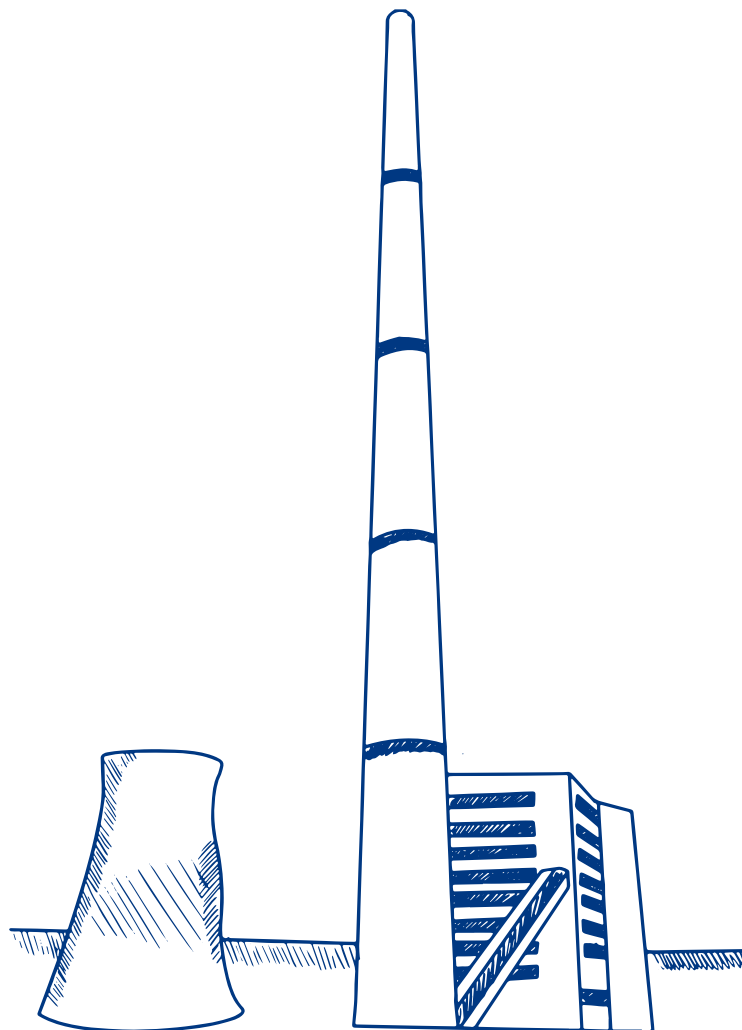


Montenegro

Annual Implementation Report

1 November 2022














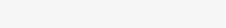






Energy Community Secretariat



Montenegro

SUMMARY IMPLEMENTATION

SUMMARY INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	2022 HIGHLIGHTS
 Electricity	 82%	The REMIT Regulation was implemented. The day-ahead market MEPX is yet to be launched.
 Gas	 34%	Montenegro has ambitious policies to kick off gas penetration in its territory.
 Oil	 33%	No significant progress occurred during the reporting period apart from drafting of the Law on the supply of petroleum products in the event of a supply disruption.
 Renewable Energy	 69%	Montenegro is one of the three Contracting Parties which achieved its 2020 renewables target. Besides the country's first Renewables Law being drafted, no substantial progress took place.
 Energy Efficiency	 82%	As a top performer, Montenegro achieved the national 2020 energy efficiency target, and progressed with adoption of new labelling regulations, finalization of amendments to the Law and tools for certification of buildings.
 Environment	 70%	Montenegro is the top performer in the area of environment, yet implementation of the Large Combustion Plants Directive was interrupted by the delayed refurbishment of TPP Pljevlja.
 Climate	 74%	Montenegro's finalization of the third Biennial Update Report and its National Inventory Report represents progress in the climate field. Unfortunately, there was no progress achieved in the development of the draft NECP.
 National Authorities	 57%	REGAGEN continued to pro-actively and independently design the electricity market. Network tariff reforms in the context of the energy price surge put its independent tariff setting competences under political pressure. The Agency for Competition Protection has started an investigation into anti-competitive behavior in the liquefied petroleum gas market, but has so far not rendered any decisions or recommendations regarding State aid in the energy sectors.
 Statistics	 84%	As Monstat finally solved the pressing issue of being understaffed by assigning an expert to energy statistics in 2022, the collection and dissemination of monthly data for 2022 has started.

Overall number of cases: 1

Procedure
by Article 91

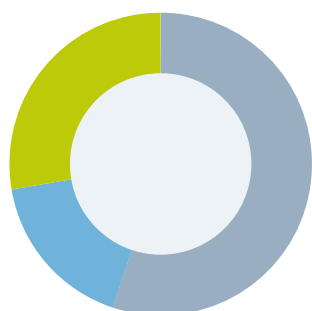
ECS-15/21 Environment

State of Energy Sector Reforms

Montenegro continued improving its good track record in electricity, energy efficiency and climate acquis implementation. Last report's recommendations on advancing the establishment of the day-ahead market and launching a competitive process for renewable project support were not taken up.

No progress was made with respect to the environmental acquis. The infringement case for the non-compliance of its only coal-fired power plant Pljevlja with the Large Combustion Plants Directive is ongoing.

Transposition of the Governance Regulation is well advanced but the lack of a policy decision on the future operation of Pljevlja effectively blocked the finalization of the country's National Energy and Climate Plan. Transposition of the new Renewables and Energy Efficiency Directives is at an early stage, while work to transpose the 2021 electricity legislation is yet to begin.

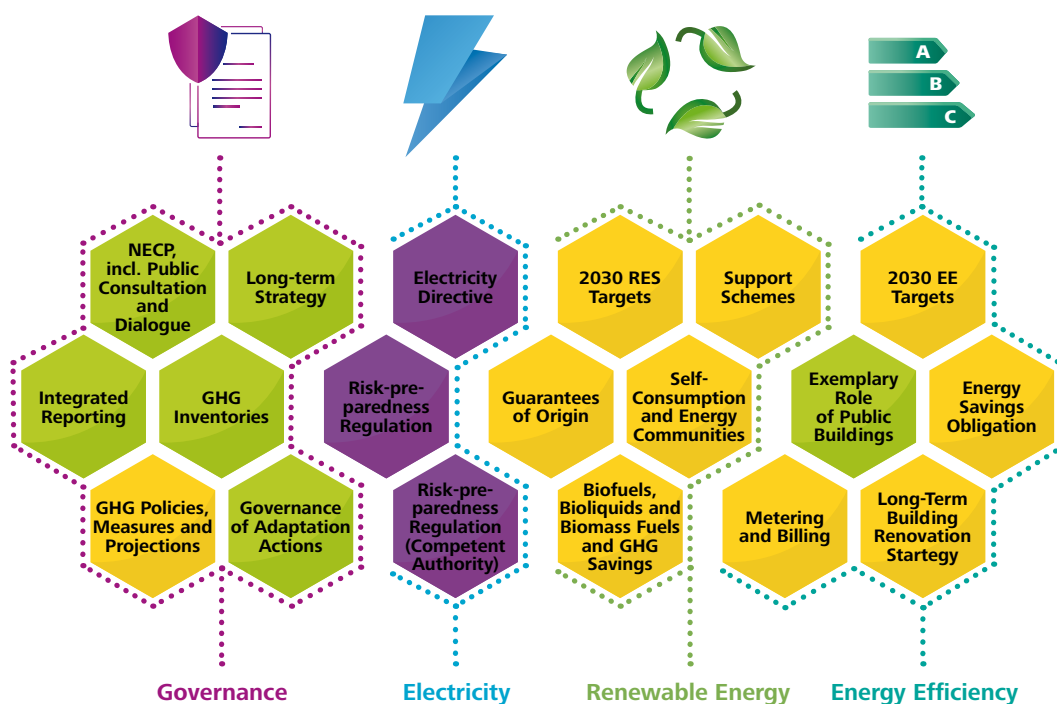


2020 Primary fuel mix in Montenegro [ktoe]

- Solid fossil fuels
- Hydro
- Other renewables

Source: EUROSTAT

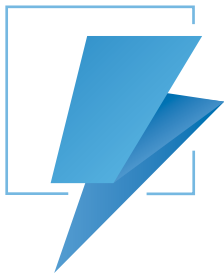
Decarbonisation readiness - 2021 Clean Energy Package transposition



	Regulation (EU) 2018/1999	Directive (EU) 2019/944 and Regulation (EU) 2019/941	Directive (EU) 2018/2001	Directive (EU) 2018/2002
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Transposition status:

- Planning / no steps taken
- Drafting process
- Final draft / approval process
- Approved and published



Montenegro Electricity

ELECTRICITY IMPLEMENTATION

UNBUNDLING

100% ||

With the state as the major shareholder and Italian Terna, Serbian transmission system operator EMS and several minor shareholders, the transmission system operator CGES is unbundled from other energy activities and certified in accordance with the acquis.

The distribution system operator, CEDIS, owned by the dominant supplier Elektroprivreda Crne Gore (EPCG), is legally and functionally unbundled from supply and generation activities. A new compliance programme was approved in 2021. The compliance officer's report for 2021 is not published yet.

Regulatory supervision revealed that the mother company EPCG interfered in the operation of CEDIS, instructing CEDIS to bear the costs of a discount granted to end-customers by the supplier. Both companies complied with the regulator's instruction to amend the respective statutes and EPCG annulled its decision from 2021, by which the independence of CEDIS, as distribution system operator, was preserved.

ACCESS TO THE SYSTEM

89% ↑

Access to and use of the system are based on transparent grid codes under regulated terms and conditions. A capacity charge for producers connected to the distribution network also applies.

Electricity prices on the wholesale market increased the operating costs of CGES and CEDIS in 2021 due to their obligation to procure electricity for losses in a competitive market. CEDIS incurred an operating loss in 2021. Transmission and distribution tariffs increased from January 2022. New tariff methodologies for the market operator, distribution system operator and transmission system operator applicable from 2023 were adopted in June 2022.

Network operators submitted applications for the regular tariff review for the three-year period 2023 - 2025. The decision is expected in December 2022.

The Connection Codes were transposed in 2020 by corresponding Government decrees. To reflect the requirements of the Connection Codes, amendments to the transmission grid code of CGES were drafted in 2021. CEDIS adopted a new distribution grid code in June 2022 but the requirements of the Connection Codes were not integrated therein.

The Transparency Regulation is transposed and largely implemented.

WHOLESALE MARKET

87% ↑

Montenegro's wholesale bilateral market is small and highly concentrated with one dominant producer and trader, whereas the day-ahead market is not yet operational. It is pending the operationalisation of a day-ahead trading, clearing and settlement platform, which is currently being established by the power exchange company MEPX, and the adoption of day-ahead market rules. The designation of a nominated electricity market operator is still to be completed in line with the Energy Law. Currently, MEPX serves only as an auction platform for procurement of electricity for covering losses by the two network operators.

The balancing market functions, whereas the price of the balancing reserve is regulated pursuant to the methodology adopted by the regulator.

The adoption of amendments to the VAT Law, necessary to harmonize taxation regimes on cross-border transactions, is still pending.

The REMIT Regulation was transposed by the Law on Monitoring the Wholesale Market in Electricity and Natural Gas, adopted in December 2021, and implemented.

RETAIL MARKET

98% ||

Although there are five licensed suppliers in Montenegro, the retail market is entirely served by EPCG. In a transparent procedure, EPCG was selected to perform the public service obligation of supplier of last resort and supplier of vulnerable customers.

Households supplied by EPCG are since 2019 offered the possibility to select among four models and switch between them in order to optimize costs. For households and small customers, EPCG is obliged to respect restrictions imposed by the Energy Law and the 2019 regulator's decision that capped annual price increases at 6% until the end of 2022.

The Energy Law defines the concept of vulnerable customer. The relevant subsidies are provided through the Ordinance on Supplying Electricity to Vulnerable Consumers and the Electricity Bill Subsidization Programme.

REGIONAL INTEGRATION

42% ↑

The adoption of the new Law on Cross-Border Energy Infrastructure Projects, which seeks to transpose TEN-E Regulation (EU) 347/2013, initially scheduled for 2019, has not happened to date. The 400 kV overhead line Lastva - Čevo - Pljevlja, previously holding the PECEI status, has not been completed yet. A new 400 kV line Pljevlja (ME) - Bajina Basta (RS), the actual PECEI project related to section 4 of the Trans-Balkan corridor, awaits the necessary preconditions to be realised, namely the construction of the 2x400 kV line Obrenovac - Bajina Basta in Serbia.

Cross-border capacities are allocated in a coordinated manner through SEE CAO for all interconnections except with Serbia where bilateral auctions still apply.

The cross-border exchange of balancing energy is applied bilaterally with neighbouring transmission system operators and the imbalance netting with Serbia within the control block with North Macedonia and Serbia.

Market coupling projects are pending the establishment of the day-ahead market in Montenegro.

SECURITY OF SUPPLY

95%

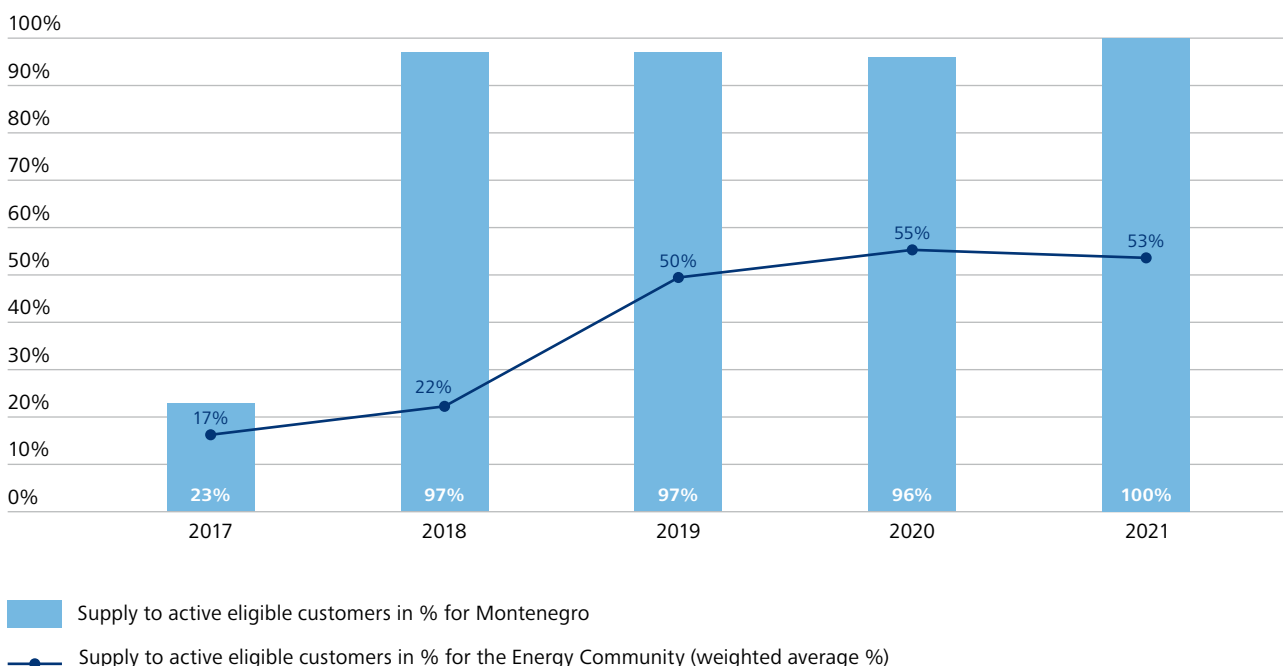
The Energy Law together with the transmission and distribution grid codes provides a framework governing security of supply in line with Directive 2005/89/EC.

The Law on Information Security partially transposes the NIS Directive, and cybersecurity is supported by CIRT-ME.

RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

Montenegro should prioritise activities to launch the day-ahead market as a precondition for its coupling with neighbouring markets. In addition, the TEN-E Regulation should be transposed and implemented.

Retail Market Opening



Source: Energy and Water Regulatory Agency of Montenegro, compiled by the Energy Community Secretariat



Montenegro

Gas

GAS IMPLEMENTATION

UNBUNDLING

0% ||

The future transmission system operator, Montenegro Bonus, designated by the Government, is not yet unbundled under the ownership unbundling model, as defined by the Energy Law.

ACCESS TO THE SYSTEM

0% ||

No gas network exists in Montenegro. The regulator REGAGEN continues to proceed with the drafting and adoption of secondary acts. The Energy Law and the Law on Cross Border Exchange of Electricity and Natural Gas transposed the relevant articles to ensure third party access, but the Network Codes transposition is still pending.

The energy regulator REGAGEN adopted methodologies for maximum revenues for a storage operator. The transmission methodology is not aligned with the Tariffs Network Code.

WHOLESALE MARKET

0% ||

Montenegro does not have a gas market. REMIT Regulation (EU) 1227/2011 is in place. REGAGEN adopted methodologies for maximum revenues for a market operator.

RETAIL MARKET

0% ||

Supply rules for natural gas are in place. The Energy Law set the legal basis for protection of customers.

INTERCONNECTIVITY, REGIONAL INTEGRATION

5% ↑

The Ionian Adriatic Pipeline (IAP) is a PMI, crossing Montenegro. The project, which is in the planning and design phase, could introduce natural gas into the energy mix of Montenegro from the south, e.g. via the TAP pipeline, or from the north by accessing LNG sources from Croatia.

SECURITY OF SUPPLY

60%

The Law on Cross Border Exchange transposed elements of the security of supply acquis; nevertheless, Montenegro is exempt from the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 until gas is supplied to the country.

RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

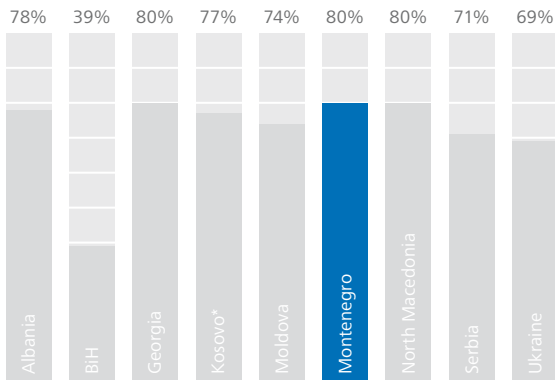
Montenegro has had ambitious plans to start gas exploration and connect to the gas markets of neighbouring countries. As of late, these plans are on hold. A clear policy vision is needed if gas would be a part of the Montenegrin energy mix.



Montenegro National Authorities



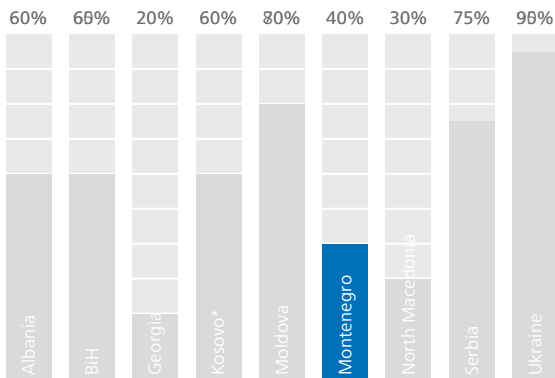
Regulatory Authority



The Energy and Water Regulatory Authority of Montenegro (REGAGEN) started transposing the REMIT Regulation based on the necessary legislative changes. On cross-border level, REGAGEN continued to engage actively in ECRB and with Italian authorities in cross-border electricity transmission capacity allocation. Independence of the regulator was challenged by political interventions with respect to upcoming network tariff reforms in the context of the energy price surge.



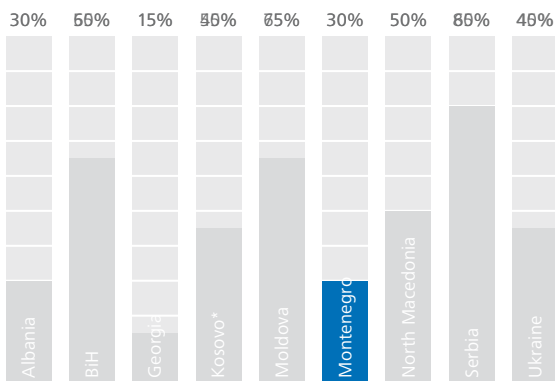
Competition Authority



Since its establishment in 2013, the Agency for Competition Protection (ACP) has not applied competition law to the energy sectors, except for the review of mergers. In the reporting period, the ACP has started an investigation into anti-competitive conduct in the liquefied petroleum gas market.



State Aid Authority



After taking over the competence for State aid control in 2018, the ACP has so far not rendered any decisions or recommendations regarding State aid in the energy sectors. To comply with its obligations under the Treaty, effective enforcement of the State aid acquis would be required.



Montenegro Oil

OIL IMPLEMENTATION

OIL STOCKHOLDING OBLIGATIONS 10% ↑

Montenegro did not make any progress during the reporting period.

A new draft Law on the Supply of Petroleum Products in the Event of Supply Disruption underwent public consultation.

According to the draft Law, the administrative body responsible for hydrocarbon affairs in the Ministry in charge of energy will be responsible to establish one-third of the emergency oil stocks in the territory of Montenegro in physical form only. The remaining two-thirds will be established by the oil-importing companies that operate in Montenegro. The market operators will have the right to establish their obligations either physically or through tickets, or a combination of both.

RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

The draft Law on the Supply of Petroleum Products in the Event of Supply Disruption complies with the Oil Stocks Directive (as amended). After its adoption, all necessary secondary legislation should be prepared and approved.

FUEL SPECIFICATIONS 100% ||

The standards contained in the 2017 Regulation on Limited Values of Contents of Pollutant Materials in Liquid Oil Fuels are fully compliant with the specifications set out in the Fuel Quality Directive. Montenegro publishes an annual programme for fuel quality monitoring.



Montenegro

Renewable Energy

RENEWABLE ENERGY IMPLEMENTATION

NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY ACTION PLAN

88% ||

In 2020, Montenegro registered a 43,77% share of renewable energy, exceeding its overall 2020 target. The significant increase in the share compared to the previous year can be attributed to a decrease in consumption. Sectorial targets for electricity and heating and cooling were also overreached, however, the share of renewables in transport remained very low.

QUALITY OF SUPPORT SCHEME

60% ||

Based on the Energy Law, administratively set feed-in tariffs are applicable for projects up to 1 MW, while support has to be awarded in a competitive process for larger projects. However, the first competitive processes is yet to be organized. Currently, renewable energy producers receiving support are exempt from payment of imbalance costs.

GRID INTEGRATION

68% ||

Precedence is provided in the takeover of electricity generated from renewable energy sources including privileged producers. System operators are obliged to provide a detailed estimate of connection costs of renewable energy projects based on the methodology issued by the regulator.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES AND GUARANTEES OF ORIGIN

69% ||

No progress has been made to simplify administrative procedures and establish a one-stop shop in the reporting period. Montenegro joined the Energy Community initiative to establish a regional system for guarantees of origin. The national electronic registry for guarantees of origin in Montenegro was created and can be utilized as soon as the market operator, as the designated issuing body, signs a direct agreement with the service provider.

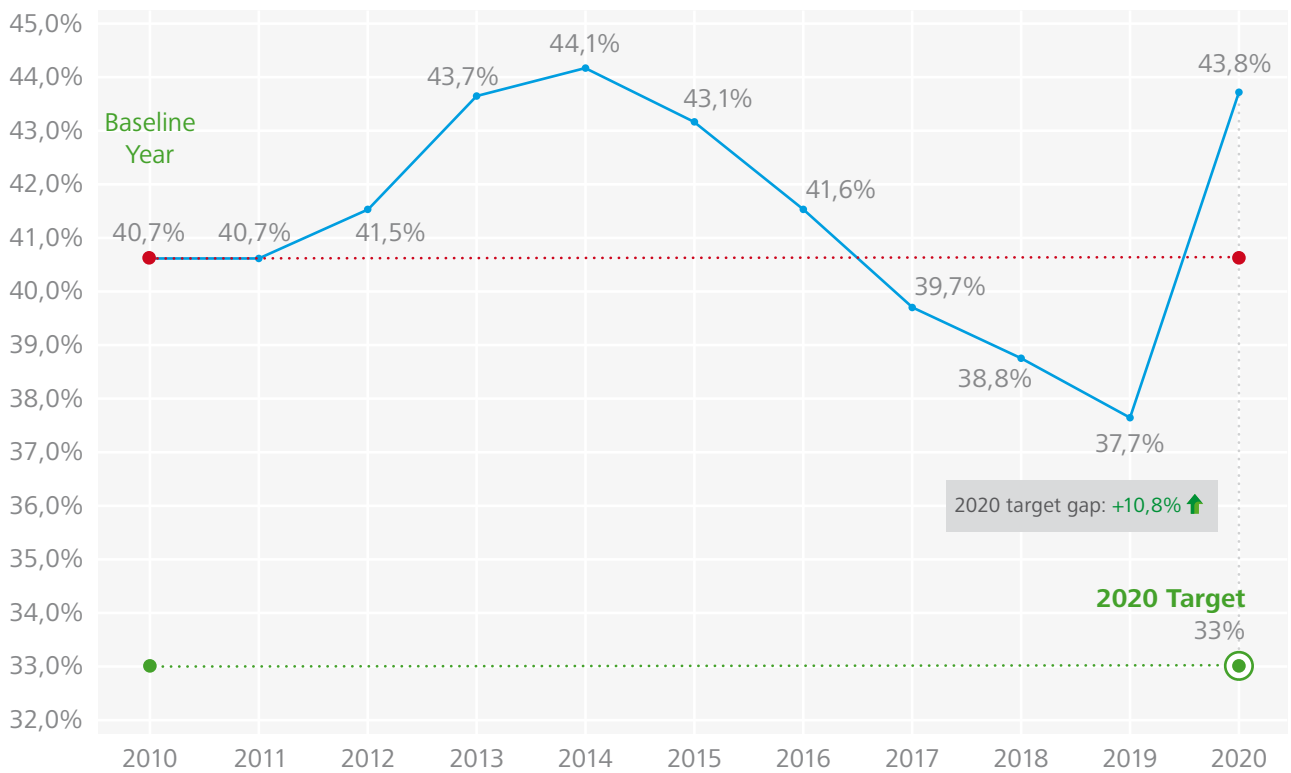
RENEWABLE ENERGY IN TRANSPORT 28% ||

The sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids are transposed. However, the verification body prescribed by the Energy Law and the Decree is yet to be established. The share of renewables in the transport sector remained below 1% in 2020.

RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

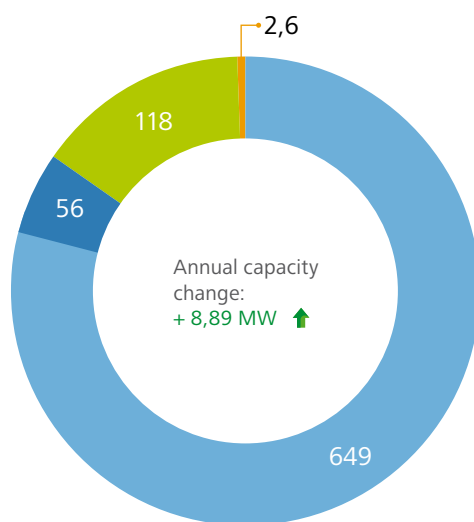
Montenegro should proceed with the adoption of its first renewable energy law to transpose and implement Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and implement first auctions in line with market principles. Permitting procedures need to be simplified and streamlined to enable faster deployment of renewables. The market operator, as the designated issuing body for guarantees of origin, should sign a direct agreement with the service provider and start using the national electronic registry developed during the regional project.

Shares of Energy from Renewable Sources



Source: EUROSTAT

Total Capacities of Renewable Energy 2021 (MW)



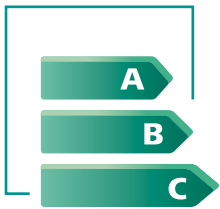
- Large hydropower
- Small hydropower <10 MW
- Wind
- Solar

Despite great potential for the use of renewable sources in Montenegro, only 8,86 MW of small hydropower capacities were added in 2021.

Total capacities of renewable energy (MW):

825

Source: Energy and Water Regulatory Agency of Montenegro



Montenegro

Energy Efficiency

ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPLEMENTATION

ENERGY EFFICIENCY TARGETS AND POLICY MEASURES

82% ||

Montenegro has met the national 2020 energy efficiency target, as reported in the sixth Annual Progress Report submitted to the Secretariat in June 2022. Amendments to the Law on Efficient Use of Energy to transpose the latest amendments of the Energy Efficiency Directive were finalised in 2022 and are currently in parliamentary procedure.

The NECP is under preparation to incorporate the 2030 energy efficiency policy framework and extend the targets for renovation of central government buildings and alternative measures for achievement of the energy efficiency obligation target, set previously by the NEEAP.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN BUILDINGS

82% ↑

The Buildings Directive and implementing rulebooks were transposed already in 2015.

Montenegro finalised updates on the cost-optimality calculations and a new software for energy performance calculations and certification of buildings, in line with the latest requirements under the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. Several building renovation programmes are ongoing, albeit a long-term building renovation strategy is still missing.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY FINANCING

87% ↑

The national Eco Fund finances energy efficiency and environmental projects. Several projects related to the public and residential sector are ongoing, supported either by state subsidies or international loans. A new project for installation of solar PV panels on rooftops is being implemented by state power utility EPCG with the support of the Eco Fund. The ESCO contracts and the enabling framework is incorporated in the Law on Efficient Use of Energy.

ENERGY EFFICIENT PRODUCTS – LABELLING

87% ↑

In 2022, Montenegro adopted a package of nine energy labelling and eco-design rulebooks. An additional four rulebooks were drafted with a view to be adopted by the end of 2022. Montenegro has adopted the remaining three regulations incorporated into the Energy Community legal framework by the Ministerial Council in November 2018.

EFFICIENCY IN HEATING AND COOLING

72% ||

The majority of buildings in Montenegro use individual heating systems supplied by either electricity or biomass. In 2022, the project Energy Efficient Home continued to support households with interest-free loans for the installation of modern heating and cooling systems, heat pumps and thermal insulation. The Žabljak municipality is assessing the development of a pilot biomass district heating system. The update of assessment of high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling potential drafted in 2018 is under preparation with the support of EBRD.

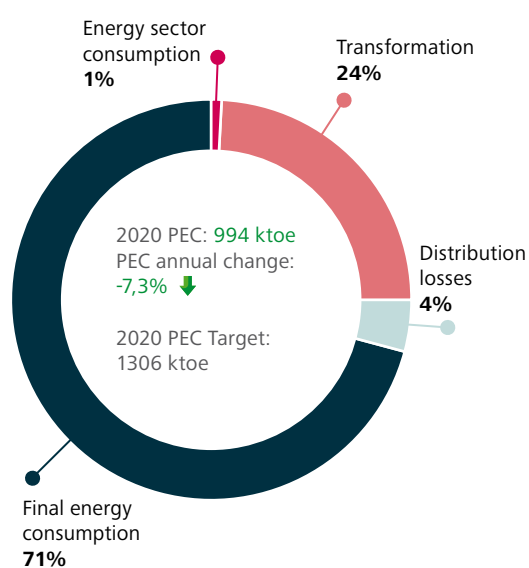
RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

Montenegro should continue with the adoption of the remaining secondary legislation on energy labelling of energy-related products and adopt an updated buildings regulation and tools enabling effective certification of the energy performance of buildings.

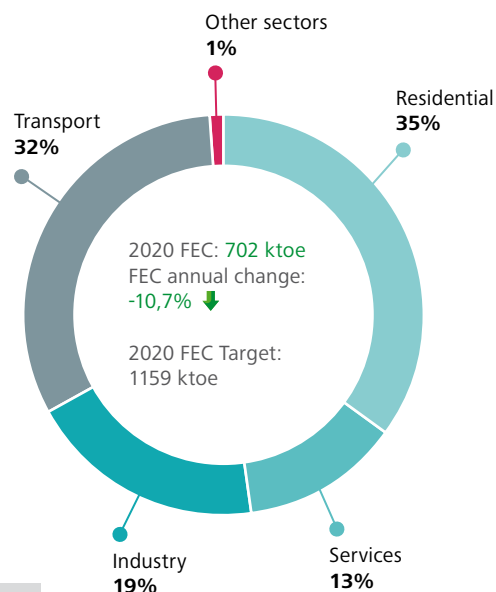
The system for monitoring and reporting on implementation of Article 7 (energy efficiency obligation scheme), assessment of high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling should be finalised.

2020 Energy Efficiency Indicators and Trends

Primary Energy Consumption (PEC)



Final Energy Consumption (FEC)



Energy intensity,
2020 value and trends:
0,3 ktoe/mil EUR, +8,6% ↑

Source: EUROSTAT 2022 data and Contracting Party's Annual Report under Directive 2012/27/EU

Energy Efficient Products – Overview of Implementation of Labelling Regulation

FRAMEWORK REGULATION*	Household dishwashers	Fridges and freezers*	Household washing machines	Televisions	Air conditioners and fans*	Household tumble driers	Electrical lamps and luminaires	Solid fuel boilers*	Space heaters*	Water heaters & storage tanks	Domestic ovens and range hoods
	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

● Adopted and implemented ● Compliance or implementation issues detected ● No progress with adoption/implementation

* The new labelling package adopted by the Ministerial Council in November 2018 was assessed, as the transposition deadline expired in January 2020.

Source: multiple sources of data (EECG reports, NEEAPs etc.), compiled by the Energy Community Secretariat



Montenegro Environment

ENVIRONMENT IMPLEMENTATION

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS **83%** ||

Montenegro's transposing legislation on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive streamlines the EIA procedure with other assessments foreseen on a national level, in particular assessment for projects that could have impacts on protected areas as provided under Article 2(3) of the EIA Directive, however, this is not applied systematically. This was evident from the EIA process for the hydropower project "Komarnica" where the location of the project overlaps with the "Komarnica" candidate Emerald site and the Dragišnica and Komarnica Nature Parks. Access to information and possibilities for public participation in EIA/strategic environmental assessment (SEA) procedures continue to be limited after a cyberattack.

The SEA Law and the secondary legislation is aligned with the SEA Directive, however, the SEA procedure for the draft National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) was not initiated despite that the draft is in an advanced stage of preparation and the scenarios are already developed. This might negatively impact the quality of the SEA process for the draft NECP as the SEA should be carried out during the preparation of the draft plan.

SULPHUR IN FUELS **87%** ↓

The Directive is implemented for all fuels falling under its scope in accordance with the annual fuel quality monitoring programme. The provisions on marine fuels are also transposed into national legislation. Marine fuels used by vessels in Montenegrin waters and ports are sampled regularly, albeit the need to transport fuel samples to accredited laboratories causes delays in the process.

LARGE COMBUSTION PLANTS **53%** ↓

Montenegro complied with its reporting obligations under the Large Combustion Plants Directive for the reporting year 2021. The ecological reconstruction of TPP Pljevlja started in April 2022, after long delays. The reconstruction is expected to bring the plant into compliance with the Industrial Emissions Directive's emission limit values for new plants. Since the plant is subject to the opt-out mechanism but did not cease its operation once the 20.000 hour limit was reached in early 2021, the Secretariat launched an infringement procedure in April 2021, which is still ongoing.

In 2021, emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides show a significant decrease compared to 2020 data, while dust emissions increased significantly. The reason for this is the malfunctioning of the electrostatic precipitator, which is also subject to the reconstruction of the plant.

NATURE PROTECTION **53%** ↓

According to the first inventory of potential special protection areas (SPA) prepared jointly by experts and the Government, around 55% of Montenegro's territory qualifies as a SPA under the Birds Directive. The inventory identifies and describes 33 identified potential SPAs, providing a general overview, map of the site, qualifying (criteria) species, main threats and general conservation guidelines. In the reporting period, the management plans for five national parks were developed and published for discussion. The national action plan for the protection of birds is not yet developed. The Ministry and the Municipality of Ulcinj agreed to jointly establish an entity that will manage the sensitive ecosystem of the Ramsar site "Ulcinj" Nature Park, however, the entity was not set up.

ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY **80%**

Montenegro has transposed the provisions of the Directive via the Law on Environmental Liability. The implementation of its provisions is ongoing.

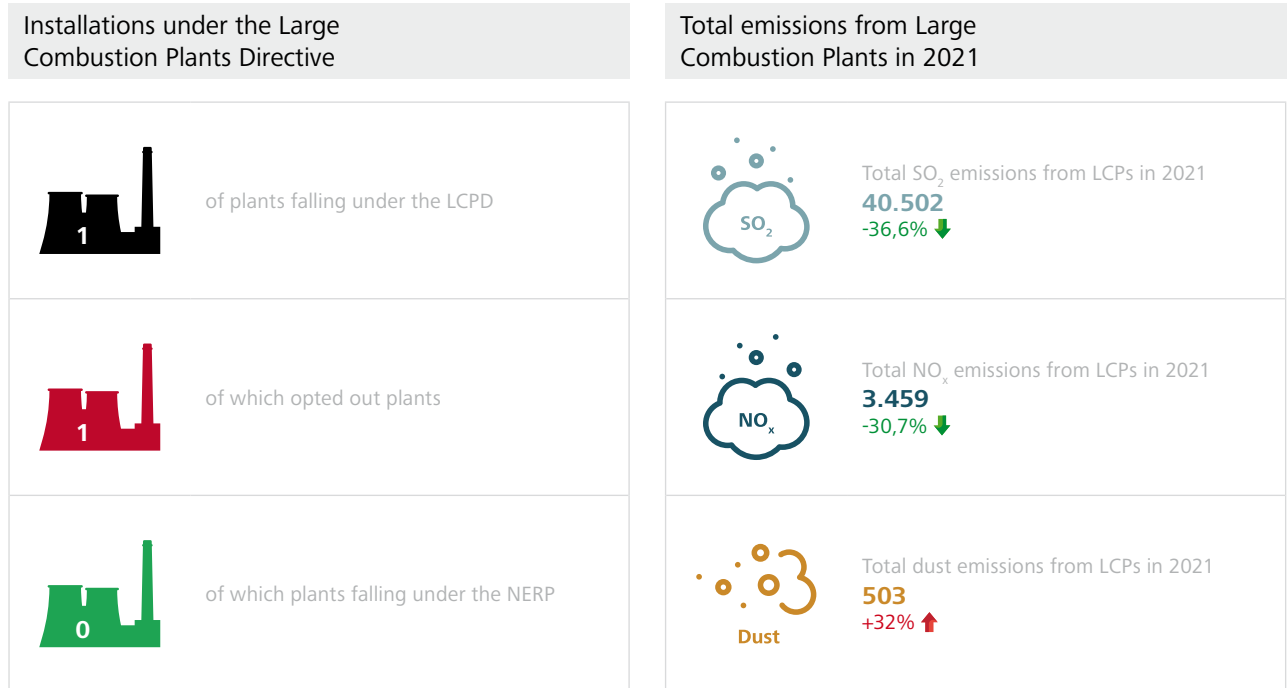
RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

Montenegro should streamline the EIA and the appropriate assessment for the HPP Komarnica permitting process with regard to the "Komarnica" candidate Emerald site. The Secretariat encourages the Government to take additional measures in order to secure early and effective public participation in the decision-making process. This also concerns transboundary consultations. The SEA process for the draft NECP should be initiated and the SEA scoping report should be subject to consultations with the public and authorities concerned.

Montenegro has to speed up the reconstruction of TPP Pljevlja in order to ensure compliance with the Industrial Emissions Directive as soon as possible.


The adoption process of the management plans for the national parks should be finalized fully taking into account the outcome of the consultation processes. A management body for "Ulcinj" should be set up considering the different stakeholders, including civil society, that are working on the protection and preservation of "Ulcinj".

In order to increase the efficiency of fuel control mechanisms, on-the-spot sampling and analysis of marine fuels in ports should be ensured.



Source: compiled by the Energy Community Secretariat

Amount of operational hours used from opt-out period

<p>TPP Plevlja</p> 	Expected expiry of opt-out period:	EXPIRED
	Remaining hours	0
	Operating hours consumed in 2018 - 2021	27.463

Source: compiled by the Energy Community Secretariat



Montenegro

Climate

CLIMATE IMPLEMENTATION

NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS MONITORING AND REPORTING SYSTEMS

85% ↑

At the end of 2021, Montenegro finalized and submitted its third Biennial Update Report on Climate Change and its third National Inventory Report to the UNFCCC.

NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLANS (NECPS)

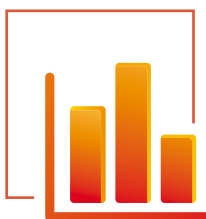
62% ||

The draft amendments to the Law on Protection against Negative Impacts of Climate Change aim to transpose elements of the Governance Regulation, however, the administrative procedure has been hindered by a cyberattack on Montenegrin state institutions. Despite the cyber threats, a draft law has been prepared and is expected to be adopted in the first quarter of 2023.

Activities on the draft NECP in the reporting period included the inclusion of additional policies and measures. However, the lack of a policy decision on the future operation of the Pljevlja power plant – being the cornerstone for energy and climate planning and actions – effectively blocked the finalization of the plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

Montenegro is encouraged to step up efforts in finalizing its draft NECP, including a decision on the Plevlja power plant and the relevant adjustment of other policies and measures if needed.



Montenegro Statistics

STATISTICS IMPLEMENTATION

ANNUAL STATISTICS

86% ↑

The Statistical Office of Montenegro (MONSTAT) collects and publishes annual energy balances. Annual questionnaires are communicated to EUROSTAT largely in compliance with the acquis.

Disaggregated data on energy consumption of households are not compiled and disseminated.

MONSTAT submitted the report on the quality of transmitted data in the format defined by EUROSTAT in 2019, whereas the quality report for 2022 was not submitted yet.

Datasets which are still not mandatory under the statistics acquis, namely the SHARES questionnaire for 2020, were transmitted to EUROSTAT and published, whereas the preliminary data for 2021 were not transmitted.

The key problem of lack of human resources was partially resolved in September 2022 when MONSTAT employed one person dedicated to energy statistics.

MONTHLY STATISTICS

50% ↑

In October 2022, MONSTAT started to transmit monthly electricity and coal data, after ceasing to do so in 2019 due to lack of human resources.

Monthly oil statistics are missing. The Government of Montenegro is working on transferring the emergency oil stocks obligations to importers of petroleum products. The Ministry of Capital Investments should be an administrative data source for MONSTAT, where monthly oil questionnaires are transmitted by MONSTAT to EUROSTAT.

PRICE STATISTICS

100% ||

Electricity prices charged to industrial end-users and households broken down per consumption band and taxation level, as well as the breakdown of price components, are collected in line with the acquis and communicated to and subsequently published by EUROSTAT.

The quality report on price statistics is prepared in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/803 and published by EUROSTAT.

RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

By assigning the needed human resources for energy statistics in the course of 2022, it is expected that Montenegro will improve the completeness and timeliness of its energy statistics. Priority should be given to complete annual datasets, disaggregated data on energy consumption in households and preliminary data and all monthly data. The Secretariat will follow-up on non-compliance.