

Overview of national waste prevention programmes in Europe



Montenegro



November 2017



Country	Montenegro
1. Coverage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Regional If regional name of region:
2. Type of programme	<input type="checkbox"/> Separate programme <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part of waste management plan <input type="checkbox"/> Part of other environmental policy programmes
3. Title of programme and link to programme	
4. Duration of programme	
5. Language	
6. Legislation (waste management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Law on Waste Management (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No 64/11 and No 39/16) • National Waste Management Policy (2004) • Strategic Master Plan for Waste Management (2005) • National Strategy of Medical Waste Management (2008) • National Waste Management Plan for the period from 2008 to 2012 • National Waste Management Plan for the period from 2015 to 2020
7. Waste prevention objectives of the programme	<p><u>National Waste Management Plan</u></p> <p>Objectives Integral and sustainable reduction, control and management of waste with the aim of protecting, sustaining and improving the quality of life in Montenegro, contributing to national economic development in accordance with the Declaration on Ecological State of Montenegro</p> <p>Main strategic goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-sufficiency in waste management • New regional landfills in line with EU standards • Integral system in waste handling • Decrease in quantity of waste • Decrease in quantity of waste that is discharged on landfills by the primary separation of waste that can be reused • Decrease in quantity of biohazard waste in dumped communal waste • Decrease in negative impact of waste on the environment • Management of waste based on the principles of sustainable development • Use of waste for energy purposes (NWMP 2014: 7) <p><u>Strategic Master Plan for Waste</u></p> <p>Objective Minimise the impact of waste on the environment, to improve resource use efficiency and to remedy the past mismanagement of waste</p> <p>Interim targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the amount of waste collected • Reduce landfilling of waste generated • Introduce recycling activities (Strategic Master Plan 2004: 11)
Remember page number	
8. The means used to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impacts associated with the generation of waste	<p>Are the measures/means specifically mentioned in the WPP?</p> <p>No information</p>
9. Sectors covered	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Mining, raw material processing

Country**Montenegro**

- Construction and infrastructures
- Manufacturing
- Sale, retail, transport
- Households
- Private service activities/hospitality
- Public services

10. Prevention of waste types

- Food/organic
- Construction and demolition waste
- Hazardous waste
- Household/municipal waste
- Paper
- Packaging
- WEEE/batteries
- Manufacturing waste
- Bulky waste
- Other: ELVs

11. Quantitative targetsShort-term objectives with a focus on waste prevention

- Minimisation of basic impacts on the environment due to emission reduction
- Minimisation of waste generation due to a focus on the spot-treatment of biodegradable waste and source separation in order to increase the material recovery rate in each municipality
- Increased awareness and understanding among the public through streamlined promotion campaigns (NWMP 2014: 258)

ELVs

Legal basis: Concessionary Act; Decree on the method and procedure of establishing system of reception, collection and treatment of end-of-life vehicles and operation of that system (Official Gazette of Montenegro, No 28/2012)

Targets until 2020:

- Collection: 100 %
- Processing: 85 %
- Recycling: 80 %

(NWMP 2014: 108f)

Batteries and accumulators

Legal basis: Regulation on the procedure for establishment of collection system for used batteries and accumulators

Targets until 2020:

- Collection: 25-50 %
- Processing: 50-80 %
- Recycling: 50-80 %

(NWMP 2014: 110f)

Packaging waste

Legal basis: Law on Waste Management

Targets until 2020:

- Collection: at least 60 %
- Processing: at least 60 %
- Recycling: at least 55 %
- Recycling, individual components:
 - Glass: 60 % of weight
 - Paper and cardboard: 60 % of weight
 - Metal: 50 % of weight
 - Plastics: 22.5 % of weight; this applies only to material that is re-recycled into plastics
 - Timber: 15 % of weight

(NWMP 2014: 115)

WEEE

Legal basis: Concessionary Act prepared by the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism

Targets until 2020:

- Collection: 4 kg per capita (per annum)

Country

Montenegro

- Processing: 70-80 %
 - Recycling: 50-75 %
- (NWMP 2014: 123)

Biodegradable waste

Legal basis: Law on Waste Management

Targets for the reduction of biodegradable waste that is landfilled (compared with 2010):

- 2017: 25 %
- 2020: 50 %
- 2025: 65 %

Baseline (2010) = 100 % with a total amount of 146 000 tonnes biodegradable waste

(NWMP 2014: 126)

Reuse and recycling

Legal basis: Law on Waste Management

Percentage of the total amount of collected household and similar waste recycled:

- (2013: 3%)
- 2020: 50 %
- 2025: 60 %

(NWMP 2014: 127)

Demolition waste

Improve recycling: from 0 % in 2013 to 70 % in 2020

(NWMP 2014: 312)

12. Measures on quantitative prevention

Existing and proposed activities to prevent waste (those not mentioned that already exist and those that have only been proposed)

Activity: aggregates levy (Annex IV: 1)

- **Description:** tax on rock, sand and gravel, which are commercially exploited in Montenegro and put to use in aggregates
- **Expected contribution:** this should make the target on the reuse of construction and demolition waste easier to achieve
- **Indicators:** amount of fresh aggregates and amount of recycled C&D material used in the construction industry

Activity: landfill tax (Annex IV: 1)

- **Expected contribution:** faster establishment of separate collection system, achievement of packaging waste targets and minimisation of the amount of waste produced and disposed of
- **Indicators:** change in the amount of landfilled waste (compared with previous year)

Activity: back-yard composting (Annex IV: 12)

- **Description:** implementation through awareness campaign and delivering composting containers to individual households
- **Part of the campaign:** training sessions, information points, free manuals, 25 % discount on the waste tariff
- **Expected contribution:** preventing biodegradable waste from being disposed of in landfill
- **Indicators:** number of households participating in the project, amount of biodegradable material composted

Activity: reusable shopping bags (Annex IV: 16)

- **Expected contribution:** achieving packaging waste targets
- **Indicators:** number of reusable shopping bags sold, number of disposable shopping bags sold

(NWMP 2014: 270-277)

Industrial Waste Management and Clean-up Project

Institutions: partnership between the Government of Montenegro (GOM) and the World Bank. EPA has the overall responsibility for project implementation

Period: October 2014 to June 2019

Country

Montenegro

Objective: reduce contamination of Montenegro's natural resources and reduce public health risks from exposure to contamination from selected industrial waste disposal sites

Activities: development and implementation of a remediation investment programme for selected legacy industrial waste disposal sites. Supporting institutions and related industries in bringing the management of industrial hazardous waste into compliance with Montenegrin legislation

Beneficiaries: communities neighbouring pollution sites, national industries, government institutions with responsibilities in the domain of industrial waste management, the tourism and services industry

Indicators:

- Contaminated land
- Reduction of pollution exposure paths by remediation measures (number of pollution exposure paths eliminated)
- Number of industries related to the priority industrial waste disposal sites, with arrangements for ongoing waste disposal, in compliance with national legislation for solid waste management (World Bank 2014)

13. Measures on qualitative prevention

Existing and proposed activities to prevent waste (those not mentioned that already exist and those that have only been proposed)

Activity: Construction Waste Management Plan (Annex IV: 1)

- **Expected contribution:** achieving construction and demolition waste targets
- **Indicators:** number of plans prepared, amount of C&D waste reused and recycled

Activity: producer responsibility scheme

This is in accordance with the WEEE Directive, Batteries Directive, ELV Directive and Packaging Directive (Annex IV: 8)

Activity: study on food waste focused on the hospitality industry (Annex IV: 2)

- **Expected contribution:** results of the study could contribute to the diversion of biodegradable waste from landfilling
- **Indicators:** Study carried out, Results identified and implemented

Activity: Establishment of Reuse Centres Network (Annex IV: 16)

- **Expected contribution:** achieve WEEE targets; Reduction of bulky waste
- **Indicators:** Number of Reuse Centres established, Amount of the goods re-used

Activity: The Local Authority Prevention Programme (Annex IV: 6)

- **Description:** provide funding, publicity and technical support to local authority waste prevention programmes; identifies local waste prevention strategies, empowers local authorities to develop own projects
- **Expected contribution:** Decreasing the waste generation
- **Indicators:** Number of local initiatives, Number of local authorities staff trained

Activity: promoting an ecolabel system (Annex IV: 13)

- **Expected contribution:** decrease in waste generation
- **Indicators:** the number of ecolabels issued

Activity: public awareness activity on waste reduction and minimisation (Annex V: 12/8)

- **Description:** promotion of eco-products, reuse opportunities and waste minimisation techniques
- **Expected contribution:** decrease in waste generation

Activity: development of waste prevention research programmes for S&ME (Annex IV: 2)

- **Description:** University of Montenegro to guide students to do scientific research on ways to optimise the production of certain products
- **Expected contribution:** decrease in waste generation
- **Indicators:** waste management plans of companies indicate decreasing amounts of for the waste generation after the implementation of new solutions for waste reduction

Country	Montenegro
----------------	-------------------

Activity: organise training for competent authorities (Annex IV: 6)

- **Description:** mandatory training on methods of waste prevention for EPA employees
- **Expected contribution:** decrease in waste generation by S&ME

Activity: issue a toolkit on waste prevention activities for waste producers (Annex IV: 5)

- **Description:** generalised toolkit to introduce waste prevention activities to the general public and S&ME, including sources of information on waste prevention, best practices, legal responsibilities and case studies
- **Expected contribution:** decrease in waste generation by S&ME
- **Indicators:** toolkit issued by EPA and published on its website

(NWMP 2014: 270-277)

Promotion of EMAS and Eco-labelling (Annex IV: 10/13)

Under the planned amendments to the Law on Environmental Protection, it will be provided that the EMAS Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 761/2001 of the European parliament and of the council of 19 March 2001 allowing voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS)) and the Regulation on Eco-labelling will be directly transposed at entry of Montenegro into the EU (Eionet 2011:13)

Raising awareness on waste management in Montenegrin schools (Annex IV: 12)

- Organised by the OSCE Mission to Montenegro, in co-operation with the NGO Environmental Movement Ozone
- Two workshops for 30 teachers from primary schools held during October 2014
- Information provided about the legislative framework and strategic documents in the area of waste management, to assist schools in preparing action plans for the implementation and monitoring of activities on primary waste selection in schools; a study visit to the Landfill and Recycling Centre organised
- Raises awareness and encourages students to take an active part in the recycling process
- The action plans developed by teachers will be implemented with the support of the OSCE Mission to Montenegro (OSCE 2014)

14. Prevention measure covered according to Directive 2008/98/EC, Annex IV (1-16)	If prevention measures, according to Directive 2008/98/EC, Annex IV (1-16), are covered, this is indicated in brackets See points 12 and 13
15. Other prevention measures not covered by Annex IV	See points 12 and 13
16. Indicators proposed	Does the programme define indicators for waste prevention? Indicators for the monitoring of the activities are mentioned; for detailed descriptions, see point 12 'Measures on quantitative prevention' and point 13 'Measures on qualitative prevention'
17. Evaluation and monitoring of programme	Is the programme evaluated (midterm, etc.)? Not yet applicable
18. Target groups	The measures on waste prevention concern various target groups, including the general public, S&ME and pupils
19. Involvement of stakeholders	Are stakeholders involved in the development of the programme? No information
20. Other comments	<u>Cost of waste prevention measures</u> Are the costs/savings of waste prevention measures stated in the programme? No information given <u>Other comments</u> Hazardous waste

Country	Montenegro
---------	------------

- In Montenegro, there is no infrastructure for the disposal of hazardous waste, technically and technologically equipped in accordance with European standards
- Hazardous waste is exported from Montenegro (slag from primary aluminium production, waste mineral oil, waste lead-acid batteries) (NWMP 2014: 68)

Waste recycling

Currently, less than 2-3 % of Montenegro's waste is recycled. The goal set in the NSWMP for 2017 is 25 % and for 2020 is 50%. The current objective is to increase recycling in all municipalities as much as possible, regardless of the goal set. Municipalities have set their targets for 2017 to between 0.8 % and 8 % of waste recycled/waste produced, with more than half municipalities setting their targets at only 0.8 % (NWMP 2014: 87)

Waste prevention

- In the period 2009-2012, the amount of municipal waste generated was reduced by 39 %, while the GDP increased by 3.5 % (EPA 2013: 86)
- The Government of Montenegro adopted on 30 July 2015 the National Waste Management Plan 2015-2020

21. Sources

Eionet (2011), Waste policies country fact sheet Montenegro. Available at: <https://forum.eionet.europa.eu/eea-west-balkans-cooperation-interest-group/library/etc-scp-activities-wb/eea-wb-ipa-waste-2011/waste-fact-sheets/final-waste-fact-sheets/waste-policies-country-fact-sheet-final-montenegro/> (accessed 15 September 2017)

EAR — European Agency for Reconstruction (2004), Preparation and implementation of a republic-level solid waste strategic master plan, Republic of Montenegro. Podgorica, Montenegro. Available at: <http://www.procon.me/pdf/strategicframework/strategies/Republic%20Level%20Waste%20Strategic%20Master%20Plan.pdf> (accessed 10 November 2017)

EEA — European Environment Agency (2015), SOER 2015. Montenegro. Available at: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/countries/montenegro> (accessed 10 November 2017)

EPA — Environmental Protection Agency of Montenegro (2013), Indicator-based State of the Environment Report of Montenegro. Podgorica, Montenegro. Available at: <http://epa.org.me/images/dokumenti/Izvjestaj-final-engl.pdf> (accessed 10 November 2017)

MSDP — Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism (2014), Waste Management Plan 2014-2020 of Montenegro. Draft (working) document. Available at: <http://zerowastemontenegro.me/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Montenegro-National-waste-master-plan-2014-2020-DRAFT.pdf> (accessed 10 November 2017). (Montenegrin version: DRŽAVNI PLAN. UPRAVLJANJA OTPADOM U CRNOJ GORI ZA PERIOD 2015-2020. GODINA. Available at: <http://www.mrt.gov.me/ResourceManager/FileDownload.aspx?rId=225929&rType=2> (accessed 10 November 2017))

OSCE — Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (2014), OSCE, NGO Environmental Movement Ozone raise awareness on waste management in Montenegrin schools. Available at: <http://www.osce.org/montenegro/125708> (accessed 10 November 2017)

World Bank (2014), Montenegro — Industrial Waste Management and Clean-up Project. Washington, DC. Available at: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/259881468286836400/Montenegro-Industrial-Waste-Management-and-Cleanup-Project> (accessed 10 November 2017)

Waste Framework Directive (WFD) or Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives. Official Journal of the European Union L 312/3, 22.11.2008. Annex IV (1-16).

22. Author of abstract

Wuppertal Institute
