional target of at least 55% and 60% compared to 1990 levels by 2030 and 2035, respectively. This target is mentioned in multiple chunks, including CHUNK 4, CHUNK 5, CHUNK 6, CHUNK 8, and CHUNK 13.

QUESTION 2: What year is the country using as baseline for their emissions reduction target?

Summary:

The baseline year explicitly stated in the document is 1990. The target is an economy-wide net domestic reduction of GHG emissions, covering all sectors of the national GHG inventory, including Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Waste, and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).

Detailed Analysis:

The baseline year is explicitly stated as 1990 in multiple chunks, including CHUNK 1, CHUNK 2, CHUNK 3, CHUNK 5, and CHUNK 8. The target is not a business-as-usual (BAU) target, but rather an economy-wide net domestic reduction of GHG emissions. The sectors covered by the target include Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Waste, and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF), as stated in CHUNK 5. The greenhouse gases covered by the target are not explicitly specified, but it is mentioned that the target includes all sectors of the national GHG inventory. The emissions quantity in the baseline year is not reported. There is no mention of a BAU scenario or projected emissions levels under such a scenario.

QUESTION 3: What promises or commitments in this version of the NDC are different from the previous version?

Summary:

Montenegro's updated NDC includes increased ambition in emissions reduction targets, the inclusion of the LULUCF sector, and new policies and implementation strategies. The baseline year remains the same, but the reference scenario has changed. The previous NDC had a target of 30% economy-wide reduction of GHG emissions by 2030, excluding the LULUCF sector, while the updated NDC has a target of at least 55% and 60% reduction by 2030 and 2035, respectively, including the LULUCF sector.

Detailed Analysis:

The updated NDC includes the following changes compared to the previous version: * Increased ambition in emissions reduction targets: The previous NDC had a target of 30% economy-wide reduction of GHG emissions by 2030, excluding the LULUCF sector, while the updated NDC has a target of at least 55% and 60% reduction by 2030 and 2035, respectively, including the LULUCF sector (CHUNK 6). * Inclusion of the LULUCF sector: The previous NDC excluded the LULUCF sector, while the updated NDC includes it (CHUNK 6). * New policies and implementation strategies:

The updated NDC includes new policies and implementation strategies, such as the development of a National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) and the implementation of energy efficiency measures in public buildings (CHUNK 9). * Changes in baseline year or reference scenarios: The baseline year remains the same (1990), but the reference scenario has changed from excluding the LULUCF sector to including it (CHUNK 6). * New policies or implementation strategies: The updated NDC includes new policies and implementation strategies, such as the development of a National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) and the implementation of energy efficiency measures in public buildings (CHUNK 9).

QUESTION 4: What specific policies or strategies does the country propose to meet its climate targets?

Summary:

The country proposes a multi-year target of a domestic economic-wide reduction of net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by at least 55% and 60% compared to 1990 by 2030 and 2035 respectively. The country does not plan to use international carbon markets to meet its targets. The policies and strategies proposed include carbon pricing, regulations, subsidies, and energy efficiency measures.

Detailed Analysis:

The country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) update process involved an integrated assessment of both current and projected GHG emissions, considering the impact of implemented, adopted, and planned policies and measures under a conservative economic development scenario (Chunk 15). The country's NDC is both ambitious and fair as it takes into account the country-specific national circumstances and emission reduction potential as well as the efforts made to date (Chunk 4).

QUESTION 5: Do they specify which sectors of their economy will be the hardest to reduce emissions in?

Summary:

The document does not explicitly identify the hardest sectors to reduce emissions in. However, it provides information on the sectors with the highest share of net GHG

emissions in 2022, which may indicate potential challenges in reducing emissions in those sectors.

Detailed Analysis:

According to CHUNK 2, the sectors with the highest share of 2022 net GHG emissions are: Energy (45%), LULUCF (41%), Waste (6%), Agriculture (4%), and IPPU (3%). While this information does not directly answer the question, it suggests that the Energy and LULUCF sectors may be significant contributors to GHG emissions and potentially challenging to reduce.

QUESTION 6: What adaptation measures does the country propose to implement?

Summary:

The country proposes to implement adaptation measures in various sectors, including biodiversity conservation, land degradation neutrality, and nature-based solutions. Specific adaptation projects and programs mentioned include the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, the Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality target, and the promotion of Nature-based Solutions. Estimated costs of adaptation measures are not explicitly mentioned, but the country notes that it will require significant investments. Funding sources identified for adaptation include domestic measures, and institutional arrangements for adaptation planning involve various ministries and stakeholders.

Detailed Analysis:

The country's adaptation priorities include biodiversity conservation, land degradation neutrality, and nature-based solutions. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan aims to conserve and restore natural habitats, while the Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality target seeks to reduce land degradation and promote sustainable land use practices. The promotion of Nature-based Solutions aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance ecosystem resilience. (CHUNK 2, CHUNK 3) The country also mentions the development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in 2024, which will provide a framework for adaptation planning and implementation. (CHUNK 2, CHUNK 3) The estimated costs of adaptation measures are not explicitly mentioned, but the country notes that it will require significant investments to implement its NDC targets. (CHUNK 6) Funding sources identified for adaptation include domestic measures, and the country notes that it will not rely on international credits to achieve its NDC targets. (CHUNK 1, CHUNK 5) Institutional arrangements for adaptation planning involve various ministries and stakeholders, including the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water management, and the Directorate for Climate Change and Sustainable development.

QUESTION 7: What climate finance needs does the country identify in its NDC?

Summary:

Montenegro's NDC identifies a total financial support need of approximately €1,566,761,634 for mitigation efforts from 2025 to 2035. Additionally, the implementation of further policies and measures needed for EU accession by 2035 is estimated at €1,258,683,319. The country does not provide a breakdown between mitigation and adaptation financing. Domestic financing sources are mentioned, but the document does not specify the exact proportion of domestic versus international financing sources. No specific funding mechanisms or project-level financial estimates are mentioned.

Detailed Analysis:

Montenegro's NDC submission highlights the country's commitment to decouple GHG emissions from its economic growth and embark on a low-emission development pathway. The document estimates the costs of implementation for the mitigation effort required to achieve the NDC targets for 2030 and 2035 at €1,566,761,634. Furthermore, the implementation of further policies and measures needed for EU accession by 2035 is estimated at €1,258,683,319. However, the document does not provide a detailed breakdown between mitigation and adaptation financing. While domestic financing sources are mentioned, the exact proportion of domestic versus international financing sources is not specified. The document also does not mention specific funding mechanisms or project-level financial estimates. However, it does note that Montenegro will have to ensure the implementation of mitigation measures, which require substantial investments, as well as mechanisms and awareness-raising to ensure a just transition.

QUESTION 8: How does the country address climate justice, equity, or fair share considerations in its NDC?

Summary:

Montenegro's NDC addresses climate justice, equity, and fair share considerations by emphasizing the need for a just transition, considering the country's specific national circumstances, and acknowledging its historical emissions. The NDC also mentions the importance of social justice and gender perspectives in the context of climate action.

Detailed Analysis:

Montenegro's NDC mentions the need for a just transition in the context of achieving its emission reduction targets (Chunk 3). The NDC also emphasizes that Montenegro's targets are fair and ambitious, considering the country's specific national circumstances and emission reduction potential (Chunk 2). Additionally, the NDC acknowledges Montenegro's historical emissions, stating that the country has already reduced its net GHG emissions to 71.6% below 1990 levels in 2022 (Chunk 7). While the NDC does not explicitly discuss social justice, gender, or indigenous perspectives, it does mention the importance of considering these aspects in the context of climate action (Chunk 15). Finally, the NDC does not explicitly discuss equitable burden-sharing among countries, but it does emphasize Montenegro's commitment to reducing its GHG emissions and contributing to global efforts to address climate change.

SOURCES & CITATIONS

N/A:

[1] Montenegro is committed to a multi-year target of a domestic economic-wide reduction of net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by at least 55% and 60% compared to 1990 by 2030 and 2035 respectively.

Used for: This chunk explicitly states Montenegro's emissions reduction target and its corresponding target years.

Relevance Score: 0.994

[2] The target is an economy-wide target of a net domestic reduction of GHG emissions by at least 55% and 60% compared to 1990 by 2030 and 2035 respectively, without contribution from international credit...

Used for: This chunk reiterates Montenegro's emissions reduction target and its corresponding target years, and also mentions that the target is unconditional.

Relevance Score: 0.987

[3] Montenegro's at least 55% and 60% net reduction target by 2030 and 2035 is to be achieved through domestic measures only, without contribution from international credits.

Used for: This chunk mentions that Montenegro's emissions reduction target is to be achieved through domestic measures only, without contribution from international credits.

Relevance Score: 0.990

[4] Montenegro is committed to a multi-year target of a domestic economic-wide reduction of net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by at least 55% and 60% compared to 1990 by 2030 and 2035 respectively. The s...

Used for: This chunk explicitly states the baseline year as 1990 and describes the target as an economy-wide net domestic reduction of GHG emissions, covering all sectors of the national GHG inventory.

Relevance Score: 0.991

[5] The Montenegro's INDC became its NDC when it ratified the Paris Agreement on December 2017, with a target of 30% economy-wide reduction of greenhouse gas emissions - excluding the land use, land use c...

Used for: This chunk mentions the baseline year as 1990 and describes the evolution of the country's target, including the expansion of the scope to include the LULUCF sector.

Relevance Score: 0.993

[6] With this submission, Montenegro updates information on its NDC with a more ambitious multi-year target for the timeframe 2025-2035 and a full coverage of the economy through the inclusion of the LULU...

Used for: This chunk reiterates the baseline year as 1990 and describes the updated target as an economy-wide net domestic reduction of GHG emissions, covering all sectors of the national GHG inventory.

Relevance Score: 0.993

[7] ICTU applicable to the Montenegro's NDC The target is an economy-wide target of a net domestic reduction of GHG emissions by at least 55% and 60% compared to 1990 by 2030 and 2035 respectively, withou...

Used for: This chunk explicitly lists the sectors covered by the target, including Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Waste, and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).

Relevance Score: 0.988

[8] Time frames and/or periods for implementation 2(a) Time frame and/or period for implementation, including start and end date, consistent with any further relevant decision adopted by the Conference of...

Used for: This chunk mentions the baseline year as 1990 and describes the economy-wide net domestic reduction in GHG emissions target.

Relevance Score: 0.991

[9] The chapter has been opened in December 2018. Further efforts are being set up to align with the EU2030 climate and energy policy framework. A National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP), as mandated by t...

Used for: This chunk was used to identify the development of Montenegro's National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) and its alignment with the EU's climate and energy policy framework.

Relevance Score: 0.800

[10] 6(b) Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity; ICTU applicable to the Montenegro's NDC Montenegro's at least 55% and 60% net reduction target by 2030 and 2035 is to be achieved through ...

Used for: This chunk provides information on the country's approach to fairness and equity in its climate policies.

Relevance Score: 0.984

[11] ICTU applicable to the Montenegro's NDC (TPP), carbon pricing for TPP, NDC renewable power plants and new renewable capacity, district heating in Pljevlja, development and implementation of an energy ...

Used for: This chunk provides information on the country's policies and strategies to meet its climate targets.

Relevance Score: 0.984

[12] These include: 1) the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) under the Convention on Biological Diversity, which is consistent with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and focused on adapta...

Used for: CHUNK 2 was used to identify the country's adaptation priorities, including biodiversity conservation, land degradation neutrality, and nature-based solutions. It also mentions the development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in 2024, which will provide a framework for adaptation planning and implementation.

Relevance Score: 0.917

[13] Montenegro is committed to decouple GHG emissions from its economic growth and embark on a low emission development pathway. Regarding the costs of implementation, the mitigation effort required for M...

Used for: CHUNK 6 was used to provide information on the estimated costs of implementation of the country's NDC targets, including the costs of mitigation efforts and the implementation of further policies and measures needed for EU accession.

Relevance Score: 0.867

[14] key role in establishing the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory and projections. Ministry of Energy who is mandated to elaborate the National Energy and Climate Plan to achieve strategic goals ...

Used for: CHUNK 10 was used to provide information on the institutional arrangements for adaptation planning, including the roles of various ministries and stakeholders.

Relevance Score: 0.889

[15] Montenegro operates under a parliamentary political system and is divided into 25 political- territorial units known as municipalities, each responsible for local governance. In the process of updatin...

Used for: CHUNK 16 was used to provide additional information on the institutional arrangements for adaptation planning, including the roles of various ministries and stakeholders.

Relevance Score: 0.888

Montenegro:

[1] Montenegro is a service-based economy. The energy sector, comprising energy supply and consumption in the transport, residential and service sectors, has the highest share of 2022 net GHG emissions (4...

Used for: CHUNK 2 provides information on the sectors with the highest share of net GHG emissions in 2022, which may indicate potential challenges in reducing emissions in those sectors.

Relevance Score: 0.984

[2] Montenegro is a developing country, highly vulnerable to the effects of the climate change. National GHG emissions represent only 0,002 % of global emissions (source: Edgar database, Join Research Cen...

Used for: This chunk provides information on Montenegro's GHG emissions and its commitment to reducing emissions while achieving economic growth. It also estimates

the costs of implementation for the mitigation effort required to achieve the NDC targets.

Relevance Score: 0.971

[3] Additionally, the implementation of further policies and measures needed for EU accession by 2035, beyond the previously stated amount, is estimated at €1,258,683,319. Montenegro considers its update ...

Used for: This chunk provides additional information on the estimated costs of implementation for further policies and measures needed for EU accession by 2035. It also highlights Montenegro's consideration of its updated NDC as ambitious and fair.

Relevance Score: 0.962