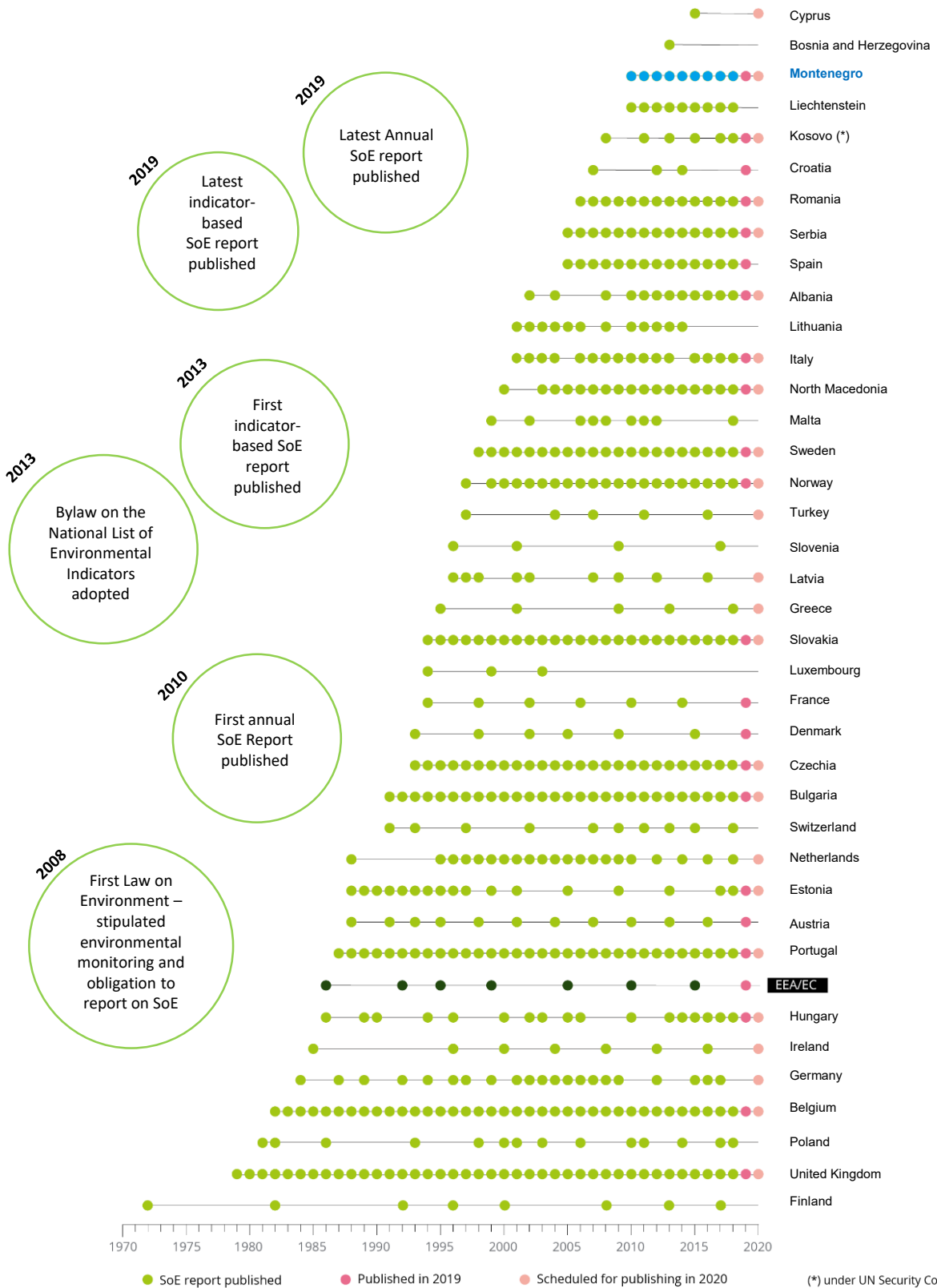


MONTENEGRO

STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT REPORTING



(*) under UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99



State of the environment tools and building blocks

TOPICS COVERED

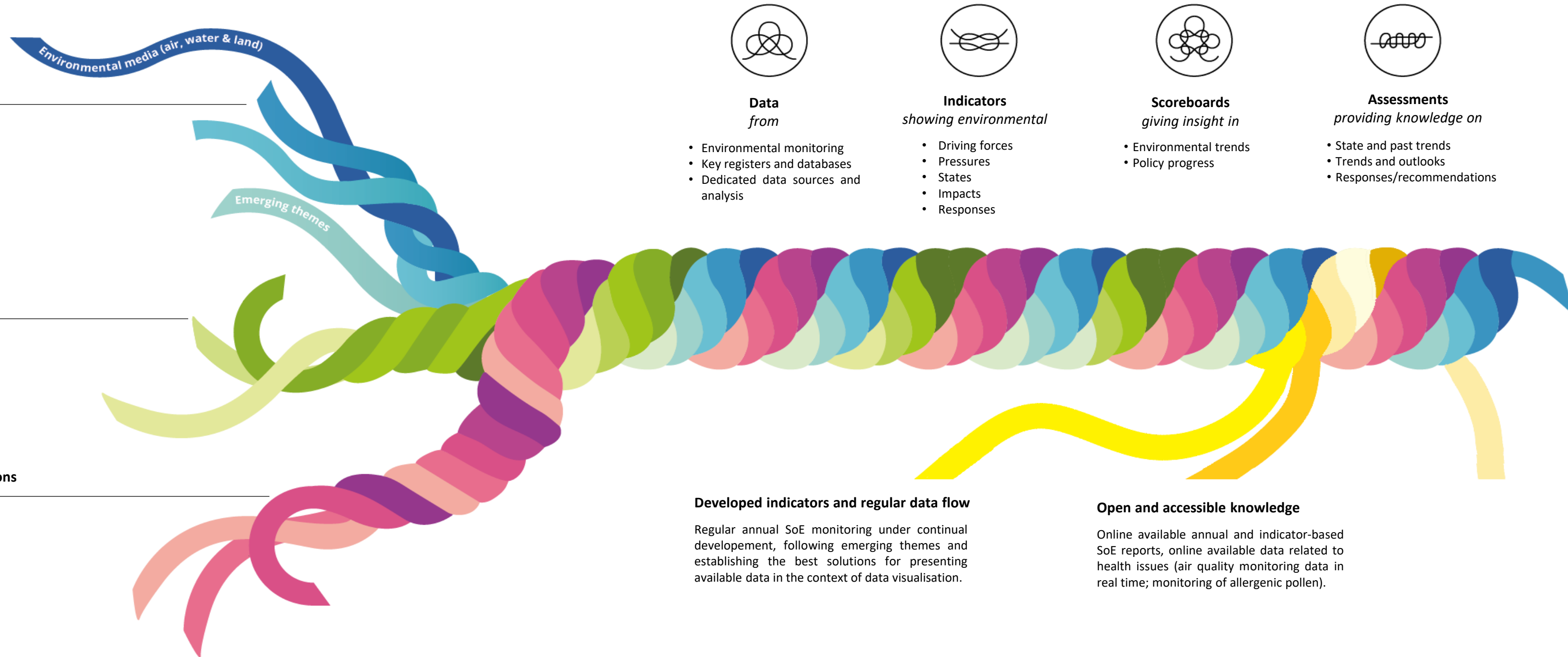
Themes

- Air
- Climate change
- Freshwater
- Marine ecosystem
- Soil
- Waste management
- Biodiversity
- Noise
- Environmental radioactivity
- Chemicals

Sectors

- Agriculture
- Fisheries and aquaculture
- Transport
- Energy
- Tourism

Systems and Sustainability transitions



Advances in national state of the environment reporting

10 years of State of the Environment reporting in Montenegro

After gaining independence in 2006, Montenegro sets reaching EU environmental standards as a high priority goal of the country.

The long process of transposing EU legislation into the relevant national legislation framework was followed by establishing the Environmental Protection Agency in 2008. Development of the long term national environmental monitoring (obligated by the first Law on Environment, 2008) and the List of national environmental indicators (defined by Decree on the List of environmental indicators, 2013) resulted in the producing and publishing of annual SoE reports and Indicator-based SoE reports (every four years). National reporting has been followed by reporting on the international level, through the communication with EEA (which started in 2009) which has been followed by the official establishing of the national EIONET network (2011) and its involvement in EIONET-related activities and EEA reporting obligations. During the same year (2011) the first Archur center for providing of free access to environmental information was opened.

The first annual SoER in Montenegro (called “Information on SoE”) was published in 2010. Since then, 10 annual SoERs has been produced (latest in 2019). Thematical overview of SoE in Montenegro is based on information and analysis resulting from many years of implementation of monitoring programs for all segments of the environment, in addition to data obtained from individual institutions whose data are relevant to environmental protection. The first indicator-based SoER has been published in 2013. The second one, finished in 2017 (with a procedural delay) has been published in January 2019. To capture the interplay between the environment and socio-economic activities, indicators are used that describe the state, trends and prospects of developments using the DPSIR-framework (driving forces, pressures, states, impacts, and responses) and provide the information for sound policy decisions and to inform the public. Indicator-based overview of SoE is accompanied by scoreboards showing environmental trends (air quality, climate changes, freshwater, agriculture, energy, tourism, traffic, fisheries and aquaculture, waste management, biodiversity and marine ecosystem) and policy progress, including some overview on human health.

In a time of high involvement of social media in all aspects of society, the process of data visualization and its communication with relevant target groups is more than a challenge. From 2014 some monitoring data and additional facts and figures on the environment and relevant socio-economic activities have been available on the internet web pages (Air quality monitoring data in real time – 2014; Monitoring of allergenic pollen – 2015; Nationally protected areas – 2017). In addition, in 2017 the Environmental Information System (based on the List of national environmental indicators) has been developed as a simple “core data base” with a huge need for further development. The EIS data base is still in the process of being filled with relevant data.

Source: Nature and Environment Protection Agency of Montenegro