

Montenegro Air Quality Policies

This document is based on research that UNEP conducted in 2015, in response to Resolution 7 of the UNEA 1. It describes country-level policies that impact air quality. Triple question marks (???) indicate that information for the section couldn't be found.

Please review the information, and provide feedback. A Word version of the template can be provided upon request. Corrections and comments can be emailed to Vered.Ehsani@unep.org and George.Mwaniki@unep.org.

Montenegro Air Quality Policy Matrix		
Goals	Status	Current Policies & Programmes
GENERAL OVERVIEW	<p>Overall situation with respect to air quality in the country, including key air quality challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the European Environmental Agency (EEA) in 2010, 513 people in Montenegro died prematurely from particulate matter (PM) and ozone exposure • Air quality in Montenegro is an issue of concern, as measurements have shown that majority of people in the country are exposed to pollution levels that are above the Who recommended limits • During 2013, 65% of the population in urban or urban-industrial cities in Montenegro was potentially exposed to the concentrations of pollutants above the reference level <p>Air quality monitoring system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several air quality monitoring sites have been established across the country 	<p>National Ambient air quality standards:Exist</p> <p>National Air Quality Policy: ???</p> <p>Air Quality legislation / programmes:</p> <p>Montenegro is in the process of EU integration with gradual adoption and implementation of EU legislation. Improvements in the field of air protection are connected with adoption of the following new legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on air protection • Regulation on the limitation of emissions of air pollutants from stationary sources • Regulation on the establishment of a network of measurement points for monitoring air quality • Regulation on the types of pollutants, limit values and other air quality standards <p>All of these regulations are fully harmonized with EU legislation.</p> <p>Other: ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRIES	<p>Industries that have the potential to impact air quality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution from industrial installations emanates from the following; steelmaking, aluminium, agricultural processing, consumer 	<p>Emission regulations for industries: ???</p> <p>Small installation's emissions regulated: (Yes/No) ???</p> <p>Renewable energy investment promoted: ???</p>

	<p>goods, tourism among others</p> <p>GDP of country: USD 4.518 B in 2013¹</p> <p>Industries' share of GDP: 11.3%²</p> <p>Electricity sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 24.2% of the installed electricity generating capacity (...million KW in 2010) is generated from fossil fuel and the rest 75.8% is generated from hydroelectric plants³ <p>Others ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 	<p>Energy efficiency incentives: (<i>ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Montenegro developed an Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2008–2012 to promote more efficient use of energy across economic sectors. ● The Montenegro Energy Efficiency Project financed improvements in heating systems, insulation, thermostatic valves, heat substations and networks, and other installations in buildings such as schools and hospitals. <p>Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies: ???</p> <p>Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (<i>monitoring, enforcement, fines etc</i>) ???</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industrial emissions: (<i>can include incentives to move industries to less populated areas here</i>) ???
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p>	<p>Key transport-related air quality challenges: (<i>ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Road transport is the most dominant mode of transport in Montenegro, ● Public transport is dominated by bus routes, these buses are operated by the state. ● Private car ownership is low with 309 cars per 1000 individuals in 2011⁴ 	<p>Vehicle emission limit: (<i>Euro rating</i>)</p> <p>Euro 5 LDV</p> <p>Fuel Sulphur content:</p> <p>From 1 January 2011, the use of motor gasoline with additives based on lead and regulate the sulphur content of liquid fuels of petroleum origin was prohibited under the Regulation on limit values of pollutants in liquid fuels of petroleum origin, in accordance with EU regulations.</p> <p>Fuel Lead content: All vehicles use lead free gasoline</p> <p>Restriction on used car importation: ???</p> <p>Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: ???</p> <p>Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (<i>ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc</i>) ???</p>
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS</p>	<p>Outdoor, open burning: (<i>ex: is it commonly</i>)</p>	<p>Legal framework: (<i>ex: is burning banned?</i>) ???</p>

¹ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books', 2015 <<http://www.theodora.com/wfb/#R>>.

² 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

³ 'Countries of the World - 32 Years of CIA World Fact Books'.

⁴ World Bank, *Worldwide Total Motor Vehicles (per 1,000 People)*, 2011 <<http://chartsbin.com/view/1114>> [accessed 30 June 2015].

FROM OPEN BURNING: OUTDOOR	<i>done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc)</i>	Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: ???
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING: INDOOR	Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: ??? Impact: ??? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	Indoor air pollution regulated: (Yes / No) ??? Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: ??? Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: ??? Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: ???

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_15198

